

## **Numismatic literature.**

New York : American Numismatic Society, 1947-

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# NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

Published Quarterly by

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Broadway Between 155th and 156th Street

NEW YORK 32, N. Y.

Subscription price to non-members \$2.00 per year postpaid. Single current issues 50 cents each.

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No. 58

January

1962

## GENERAL

JAN 23 1962

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
BERKELEY

ALLEN, H. D. Hobbies Teach and Discipline. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 3 (Feb., 1961), pp. 106-107.

Collecting, we are told, teaches and disciplines the mind and should be encouraged in children. Similarly, hobbies teach the importance of clear observation, careful arrangement, and an enquiring approach. If well nurtured, such interests can become lifelong and add new dimensions to adult leisure. "But a sack of old coins is nothing to be proud of! Arranged in a picture frame, classified as to country, date and value, or organized as a complete series of a single coin, such an accumulation takes on new meaning and merits pride of possession."

American Heritage Publishing Co., eds. *Pirates of the Spanish Main*. Narrative by Hamilton Cochran in consultation with Robert I. Nesmith. New York, American Heritage Publ. Co., 1961. 153 pp., illus., pls. (col.)

Illustrations and brief descriptions of early English, French, Spanish and Portuguese coins appear in this well compiled, colorful story of piracy on the high seas in past centuries. BPS

BURNS, J. F. Media of Exchange used in State and Federal Penitentiaries. In: *Annals of Carnegie Museum*, Vol. 35 (1960), pp. 341-378, 14 pls.

Metal and other monetary tokens, coupon books, punch cards and charge slips are included in this descriptive catalogue. The work fills a lacuna in that, as far as is known, nothing has been previously published on the subject of United States prison currency.

Following an introductory analysis of the various systems in use is the catalogue proper, which lists past and present types of exchange media in alphabetical arrangement by state, followed by the name (or names) of the respective institutions. Specimens of tokens, coupon books, etc.



used in Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Idaho, Missouri, Nevada, New York, Tennessee, Colorado, Kentucky and Pennsylvania are illustrated.

BURNS, J. F. Media of Exchange used within Penitentiaries of the U.S.A. In: *Numisma*, No. 2 (June, 1961), pp. 17-19.

In order to ascertain the media of exchange used in state and federal penitentiaries, questionnaires were sent by the Carnegie Museum (Pittsburgh, Pa.) to officials of U.S. and Puerto Rican institutions, as well as those in the Canal Zone and District of Columbia. As a result of the survey the museum acquired numerous examples of current media (tokens, coupon books, currency, charge slips, etc.) which made possible the writing of the article published in *Annals of Carnegie Museum* (Vol. 35, 1960, pp. 341-378, 14 pls.; see the preceding abstract). BPS

DEL MONTE, JACQUES. *Fell's International Coin Book*. Fourth revised edition. New York, Frederick Fell Inc., 1961. 194 pp., illus.

A general increase in coin values, and the appearance of a number of newly issued governmental coinages, are among the changes seen in this new edition. Listed in a special section are the coin-issuing member countries of the United Nations. BPS

DETWILER, R. M. Shooting Money. In: *The American Rifleman*, Vol. 102, No. 8, pp. 36-37.

The author discusses a variety of exchange media which actually, or by repute, either consisted of firearms, ammunition, etc. or were made from such materials. Among the illustrations are a gun money shilling, Lincoln cents of 1944, coins of Santander (Colombia), a cartridge, cartridge case, and musket balls from various sources. WWW

GUPIENIEC, ROMANA. Materiały do bibliografii numizmatyki polskiej za rok 1959 (Polish Numismatic Bibliography — 1959). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 4, No. 4 (1961), pp. 267-276.

Complete bibliographical details of eighty separate items appear in the above listing, arranged under the following headings: Numismatic Bibliography (3 titles), General Interest (11), Museums and Collections (6), Ancient (7), Mediaeval (19), Modern (27), Recent (2), Medals (3) and Numismatic Organizations (2). An appended supplementary listing includes forty-five titles covering the period 1945-58.

Important Numismatic Collections in Canada. In: *Commission Internationale de Numismatique. Compte Rendu*, No. 10 (1960), p. 13.

Collections in the Royal Ontario Museum (Toronto), Château de Ramezay (Montreal) and the Archives de la Province de Quebec (Quebec City) are included in the above listing, with indication of the size and

type of each, library facilities (when available), name of the curator, and the hours at which the exhibit may be seen. BPS

Important Numismatic Collections of the United States. In: *Commission Internationale de Numismatique. Compte Rendu*, No. 10 (1960), pp. 24-32.

Fifty-five collections are listed in alphabetical arrangement, by state, with indication of the size and type of each. Additional information includes name of curator, hours open, and (when applicable), the library, photographic and casting facilities available. BPS

KRAUS, ERNST. New or Recent Issues. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 5 (May, 1961), pp. 617-620, illus.

The following coins are fully illustrated and described: one dollar (Hong Kong, 1960), half pound (Israel, 1961), one franc (Monaco, 1960), one ruble (U.S.S.R., 1961), half cent, cent, 2½, 5, 10, 20 & 50 cents (South Africa, 1961), five sho (Tibet, ca. 1920?), one lira (Turkey, 1959), ten lira (Turkey, 1960).

KRAUS, ERNST. New or Recent Issues. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 9 (Sept., 1961), p. 1197, illus.

Listing and illustration of the 100, 50, 25, 10, 5 and 1 fils coins recently issued by Iraq. BPS

KRAUS, ERNST. New or Recent Issues. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 10 (October, 1961), pp. 1325-1326, illus.

The following recent issues are described and/or illustrated. Denmark: 10 and 25 ore, silver, 1961; Iceland: 500 kronur, gold, 1961; Italy, 500 lire, silver, 1961; United Arab Republic (Egypt): 1 millieme, bronze, 1960; Venezuela: 1 bolivar, silver, 1960. BPS

LLUIS y NAVAS-BRUSI, JAIME. Notas sobre las causas de la nomenclatura monetaria y sus variaciones. In: *Numisma*, No. 34 (Sept.-Oct., 1958), pp. 51-63, illus.

An investigation into the reasons underlying coin nomenclature is dealt with under the following headings and subheadings: Denominations derived from the characteristics of the coin (Economic value of money, artistic characteristics); Denominations derived from the use of a coin (Historical antecedents of the use of money, foreign influence, complementary observations, geographical origin of coins, political origin); Human factors (Ideology, philological development, the tendency towards a minimum effort, necessity for avoiding confusion, general phenomenon

of the inter-relationship of the various factors); Functional duality revealed in nomenclature (Official and popular names, denominations of coins and denominations of account); Explanation of the various factors involved (Objective elements, subjective elements, existence of a unifying or common factor).

METCALF, D. M. and L. E. SMITH. Public Collections of Coins and Medals in Great Britain. In: *Commission Internationale de Numismatique. Compte Rendu*, No. 10 (1960), pp. 14-23.

Eleven entries appear under the heading National Collections and Major Regional Collections, with only names of curators given. Section II, labeled Other Collections, includes sixty-three entries, alphabetically arranged by place, with particular attention given to Greek and Roman coins and to material to which provenances attach. BPS

National Numismatic Congress, 1961. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 519 (August, 1961), pp. 311-312.

In this report of the above congress, held at Coventry (England) on June 9th and 10th, 1961, mention is made of the opening and closing speeches and of the papers read by H. W. A. Linecar, R. H. M. Dolley, T. E. Kempshall and Miss Anne Robertson. Suggestions regarding future congresses are noted in a concluding paragraph. BPS

NESMITH, R. I. Water-soaked Art McKee. In: *Treasure Adventure*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (Summer, 1961), pp. 21-23, 48-49, illus.

Stories of recovered treasure are included in this outline of the diving career of Art McKee Jr., some of whose finds are housed in the Smithsonian Institution. Many others are exhibited at McKee's own Fortress of Sunken Treasure (Treasure Harbor, Plantation Key, Florida). BPS

The Oak Island Treasure. In: *Treasure Adventure*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (Summer, 1961), pp. 34-37, 45, illus.

The first attempt to retrieve treasure reported to have been buried on Oak Island, Nova Scotia was made as far back as 1795. The project was continued by a succession of companies, each operating as long as funds allowed, until at a depth of ninety feet a stone bearing an indecipherable inscription was reached. At this stage the excavation became filled with sea water and debris, endangering the lives of workmen and forcing the abandonment of the project. The treasure, if such it is, still remains undisturbed. BPS



OGILVIE, J. W. The A.N.A. and Its Presidents. Dr. John M. Henderson. Eighth President. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 10 (October, 1961), pp. 1361-1364, illus.

John M. Henderson, D.D.S. (1870-1942), First Vice President of the A.N.A. in 1908, was elected President after a stormy campaign in 1910 and re-elected the following year. He is described as "the first man since William Jerrems to hold the office of President whose talents did not include writing." What the Doctor lacked as an author, however, was more than compensated for by his qualities of leadership, his avid interest in the progress of the Association, and his drive for accomplishment. Several milestones were passed during his tenure of office. They included the elimination of the proxy system of voting, the purchase of the *Numismatist* from Farran Zerbe (through the generosity of a former Vice President, Mr. W. W. C. Wilson of Montreal), and the laying of the groundwork for the granting of a Federal Charter for the Association. Dr. Henderson served on four U.S. Assay Commissions, under Presidents Taft, Wilson and Harding, and was awarded honorary membership in the A.N.A. at the Philadelphia Convention of 1941. BPS

OGILVIE, J. W. The A.N.A. and Its Presidents. Farran Zerbe, Seventh President, 1908-1909. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 9 (Sept., 1961), pp. 1175-1178, illus., port.

Farran Zerbe (1871-1949), still known as the "Dean of American Numismatists," first showed an interest in coins and their history at the early age of twelve. Later he became a prolific writer and accomplished lecturer on numismatic topics. Although it fell somewhat short of the desired 3,000, membership in the Association increased considerably during Zerbe's presidency, and a raise in the annual dues provided funds sufficient to cover the cost of publishing *The Numismatist*; up to the time of his death, Dr. George F. Heath, a former president, had secretly underwritten the costs of publication.

After selling his famous "Money of the World" collection to the Chase Manhattan Bank in 1928 Zerbe served as curator of the collection for a period of ten years, then as Curator Emeritus for the remaining years of his life. BPS

PADDOCK, V. K. Whence the Dollar Sign? In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 3 (Feb., 1961), p. 105.

A short article, reprinted from the *Christian Science Monitor*, reports the results of the writer's investigation of recent opinions concerning a controversial topic: namely, the origin of the dollar sign. In an appended note, E. J. Arlow, editor of the above *Journal*, expresses indebtedness to

the *Sociedad Numismática de México* for supplying the information that the sign is said to be a contraction of the first and last letters of *Milhores* (the Portuguese word for thousands), in which capacity it was used in Portugal as early as 1544. Also quoted is an opinion once expressed by the Treasury of the United States that the sign was later used in the Spanish American colonies as an abbreviation of the word pesos (i.e. P and S, superimposed).

RAISIG, L. M. The Weight Grading of Coins. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 10 (October, 1961), pp. 2561-2575, illus., tabs.

The numerous varieties of descriptive terms in use, the lack of any recognized authority elected to establish and enforce a single grading method, and the myth of the so-called "grading instinct" all come in for their share of criticism in this article lamenting the lack of precise standards in coin grading. In proposing a system of grading by weight the writer suggests that a standing joint committee composed of members of the American Numismatic Association, the American Numismatic Society and the Canadian Numismatic Association be appointed as the official body concerned with weight grading standards. "Following the establishment of standards, there would necessarily follow some type of authorized certification of dealers engaged in weight grading in the coin trade."

BPS

[RISK, J. C.]. The Chase Manhattan Bank's Museum of Moneys of the World. In: *Coin Galleries (New York). Numismatic Review and Fixed Price List*, Vol. 2, No. 4 (1961), pp. 213-216, illus.

More than 75,000 specimens (a notable increase over the 40,000 pieces contained in the original Farran Zerbe collection on which it is built) are displayed in the above museum, located in the bank's Rockefeller Center branch in New York City. In complimenting those responsible for organizing the exhibit, the writer has special praise for its compact arrangement and for the presence of staff members fully trained to answer visitors' questions. Two photographs, illustrating the interior of the exhibition room, are included.

BPS

ST. GEORGE, TIM. Gold of the Maximilian Curse. In: *Treasure Adventure*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (Summer, 1961), pp. 46-47, illus.

While the United States was involved in its Civil War, Napoleon III chose Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian to spearhead an invasion of Mexico. During the struggle, the sum of \$250,000 was raised and sent to San Francisco for the purchase of military supplies for Maximilian. The money was buried there when the emissary in charge of the mission died, and to date only one fourth of it is reported to have been recovered.

Ironically, the recovered portion was again lost when the owner, wearing his loot in a money belt, was shipwrecked off the South American coast and sank while struggling in the surf. BPS

SCHWARZENBURG, CHARLES. The Evolution of Coinage Portraiture. In: *Coin Galleries (New York). Numismatic Review and Fixed Price List*, Vol. 2, No. 4 (1961), pp. 175-182, illus.

Beginning with Alexander the Great, in whose reign human, (rather than idealized, god-like features) were used in coin portraiture, the writer traces the development of this art through the Greek, Roman, Byzantine and mediaeval periods up to the present time. "The evolution of coinage portrait customs," he concludes, "has almost completed a full circle. We find ourselves in a world practicing many of the numismatic forms that would have been familiar to the ancients." BPS

Smithsonian Institution Exhibition. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 4 (July, 1961), pp. 124-126.

Substantially the same report appeared in the *Canadian Numismatic Journal* (Vol. 6, No. 6, June, 1961, pp. 288-291; cf. *NL*, No. 57, 1961, p. 675).

STENBERGER, MÄRTEN. *Die Schatzfunde Gotlands der Wikingerzeit. Vol. 1.* Stockholm, Almqvist & Wiksell, 1958. 383 pp., illus., pls., maps.

In what may be described as a most comprehensive work the author provides not only a full discussion and analysis of the Viking Age hoards found on the island of Gotland (rings, buckles, torques, jewelry, coins, etc.) but also makes a comparison of their contents with those of hoards found in other areas of Scandinavia and the lands surrounding the Baltic. Chapters are devoted to the techniques used in the manufacture of the various items, as well as to the relationship of the finds to trade, commerce and political history in that part of the world. By far the most important part of the work is that which deals with the 90,000 coins which were unearthed during the period covered; these are arranged both chronologically and by provenance. Stenberger has wisely included summaries of the views of earlier writers concerning the significance of the hoards in question, discussing in some detail the opinions expressed by Hildebrand, Bolin, Brøgger, Shetelig, Grieg, Brøndsted and Wideen. His own views connect the hoards with Viking pirate raids.

[For abstract of Vol. 2 of this work, published in 1947, see *NL*, No. 4, July, 1948, pp. 86-87]. HLA



Swiss Bank Includes Complete Numismatic Department for Clients. In: *Coin World*, No. 77 (Oct. 6, 1961), p. 24, illus.

Bank Leu and Co. of Zurich, Switzerland, founded in 1755, is unique in being the only bank in the country, and one of the few throughout the world, to maintain a complete numismatic department. It deals primarily with ancient, mediaeval and Swiss coins, holds two auctions annually (in conjunction with the firm of Adolph Hess, Lucerne) and possesses an excellent numismatic library. BPS

TRICOU, J. Le médaillier lyonnais de Claudius Côte au Musée de Lyon. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 3 (March, 1961), p. 34.

A collection of 1577 coins, jetons, seals and medals — including 140 coins issued by the archbishops of Lyons — which had been assembled by Claudius Côte was recently bequeathed by Mme. Côte to the *Musée de Lyon*. In accordance with the donor's wishes, the collection will be preserved as a separate unit and will not be integrated with the general holdings of the museum.

VANDENBROUCQUE, RENÉ. Contribution à l'étude des fortifications de terre en Armorique. In: *Ogam*, Vol. 13, Fascs. 2-3 (April-June, 1961), pp. 229-234, pls. 50-51.

Coins found at a ruined site in the commune of Vieux-Vy-sur-Couësson (department of Ille-et-Vilaine), at the confluence of the Couësson and the Alleron, include Gallic issues, jetons of Charles IV and Henry IV, and a coin of Frederick of Orange inscribed *Frédéric D.G. Pinc. Aur.* The site was occupied until modern times and is identified by the Gallic pieces as a Gallic Oppidum. ILM

Varied Exhibits on Display at PhilaMatic Center. In: *Boys Town Times*, Vol. 44, No. 8 (August 11, 1961), p. 4.

A note of interest in this description of the various items exhibited at the Boys Town (Nebraska) PhilaMatic Center — which recently observed its tenth anniversary — concerns a unique method of display which permits examination of both the obverse and the reverse of a coin. BPS

WDOWISZEWSKI, ZYGMUNT. Nowe nabytki Museum Narodowego w Warszawie (New Acquisitions of the National Museum at Warsaw). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 4, No. 4 (1961), pp. 245-246.

A number of outstanding ancient, Polish and foreign coins were acquired by the numismatic section of the National Museum, Warsaw, in 1959 and 1960. They included 571 Greek and Roman issues purchased from the estate of the late Rafael Lucian Protassowicki (a dis-

tinguished collector who died in London in 1957), bracteates issued by the Archbishopric of Magdeburg and by the Bishoprics of Augsburg, Constance and Halberstadt, and 1050 denars of different types issued by Boleslav the Wrymouth and Vladislav II. Bibliographical references to Hutten-Czapski are given for most of the thirty-two Polish pieces (coins, medals and tokens) which were acquired from various sources.

WESTON, MURRAY. What is the Date? In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 2 (August, 1960), pp. 54-61.

This article was originally published in *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine* (Vol. 26, No. 5, May, 1960, pp. 1260-1265; cf. *NL*, No. 54, Jan., 1961, p. 387).

WEYNTON, M. R. Varieties, Flaws and Errors. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 3 (Feb., 1961), pp. 84-86.

Coin varieties are grouped by the writer in two categories: (a) constant, which occur repeatedly on a number of specimens, all appreciably the same in appearance, and (b) inconstant, which show individual idiosyncracies and would not result in two or more identical strikes.

"Inconstant varieties may be caused as follows: struck off-centre, on incomplete flan, on faulty flan, on light-weight flan, on wrong-sized or wrong-metal flan, or from dirty dies, i.e., those showing imperfections due to the presence of lint, flakes of metal, oil, etc. (Oil on the dies will act as a cushion in striking, and the resultant strike will show incomplete design or legend, in part or in whole). Needless to say, this group are of little true numismatic value, and only serve to illustrate what still can happen to spoil the production of an otherwise perfect coin."

"Constant varieties are those which occur from dies which have peculiarities or are faulty in some way. The commonest faults are die-cracks and broken dies. These may, of course, occur in progressive stages of break-down. I say break-down because almost all inevitably result in the withdrawal of a die from service, or complete collapse in use. These have a very definite place in a highly specialized collection, as they can be of inestimable value in tracing the age of certain types."

As an example of a constant variety, the Adelaide pound piece is cited and explained in some detail.

YOUNG, ROBERT and JAN YOUNG. Loot of the Yankee Blade. In: *Treasure Adventure*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (Summer, 1961), pp. 41-44, illus.

A tale of the hijacking of the sailing vessel *Yankee Blade* with several million dollars in gold bullion aboard. The coup was unsuccessful, for the ship sank in treacherous waters off the Barbary Coast with the

treasure still locked in her vault. All efforts to recover the bullion have so far been in vain. BPS

Zurich Hailed as New Center of Numismatics. In: *Coin World*, No. 77 (Oct. 6, 1961), p. 24, illus.

Before World War II Germany was regarded as the center of European numismatic activity; but during the past twenty-five years countless dealers and collectors have made their way down to Switzerland, where Zurich is being hailed as the new center of interest. The *Landesmuseum* there possesses a rich numismatic collection and the city's banks are said to be "very much in the coin business." In contrast to the United States, gold moves freely in Switzerland, and bullion purchased in Zurich may be shipped to Vienna for minting, if so desired as Franz Joseph four ducat pieces, complete with date of 1915. BPS

## ANCIENT

ALLEN, D. F. The Origins of Coinage in Britain: A Reappraisal. In: Frere, S.S., ed. *Problems of the Iron Age in Southern Britain* (London, 1958), pp. 97-308, pls. 7-14, illus., maps, tabs.

Two developments — the discovery of the Le Catillon (Jersey) hoard in 1957 and the excavations conducted at Bagendon (Gloucestershire) between 1955 and 1957 — have prompted a reassessment of the origins of British coinage. "The former has for the first time given us a reliable date for some of the most important coinages; the latter has suggested new lines of thought on the progress of the Belgae in Britain." Allen places particular emphasis upon the fluid nature of the tribal wars in the island prior to the Roman invasions, noting how the coinage pattern shown by hoards reflects population shifts. The core of his presentation is a gazeteer of the find-spots of Celtic coins in Britain (pp. 145-285), the study of which suggests that a point of importance noted in his earlier article *The Belgic Dynasties of Britain and their Coins* (*Archaeologia*, Vol. 90, pp. 1-46) must now be corrected: "I then thought that the coins could be divided into those of the Belgic and the non-Belgic tribes. It seems clear to me now that the distinction was false. The rise of coinage in Britain is, with the few exceptions I have noted, an indication of some degree of Belgic influence or culture. The difference I recognized would have been better expressed as that between coins displaying traditional Belgic cultures and coins displaying Belgic cultures overlaid with classicism. The early coinages are stamped with the marks of migration and turbulence, but by the time the classical influences

appear the great waves of invasion had ceased and the bases of the tribal or cantonal pattern of Roman lines had been established. The ebb and flow of the inscribed coinages no longer reflect migrations of peoples so much as the dynastic rivalries of semi-settled communities."

COLBERT de BEAULIEU, J.-B. Les legendes TOIM et APHTOIAMOC des monnaies gauloises sont l'une et l'autre ARTOIAMOS. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 4 (April, 1961), pp. 38-39.

Five well preserved Gallic bronze pieces which were recently discovered at Allones (Sarthe) permit the reading of the legend — previously known only incompletely — as ARTOIAM, which readily expands into ARTOIAM(OS). The coins belong to the type exemplified by BN 10308 and 10309. Because of incomplete deciphering, and a confused reading of the ligature (AM) as the letter M, the legend appears in Babelon's descriptive catalogues under TOIM. The form APHTOIAMOC resulted from a reading which assumed that the legend was inscribed in Greek (not Latin) letters.

COMFORT, HOWARD. Un médaillon rhodanien à Alexandrie. In: *Ogam*, Vol. 12, Fasc. 6 (Dec., 1960), pp. 435-436, pl. 67.

Treated at some length is a fragment of a clay medallion (apparently made by the Rhodian potter known as *Le céramiste à la rosace*) which is said to have been found at Hadra (Alexandria); the specimen is either No. 187 or 188 in the series described by Wuilleumier and Audin (*Les médaillons à reliefs d'appliques gallo-romains de la vallée du Rhone*, Paris, 1952, pp. 109-112).

*Le céramiste à la rosace* is distinguished by his "haut relief dans un style vigoureux mais gauche," which in the case of the above medallion is somewhat reminiscent of Gallic coins. Products from his shop have been found at Vienne or Saint-Colombe (13 specimens), Lyons (5), Orange (3), Arles (2), St. Rémy (1), Fos-sur-Mer (1) and Vichy (1) — a distribution which corresponds closely with the normal dispersion of Rhodian vases decorated with medallions.

DODSON, O. H. Whence Our Money? In: *Bridge. Publication of the Electrical Engineering Honor Society*, Vol. 57, No. 3 (Spring, 1961), pp. 5-7, illus.

As trade and commerce expanded in the ancient world, barter was found to be a slow, cumbersome and complicated process. A number of kingdoms commenced using weighed lumps of metal to speed up business transactions, and from these evolved the first coins, stamped with a punchmark device as a guarantee of weight and purity. The earliest such pieces are believed to have been produced in Lydia ca. 670 B.C. As the new custom spread to the Greek colonies along the Asiatic coast —

and eventually to Greece itself — advancements in the art of metallurgy kindled new developments in engraving, in portraiture and in art.

Illustrating this article on the origins of modern coinage are various forms of primitive currency and five early Greek coins, including the famed victory decadrachm issued by Syracuse in 410 B.C. BPS

GUIPIENIEC, A. Turobin, pow. Krasnystaw. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 4, No. 4 (1961), p. 250.

An uninscribed coin struck at Carthago Zeugitanae in the third century B.C. is described in brief. Discovered in a field near Turobin (Krasnystaw district, Lublin province, E. Poland) in 1938, the specimen is now in a private collection at Lodz.

KELLNER, HANS-JÖRG. Ein Regenbogenschüsselchen von Geltolfing, Landkreis Straubing. In: *Jahresbericht des Historischen Vereins für Straubing und Umgebung*, Vol. 59 ( ), [4 pp., pl.].

A cup-shaped "rainbow" type stater which the writer describes, found at Geltolfing, Lower Bavaria, depicts a dragon on the obverse and six balls on the reverse — a design which belongs to the earliest group of these coins. They were struck by the Vindelici, an eastern Celtic tribe which populated part of the present-day territory of Bavaria in the first century B.C. HG

LAING, L. R. Belgic Flan Moulds from Britain. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 521 (Oct., 1961), pp. 383-387.

Thus far, fragments of baked clay moulds have been found on six sites in Britain: Colchester, St. Albans, Silchester, Bagendon, Needham and Old Sleaford. They are identified as having been connected with the process of coining and date from Belgic (Early Iron Age) times. The writer devotes considerable attention to description, dating and purpose of the moulds, mentions similar finds made in continental Europe, and provides a short bibliography for those wishing to further their study of the subject. BPS

ROLLAND, H. Deux petits bronzes, imitations d'Avignon et de Nîmes. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 3 (March, 1961), p. 32.

In the course of excavatory work undertaken at Taillades (Vauciuse), nine small coins, together with bracelets, rings and sherds (all of bronze) were discovered at the entrance to the grotto of Saint Guimelle. The coins are of barbaric minting, with weights varying between 1 and 1.30 gr.; four are completely worn. The remaining five may be divided into two groups: Three show a head f.r. on the obverse; a partial legend

(read as IOY), which identifies the coins as imitations of bronze issues of Avignon, appears above a bull f.r. on the reverse. The other two pieces show a helmeted head f.r. (obv.) and a standing figure holding a spear (rev.). In spite of the elongated form of the helmet, and the absence of a crest, the writer believes them to be imitations of the small bronzes issued by the *colonia* of Nîmes with vertical legend reading NEM. COL.

TÉROUANNE, PIERRE. A propos des fouilles d'Allones (Sarthe). In: *Ogam*, Vol. 13, Fascs. 2-3 (April-June, 1961), pp. 315-320, pls. 69-70.

Among the numerous coins which have been found at the *Tour aux Fées* near Allonnes (Alauna) are 325 Gallic and 9 Roman Consular issues, coins of Nerva and Domitian, and bronze ingots. The Gallic pieces are of pinchbeck (215), silver (86), bronze (30), gold (3) and gilded bronze (1). In general, coins found on the banks of the Rhone, Saone and Loire indicate the use of these rivers as trade routes. ILM

YEOMAN, R. S. *Moneys of the Bible*. Racine, Wis., Whitman Publishing Co., 1961. 61 pp., illus.

"This booklet is a sort of digest of the coinage of Biblical times. It is not intended to be an exhaustive monograph complete with minute technical details of the early coinages. It is hoped, rather, to be preliminary to many standard references in this subject which are usually written for those students who are already advanced in the science of Biblical Numismatics. Technical information in Latin, Greek and Hebrew will not be found here, for it will be assumed that the reader is not familiar with those tongues. All translations of legends and the like are stated in English and the illustrations, though the coins are crude in many instances, will carry the identification features for the reader."

The subject is expounded under the following headings: Moneys of the Bible (Money Before the Invention of Coinage); Coined Money — Old Testament; Reconciling Money Terms in the Bible with Actual Coins in Circulation in Biblical Times; Greek, Aurum — Gold; Argentum — Silver; Denarius — Penny; Lepton — Mite (a bronze coin); Talents and Manehs (Mineh); Parables Christ Used Concerning Coins; Tribute Penny — Render Unto Caesar . . .; The 30 Pieces of Silver; Tetradrachm of Rhodes; Antiochus VII (Sidetes) 138-127 B.C.; Simon Maccabaeus; Judaea — John Hyrcanus I — 135-106 B.C.; Lepton of Judas Aristobulus I; Leptons of Alexandra (Salome); Lepton of John Hyrcanus II, 63-40 B.C.; Antigonus Mattathias — 40-37 B.C.; Lepton of Herod I (the Great) 37-4 B.C.; Lepton of Herod Archelaus; Herod Antipas 4 B.C. - 40 A.D.;

The First Four Procurators of Judaea — 6-26 A.D.; Lepton of Pontius Pilate — 26-36 A.D.; Lepton of Herod Agrippa I — 37-44 A.D. etc., etc.

## GREEK

BALIL, ALBERTO. Representaciones de esculturas en monedas griegas. In: *Numisma*, No. 34 (Sept.-Oct., 1958), pp. 25-32.

It is generally admitted that representations found upon Greek coins depict copies or replicas of Greek sculptures and statues rather than original works. Although posing numerous problems relating to identification and method — several of which are discussed by the writer — such coin types furnish considerable interest for the student of ancient sculpture. Eight relevant specimens are fully described, together with bibliographical references indicating where illustrations may be found.

GUADAN, A. M. de. La forma de las monedas "incusas" de la Magna Grecia en el siglo VI antes de J.C. y sus posibles fundamentos histórico-filosóficos. In: *Numisma*, No. 34 (Sept.-Oct., 1958), pp. 9-23, illus.

In what may be termed a speculative article, the writer deals at some length with certain historical and philosophical principles which possibly lay behind the incuse coinage issued by Magna Graecia in the sixth century B.C. Three which show connections with some of the fundamental postulates of Pythagorean philosophy are cited as being of particular importance: (1) The immense toereutic difficulty of fashioning the dies necessary for striking these coins, possible only in the presence of a very technically advanced guild organization such as the Pythagorean; (2) the parallelism with various Pythagorean postulates — especially its conception as a representation of the planets and the earth; (3) the high manufacturing costs of double dies of this type, only possible if a strong symbolism of religious character be taken into consideration. Included in the article are illustrations of incuse coins issued by Metapontum, Sybaris, Croton and Caulonia.

GUADAN, A. M. de and CONSTANTINO LÁSCARIS. La forma de los reversos de las drachmas de Zancle anteriores a Anaxilao. In: *Emerita*, Vol. 28, Fasc. 2 (1960), pp. 211-223, pl.

After some discussion of the first coin types issued at Zancle the writers summarize the development of the reverse designs before the days of Anaxilas, basing their explanation of the symbolism incorporated on evidence provided by a fragment of Callimachus' poem *Aitia*; the geometrical shape of the coins is interpreted simply as the ground plan of a temple, the design of which probably included a representation of



the sickle of Kronos. Since a sickle is used on the drachm reverses to symbolize the city's harbor and mole, both obverse and reverse are seen to be connected with the etymology of Zancle.

SHERWOOD, E. D. What Shall I Collect? Ancient Greek Coins. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 4 (April, 1961), pp. 1147-1152, illus.

In an article designed to encourage newcomers in the field of ancient numismatics the writer has included descriptions of the salient features of twelve outstanding Greek coins; also, as an aid to attribution, a listing of the principal Greek city states together with brief descriptions of their coin types. Among the illustrations are specimens of the coinages issued by Alexander the Great, Aspendus, Athens, Ephesus, Metapontum, Rhodes, Sybaris and Tarentum.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum. *Deutschland. Sammlung von Aulock. Vol. 1, Pt. 4 (Nos. 1050-1438). Mysien.* Berlin, Published for the Deutsches Archaeologisches Institut, 1957.

Twelve plates, with accompanying descriptions, illustrate the coins of Mysia in the above collection. Most of the 389 coins published are of bronze, but also included are a magnificent series of Kyzikene electrum and a series of silver regal tetradrachms from Pergamon, as well as cistophori from the same place. Mints in which the so-called "Greek Imperials" are seen to be well represented include: Adramytion, Attaos, Germe, Hadrianeia, Hadrianotherai, Kyzikos, Parion and Pergamon. ILM

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum. *The Royal Collection of Coins and Medals, Danish National Museum. No. 37. Phoenicia.* Copenhagen, 1961. 10 pp., 10 pls.

Contained in this fascicule of the Danish *Sylloge* are 383 silver and bronze coins, representing Aradus, Berytus, Botrys, Byblus, Caesarea ad Libanum, Carne, Dora, Marathus, Orthosia, Ptolemais-Ace, Sidon, Tripolis and Tyre. ILM

## ROMAN

BANDERET, A. and P. BASTIEN. Analyses chimiques de monnaies romaines saucées du 3<sup>e</sup> et du 4<sup>e</sup> siècle. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 3 (March, 1961), pp. 31-32.

The lack of silver in third century antoniniani led Roman moneyers to coat the coins struck at their mints with a thin layer of silvery metal; the technique had previously been used by Gallienus and Postumus, and was later adopted by Diocletian and his successors.

After subjecting a number of coins struck in the above period to chemical analysis, the writers tabulated the results obtained under the headings emperor, mint, reference, date, coating and core for each specimen examined. The conclusions reached are that those struck at the western mints under Tacitus and Probus — and also after the Diocletian reform — were coated with a mixture of tin and silver, while under Magnentius the silver disappeared almost entirely and was replaced by copper.

BASTIEN, PIERRE. Les émissions de l'atelier de Lyon en 293 et 294. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 6th Ser., Vol. 2 (1959-60), pp. 75-111, pls. 6-9.

Bastien has re-examined the evidence for the dating of the coins struck at the mint of Lyons in the above years. He is particularly concerned with the date of the last antoniniani, and hence with the date of Diocletian's monetary reform which followed. Voetter placed the end in 295, Pink and others in 293. Bastien's conclusions now point to 294 for the last emission in Lyons and to late 294 or early 295 for the coinage reform. A catalogue of all issues for 293-294 is included. JMF

BELLONI, G. G. *Le Monete Romane dell'Età Repubblicana. Catalogo delle raccolte numismatiche*. Milan, 1960. 333 pp., [61] pls.

This catalogue of the Roman Republican coins in the Cabinet of the *Civico Museo Archeologico* in Milan lists 2358 entries (including duplicates) plus 1186 italicized entries of types not in the collection. In short, an impressive accumulation of material whose value is augmented by many indices and introductory remarks. The arrangement of the material into eighty "series" does not follow any one precedent, but a short paragraph in the introduction gives the corresponding numbers of Sydenham, Grueber, Haeberlin, *et al.* as well as their dates for each series. Beginning with the year 125 B.C. (after which there is more agreement among scholars regarding chronology) dates are cited in the catalogue proper, which includes weight, die position, diameter and bibliographical references for each coin. The plates frequently illustrate material not found in Sydenham or the other known catalogues. JMF

BRUHL, DOYEN. Trésor de St. Vincent de Mercuze. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 3 (March, 1961), p. 33.

On February 19, 1961 the *Dauphiné Libéré* reported the recent discovery of a hoard of fifty late Roman bronze coins, most of them in good condition, at St. Vincent de Mercuze. When sent for examination to a faculty member at the school of *Beaux-Arts de Grenoble* they were identified as issues of the emperors Claudius II, Aurelian, Probus, Dio-

clitian, Constantius Chlorus and Constantine. The hoard will probably be published in full at a later date.

BUTTREY, T. V., Jr. The 'Pietas' Denarii of Sextus Pompey. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 20 (1960), pp. 83-101, pls. 5-6.

In his listing of the six different types of the above series Buttrey notes the numbers of dies used, and of known specimens; six other variants are described as never having existed. The series is arranged in chronological order, and the conclusion reached is that the coins were the product of a mint which travelled with Sextus while campaigning in Baetica. Tentatively identified as stopping places are Baelo, Salpensa and Corduba. The exact date of the series is uncertain, but most of the denarii were issued before the capture of Corduba from the Caesarians. JMF

CALICÓ, F. X. En torno a una posible moneda barcelonesa del siglo IV. In: *Cuadernos de Arqueología e Historia de la Ciudad* (Barcelona, 1960), pp. 95-105, illus.

Scattered coins were found during the course of excavations undertaken in connection with the improvement of the Plaza de San Felipe Neri (Barcelona) in 1959. In general they were readily and easily identified, except for one poorly preserved bronze piece which is described as follows: Obverse: vs PF AVG; bearded effigy, diademed and cuirassed, f.r. Reverse: circular legend, partly off the flan (probably VICTORIA AVGG); Victoria shown walking to the left; initials in the exergue thought to be SMB. On the basis of his studies of (a) Roman coin style at the time of Diocletian and (b) contemporary mints, the writer tentatively attributes the coin to Maximus and the mint of Barcelona (409-411).

CAPPELLI, REMO. Antonino Pio. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 12, No. 3 (March, 1961), pp. 33-34, illus.

The coinage issued during the reign of Antoninus Pius (A.D. 138-161) was both varied and highly artistic. More than 1200 different issues — and a noticeable increase in the striking of medallions — characterize the reign. Included in the article are illustrations of three sestertii struck by Antoninus (one in the so-called "Perfect Style," one showing an obverse portrait of his wife Faustina, and one with reverse depicting the temple of Antoninus and Faustina); also the consecration sestertius struck after the emperor's death.

ES, W. A. van. *De romeinse muntvondsten uit de drie noordelijke provincies. Een periodisering der relaties.* Groningen, J.B. Wolters, 1960. 141 pp., maps, diags.

This monograph deals with Roman coin finds concealed prior to A.D. 400 which have been discovered in the north Netherlands provinces of

Friesland, Groningen and Drente, insofar as their contents are preserved in the collections of the *Fries Museum* (Leeuwarden), the *Museum voor Stad en Ommelanden* (Groningen), the *Provincial Museum van Drenthe* (Assen), the *Rijksmuseum van Oudheden* (Leiden) and the *Oudheidkamer* (Dokkum).

Part I discusses problems encountered in the study of coin hoards in general, with special mention of those related to the above finds. A listing of the pertinent hoards, chronologically arranged under each museum, appears in Part II; stray finds are arranged alphabetically by find-spot, and question marks are used to indicate insufficiently known find circumstances. Also included are bibliographical references to *RRC* (Sydenham, 1952), *RIC*, and, when possible, Cohen (2nd. ed., 1880-1892).

GRICOURT, J. As de Trajan et de Marc Aurèle présentant deux droits. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 2 (Feb., 1961), pp. 17-18.

Coins issued in the *as* denomination with two different obverses are considered to be a result of accidental striking; as noted by H. Mattingly, they disappeared completely under the Severi. In the above note Gricourt discusses and describes two such pieces — issued by Trajan and Marcus Aurelius respectively — the existence of which presents a technical problem relating to a theoretical exchange of obverse and reverse dies. Dr. Pierre Bastien has informed the writer that he knows of several such pieces issued by Postumus.

GUPIENIEC, A. Góra, pow. Sieradz. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 4, No. 4 (1961), p. 250.

A specimen of the last denarius issued by the emperor Trajan (A.D. 98-117) was recently purchased for the numismatic collection in the Archaeological and Ethnographical Museum at Lodz. The coin is reported to have been found while excavations were being carried out at Góra (Sieradz district, Lodz province, central Poland) and is briefly described with reference to Cohen II (28, 95).

GUPIENIEC, A. Radziejów Kujawski, m.p. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 4, No. 4 (1961), p. 250.

Brief description of a denarius issued by Lucius Verus (A.D. 161-169) which was discovered at Radziejów (Bydgoszcz province, central Poland) in 1957. The coin is now in the numismatic collection of the Archaeological and Ethnographical Museum at Lodz (Inventory number 6879).

GUPIENIEC, A. Wilamow, pow. Brzeziny. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 4, No. 4 (1961), p. 250.

A denarius issued by Vespasian (A.D. 69-79) which now forms part of the numismatic collection in the Archaeological and Ethnographical Museum (Lodz) is briefly described. It was found by a farmer at Wilamow (Brzeziny district, Lodz province, central Poland) in August, 1960.

HEURGON, J. Un texte de Tite-Live sur la réduction semi-librale de l'as. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 4 (April, 1961), pp. 43-44.

Among historical texts capable of clarifying the chronology of Roman Republican coinage there is one which strikingly confirms the date proposed by Mattingly and Robinson (*Proc. Brit. Acad.*, 1932, p. 10 ff.) for the semi-libral reduction of the as; namely, 217 B.C. In that year the dictator Q. Fabius Maximus, anxious to render unto the gods their due, fixed the budget for the Roman Games at 333,333 as, 1 triens: *ludi magni voti aeris trecentis triginta tribus triente* (Liv. XXII, 10, 7). This figure represents the quotient of a million divided by three, reached (after the reduction of the as, and in consequence of its new weight) in re-evaluating the expenses traditionally encountered in the celebration of the Games.

HILL, P. V. Aspects of Jupiter on Coins of the Rome Mint A.D. 65-318. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 20 (1960), pp. 113-128, pl. 8.

Archaeological, numismatic and literary evidence is examined to aid in the interpretation of the various epithets of Jupiter found on the coins, as well as in the identification of temples and various forms of cult images of the god. JMF

KRZYŻANOWSKA, ALEKSANDRA. Skarb denarów rzymskich z Golubia nad Drweca (Hoard of Roman Denarii found at Golub on the Drweca). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 4, No. 3 (1960), pp. 129-205, pls. 11-18, illus., map. With English Summary, pp. 206-207.

An important Roman hoard discovered at Golub (on the river Drweca, Pomerania) in 1946 contained two fragments and 554 whole denarii issued during the period A.D. 98-195; i.e., within the reigns of Trajan (98-117), Hadrian (117-138), emperors of the Gens Antonia (138-193) and Septimius Severus (193-211). Coins struck by the emperors of the Gens Antonia are the most numerous, most of them dating from the reign of Marcus Aurelius.

The hoard offers a wide variety of coin types, showing differences not only in legend and effigy but also in date of issue; nevertheless, it is not considered exceptional for the region, where Roman hoards containing a large proportion of denarii have frequently come to light. Included in the article is a map and listing of coin finds of this nature, together with

a descriptive catalogue of the hoard's contents giving bibliographical references to *BMC* and Cohen.

LE ROY, MAX. Trois sextans du système semi-libral. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 4 (April, 1961), p. 43.

Three bronze coins which the writer discusses all bear the distinctive mark of the sextans (oo). The first (struck, with a weight of 26.18 gr.) shows the head of Mercury (obv.) and prow (rev.); the second (also struck, with a weight of 24.16 gr.) depicts the wolf, nursing twins (obv.) and standing eagle (rev.); the third (cast, with a weight of 20.05 gr.) bears the reverse legend VELATHRI inscribed in Etruscan characters. Examination and study of these three pieces, which belong to the semi-libral monetary system, indicate noticeable differences between Roman and Campanian minting techniques and those practised by the Etruscans.

MacDOWALL, D. W. Two Roman Countermarks of A.D. 68. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 20 (1960), pp. 103-112, pl. 7.

In addition to the initial identification of the two marks as being (a)  $\overline{X}$ , that of the tenth legion and affixed on the coinage in Upper Pannonia, and (b)  $\Gamma A \wedge BA$ , on coins of a semi-official military mint in Moesia, the economic and political significance of both are discussed. Coins bearing the first mark indicate that the normal coinage in circulation in Pannonia came from the mint of Lugdunum. Further, the placing of the mark on the coins shows "a reserved judgement on the part of the authority responsible for using that countermark in Pannonia." Regarding the second mark, Moesia's economic difficulties are apparent in the operation of the semi-official mint under Nero and the deliberate obliteration of the emperor's portrait by the mark;  $\Gamma A \wedge BA$  records a hostile reaction to Nero and a deliberate declaration for Galba. Both marks "supplement Tacitus' assessment of the condition of the empire and the sympathies of its provinces and armies at the beginning of the Civil War." JMF

MAINJONET, MONIQUE. Une marque d'exergue inédite sur une monnaie de Constantine II frappée à Ticinum. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 2 (Feb., 1961), pp. 18-19.

An unpublished, exergual mintmark found upon a small bronze issue of Constantine II struck at Ticinum is treated at some length. The coin was unearthed during the course of excavations conducted at Fontaines-Salées (Yonne) and is assigned by the writer to the period 322-324.

MATTINGLY, H. and H. B. MATTINGLY. The Republic and the Early Empire. In: *Congresso Internazionale di Numismatica*, [6th], Rome, 1961. Vol. 1. Relazioni, pp. 147-157.

A survey of the literature, pertinent to the above periods, which has appeared since the holding of the last International Numismatic Congress (Paris, 1953). Sections entitled The Republic, The Early Empire, Metrology, Medallions and General are followed by detailed bibliographies.

JMF

NAVASCUÉS y de PALACIO, JORGE de. Hallazgo de dos áureos en término de Funes (Navarra). In: *Numisma*, No. 34 (Sept.-Oct., 1958), pp. 33-34, illus.

Two aurei, both from the Rome mint, were discovered during the excavation of a Roman warehouse or wine vault on the bank of the Ebro River at Funes (Navarra) in 1959. The first, issued in the name of Domitian, was struck during the reign of Vespasian (76 A.D.); the second was issued by Hadrian ca. 119-122. Bibliographical references to the *BMI* are included in the descriptions of the two coins, both of which are illustrated.

PETRIE, A. E. H. Ancient Roman Silver Denarii of the Emperors Trajan and Hadrian. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 6, No. 4 (April, 1961), pp. 188-190.

The writer's recent purchase of six denarii (four issued by Trajan, two by Hadrian) evoked this popular account of the coinage of these emperors (A.D. 98-138). It includes an indication of the purchasing power of the denarius, based in part on the rate of pay received by Roman legionaries.

PFLAUM, H.-G. Émission au nom des trois empereurs frappée par Carausius. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 6th Ser., Vol. 2 (1959-60), pp. 53-73, illus.

Two problems are dealt with in this article. The first concerns a chronological classification (by mint) of the emissions in the names of Diocletian, Maximian and Carausius. Webb's order in the *RIC* volume has been followed, but the beginning of coinage in the mint of Camulodunum has been changed from 288 to 289.

The second problem is concerned with whether or not a treaty had been concluded between Carausius and the legitimate emperors. M. W. Seston had argued against such a treaty in view of a passage from Aurelius Victor, but Pflaum rejects his interpretation of Victor and supports E. Stein and W. Ennslein in their belief that a pact of non-aggression had been concluded between Diocletian and the usurper. JMF

SHERWOOD, E. D. What Shall I Collect? Ancient Roman Coins. Part 3. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 9 (Sept., 1961), pp. 2293-2294, illus.

The late Roman Republican denarii, struck between the years 59 and



30 B.C., are described as being the most sought after coins of the Roman series and consequently must be listed among the more expensive items. Included in the above article are historical notes on the personages depicted on these coins (Marc Anthony, Augustus, Brutus, Caesar, Cassius, Lepidus and others), together with some indication of current prices which the collector may expect to encounter. BPS

SHERWOOD, E. D. What Shall I Collect? Ancient Roman Coins. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 10 (October, 1961), pp. 2595-2598, illus.

Continuing his suggestions to collectors, the writer discusses here the denominations of sestertius, as, dupondius, follis and denarius issued under the Roman Empire. All except the follis are illustrated. BPS

Z., A. Nieuwjaar. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 11, No. 1 (Jan., 1961), p. 2, pl.

In the first century of the empire, old copper coins bearing appropriate legends were used by the Romans in their exchange of New Year gifts. Described in the above article is a terra cotta lamp of the period (probably found at Ely, England) which was evidently fashioned as such a gift. It portrays the standing figure of Victoria, holding in her right hand a shield inscribed with a New Year's wish, and in the left a palm branch. The obverse of a copper *as* with effigy of Janus (ca. 100 B.C.) is seen to the right, and two reverses (those of a small copper *quadrans*, ca. 9/8 B.C. and a copper *as*, ca. 30 B.C.) appear on the left. The representations depicted on the coin designs (Victoria, Caduceus, and double head of Janus) were symbols of prosperity in ancient times and hence would have been quite appropriate for inclusion on a New Year's gift.

## BYZANTINE

VEGLERY, A. and G. ZACOS. New Light on the Solidus of Leo IV. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 69, No. 2 (Feb., 1961), pp. 30-31, illus.

In the issue of the above periodical for March, 1955 the writers published an article entitled *Enigmatic Inscriptions on Byzantine Coins* in which they proposed a new interpretation of the legends on the solidi of Leo IV, based on the observation that two letters which had formerly been read as ss should properly be interpreted as gg; the enigmatic word *esson* thus became *eggōn*, an obvious abbreviation of the Greek *eggōnos* (= grandson). The interpretation has now been established beyond all reasonable doubt by the discovery of a new solidus, which is illustrated in the above article together with a similar specimen inscribed with the

word *eggon*. Also included is an analysis of the legend and description of the type in question "in the light of the latest advance in Byzantine numismatics."

## EUROPEAN

BECKER, T. W. The Vogelweide Memorial. A Double Celebration. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 10 (October, 1961), pp. 2845-2846, illus.

A unique instance in which a single event was numismatically commemorated by two countries in the same year concerns the celebration, by Austria and Germany, of the 700th anniversary of the death of Walther von der Vogelweide (1170-1230), the minstrel singer who later emerged as one of Germany's best known lyric poets. Identical obverses, engraved by the medallist E. Smith from a design originally conceived by Professor Griener, were used for the German 3-mark coin and the Austrian 2-schilling piece issued in 1930. Both are illustrated. BPS

BERNARDI, GIULIO. Di una moneta di Alberto II Conte di Gorizia non descritta dal Corpus Nummorum Italicorum. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 12, No. 3 (March, 1961), p. 33, illus.

A silver denaro (weight, .8 gr., diameter, 20 mm.), issued by Alberto II, Conte di Gorizia (1271-1304), but not included in the relevant volume of the *CNI* (Vol. VI) is described and illustrated. A six-petalled rose appears on the obverse, with legend reading ALBERTVS COMES; the reverse shows a gradient lion f.l. and is inscribed MONETA DE LVON (the mint of the counts of Gorizia).

BIANCHETTI, ANTONIO. Le monete di Pio IX<sup>o</sup> Conte Giovanni Mastai Ferretti di Senigallia (1846-1878). In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 12, No. 3 (March, 1961), p. 35.

Briefly described, with indication of rarity, are the following denominations issued during the pontificate of Pius IX (1846-1878): 10, 5 and 2½ scudi, scudo d'oro (1st and 2nd types), scudo, and 50 baiocchi.

BURDICK, LORRAINE. Coins Serve Several Purposes. In: *Coin World*, No. 75 (Sept. 22, 1961), p. 12, illus.

Among the specimens cited in illustration of the contribution made by numismatics toward a better understanding of the Christian Church are a Cologne taler of 1516, a tari of Malta showing the head of John the Baptist, an Elector medal of 1536, talers of Leyden and Jever, a German coin of 1935 depicting the head of Martin Luther, a Vatican issue showing St. Peter holding the "Keys of Heaven," and two British pieces:

a fifteenth century coin which depicts the archangel Michael and a coin-token of St. Dunstan issued in the nineteenth century. Six of these are illustrated.

BPS

CAHN, E. B. Ein Münzverrufungsmandat des Kaisers Maximilian II. aus dem Jahr 1573, eine Quelle zur Münzgeschichte von Zug und Graubünden. In: *Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau*, Vol. 41 (1960-61), pp. 5-13, illus.

The above Edict forbade the importation and use of foreign coins within the Empire. The reason for the inclusion of eight Swiss issues among those named is explained by the relations then existing between the emperor and the monastery at Chur. Under pressure of a great shortage of currency, coinage had begun there in 1560 and ten years later had been legalized as episcopal currency; the coins must have circulated widely to have been the subject of so emphatic a repudiation. The date of the decree indicates the cessation of their issue, and likewise serves to date to ca. 1571 a hitherto uncertain coin from Zug, referred to in the decree as the "Oswalder Zwelffer." The writer suggests that from the quality of the workmanship the die-cutter may have been the already famous Jacob Stampfer of Zurich, to whom five dies from Zug and one from Chur had previously been attributed.

DR

CASTELIN, KAREL. Zur Prägezeit der ersten Prager Groschen. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 12, No. 3 (1961), pp. 21-25.

On the strength of the chronicle of Peter of Zittau, most numismatists place the beginning of the Prague gros coinage in the year 1300. In 1926 however, Emil Bahrfeldt, basing his conjecture on hoard evidence and the Von Balnhausen chronicle of 1307, suggested a date of 1296. Coinage accounts of the Kutteneberg mint for the year 1300, to which the present writer draws our attention, refer to the beginning of the said coinage in that year, but because of the somewhat unreliable nature of the accounts the issue still remains in doubt.

HG

CITROEN, K. A. Valsemunterij in 1787. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 11, No. 2 (April, 1961), pp. 22-23.

Extracts from the minute books of the Amsterdam gold and silversmiths guild (*Gemeentearchief Amsterdam, Gilden Archieven* 327) show that the guild at times exercised jurisdiction over counterfeit and falsified coinage, although at that time such matters were normally handled by assayers and the police. Two pertinent extracts from the minute books (dated February and November, 1787) are reprinted.

DABROWSKI, K. and S. SUCHODOLSKI. Kościelna Wieś, pow. Kalisz. Skarb z XV w. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 4, No. 4 (1961), p. 254-256.

A hoard discovered at Koscielna Wies (Kalisz district, Poznan province, W. central Poland) in 1958 was found to contain 3,539 European coins of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, for the most part copper denars struck at mints in Poland, Pomerania, Silesia and Moldavia. One coin, a denar of Philip of Savoy (1301-1307) struck at Clarentsa (Achaea) is illustrated; also the clay vessel in which the hoard was found.

DUMAS, FRANÇOISE. Les frappes monétaires en Béarn et Basse-Navarre d'après les comptes conservés aux archives départementales des Basses-Pyrenees 1562-1789. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 6th Ser., Vol. 2 (1959-60), pp. 297-334, tabs.

An analysis of two groups of mint accounts, giving the number of coins and in large measure the denominations issued by the mints of Pau and Morlaas (Béarn) between 1706 and 1789 and at Saint-Palais (Navarre) from 1562 to 1631. The coins were struck in the name and for the profit of the King of Navarre, lord of Béarn, who from Henry IV onwards was also king of France. The mint registers earlier than 1562 and between 1631 and 1706 have not survived, and in any case the mints of Morlaas and Saint-Palais were closed sometime during the second half of the seventeenth century. Pau apparently owed its survival, and indeed its very considerable importance as a mint, to its convenience for dealing with bullion coming from Spain. PG

DUMAS, FRANÇOISE. Le monnayage de Philippe le Bon au nom de Charles VII à Auxerre. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 4 (April, 1961), pp. 41-43.

In an article on the coinage of Philippe le Bon struck in the name of Charles VII (*RN*, 1937, pp. 235-244), J. Bailhache expressed doubt that any such pieces were struck at Auxerre inasmuch as he found no traces of minting activity at that center after 1435.

Now, with the help of documents in the *Chambre des Comptes de Dijon* (series B of the Departmental Archives of the Côte d'Or), the present writer shows that coins were struck at Auxerre for a short period after 1435, first in the name of Henry VI and later in the name of Charles VII. On the basis of these documents she concludes that the issue of royal coinage did not end at that mint until 1438.

Exposicion de Numismática Medieval. In: *Circulo Filatélico y Numismático, Barcelona. Boletín Informativa*, No. 3 (Dec., 1960), pp. 27-28, illus.

An integral part of the *XXVIII Feria Oficial e Internacional de Muestras de Barcelona*, held at Barcelona, June 1-20, 1960, was an

exhibition devoted to mediaeval numismatics at which fifteen prominent collectors displayed outstanding specimens from their own collections. Most of the coins exhibited were struck at mints in Cataluña (especially Barcelona), Valencia, Mallorca and Castilla. Brief descriptions of the contents of the various vitrines are given, and one coin — a croat of Pedro II struck at Barcelona toward the end of the thirteenth century — is illustrated.

GAETTENS, RICHARD. Breite Brakteaten des Herzogs Boleslaw III (1102-1139) von Polen. In: *Blätter für Münzfreunde und Münzforschung*, Vol. 22, No. 1 (1959), pp. 47-48, pl. 3.

The attribution of three hitherto unknown broad Polish bracteates which the writer describes was facilitated by the fact that the names of both Boleslav and Saint Adalbert, the patron saint of Poland, were included in the legend. In support of his contention that the three pieces were struck by Boleslav III between 1136 and 1139, Gaettens cites the monarch's meeting with the emperor Lothar at Merseburg in 1135. On his return journey Boleslav is believed to have met Archbishop Konrad of Magdeburg, who showed him examples of his own coinage. These were later used as prototypes for the Polish bracteates. HG

GAETTENS, RICHARD. Die Münzrechtverhältnisse der Hohenstaufenzeit und des nachfolgenden Jahrhunderts. In: *Blätter für Münzfreunde und Münzforschung*, Vol. 22, No. 1 (1959), pp. 1-28.

The great changes which took place during the period of the Hohenstaufen emperors with regard to power politics and the financial position of the princes, as well as the greatly increased growth of the cities, are noticeably reflected in the coinage system and its legal basis. Whereas during the Carolingian era minting privileges were largely restricted to royalty, the evolution of the feudal system brought about the granting of coinage rights not only to secular and ecclesiastical princes but also to a number of the newly established Free Cities, all of which served to reduce the royal income and was strongly (though vainly) opposed by the Hohenstaufens. The writer has ably documented his study of the monetary history of the period with extracts from contemporary law books, as well as with evidence derived from contemporary correspondence between the Hohenstaufens and the Estates of the Realm. HG

GAETTENS, RICHARD. Zum Funde von Gross-Lieskow. In: *Blätter für Münzfreunde und Münzforschung*, Vol. 22, No. 1 (1959), pp. 35-40, pl. 3.

In a re-examination of the bracteate hoard discovered at Gross-Lieskow in 1915, Gaettens expresses his belief that these coins, which were formerly attributed to Meissen, should properly be assigned to Hamburg since

they are struck on the Lübeck standard. The hoard was fully described by E. Bahrfeldt in *Berliner Münzblätter* (1919). HG

GIARD, J.-B. Deux monnaies mérovingiennes de Troyes de mêmes coins. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 3 (March, 1961), pp. 32-33.

A collector, M. J.-C. Niel, recently showed the writer a Merovingian *triens d'or* struck at Troyes, a duplicate of which rests in the *Cabinet des Médailles* (Prou, No. 602; Belfort, No. 4387; Gréau, Pl. II, No. 18). Unfortunately, the reverse legend on the latter coin is in poor condition, but thanks to M. Niel's specimen it can now be read as [MV]MMOLENVS+ instead of [MV]MMOLENO as suggested by Prou.

Gouden dukaat 1960. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 11, No. 1 (Jan., 1961), p. 12, illus.

Since the striking of the last gold *tienje* in the Netherlands, in 1933, the coin has not been included in the coinage statutes. The mint decree of 1948, however, contained a proviso that gold ducats might be struck for special purposes but would not be considered legal media of exchange. Recently, when the Twentsche Bank N.V. offered for sale a small issue of 3605 gold ducats (struck by the Royal Mint and dated 1960) the interest exceeded all expectations and the coins were sold out in one day at a nominal price of 27.50 fl. Except for the date, and the mark of the mintmaster Dr. J. W. A. van Hengel, they were identical in all respects to the ducat of 1816, the design of which depicts a standing knight.

GUPIENIEC, A. Tuszyn pod Łodzią. Skarb z pocz. XVIII w. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 4, No. 4 (1961), p. 257.

Issues of the following rulers were contained in a hoard of seventeenth and eighteenth century European coins discovered at Tuszyn (Łódź province, central Poland) in 1960. Philip IV: 3 Spanish talers; Albert and Elizabeth: 2 Brabant talers; John Casimir: 5 złote, 1 ort, 46 szostak and one Lithuanian szostak; John Sobieski: 1 ort and 23 szostak; Friedrich Wilhelm: 3 orty and 33 szostak; Louis XV of France: one small bronze coin.

HATZ, VERA. Zur Frage der Otto-Adelheid-Pfennige. Versuch einer Systematisierung auf Grund des Schwedischen Fundmaterials. In: Rasmusson, N. L. and L. O. Lagerqvist, eds. *Commentationes de nummis saeculorum IX-XI in suecia repertis*. Part 1 (Stockholm, 1961), pp. 107-116, tabs., 28 pls.

Among German coins of the tenth and eleventh centuries, the most common — and at the same time the most problematical — is the Otto-Adelheid pfennig which occurs in virtually every hoard buried between 973 and 1100. The results obtained from the writer's study of 4601

specimens which have appeared in Swedish hoards now permit, for the first time, a clear arrangement of the numerous variants of the coin's six main types, all of which are illustrated by line drawings. PB

HATZ, VERA. Zur Unterscheidung der Ottonischen Prägungen in Mainz, Speyer und Worms. In: Rasmusson, N. L. and L. O. Lagerqvist, eds. *Commentationes de nummis saeculorum IX-XI in Suecia repertis*. Part 1 (Stockholm, 1961), pp. 147-151, pl.

Silver coins struck at the mints of Mainz, Speyer and Worms in the second half of the tenth century show the same type: a stylized church on the obverse and a crown with pellets on the reverse. Many of the known specimens are worn, and the legends are often partly illegible. Basing the study on material found in Swedish hoards, the writer outlines the differences of style seen on coins struck at the aforementioned mints and offers helpful suggestions concerning their correct attribution. PB

HUSZÁR, LAJOS. *A Budai pénzverés története a középkorban*. Budapest, 1958. 200 pp., 13 pls. With German Summary.

The chronology of the early Hungarian coinage as established by Réthy in his *Corpus Nummorum Hungariae* (Budapest, 1899-1907) has been completely revised in this new publication. In spite of a lack of documentary evidence in the Hungarian archives, the author has combined hoard evidence with preliminary work done by Alfred Schuleks to produce a re-grouping of the coinage from the time of Karl Robert (1308) to the accession of Vladislav II (1440). Included in the excellent catalogue are 291 types and numerous sub-varieties, with the main types illustrated.

HG

Jón Sigurdsson. Icelandic Scholar, Statesman and Patriot. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 519 (August, 1961), pp. 313-314, illus.

Jon Sigurdsson devoted his whole life to the improvement of conditions in Iceland. He conducted a vigorous campaign for the abolition of many unjust laws and was successful in establishing an independent Icelandic parliament, the Allthing, which was responsible only to the Danish king — not to the Danish parliament. In commemoration of the 150th anniversary of his birth, a five hundred kronur coin has been commissioned by the Icelandic government and will be struck at the Royal Mint, London. The majority of the 10,000 specimens ordered are to be released only in Iceland. BPS

K., R. Kamien Pomorski, m.p. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 4, No. 4 (1961), p. 251.

Two coins, one a fragment of a Carolingian obol struck at Troyes during the reign of Charles the Bald (840-875), the other an anonymous German denar issued at Magdeburg in the second quarter of the eleventh century, were discovered during the excavation of a mediaeval portion of the Church of the Blessed Virgin at Kamien Pomorski (N.W. Poland) in 1960. Both specimens are briefly described.

K., R. Wiślica, pow. Busko. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 4, No. 4 (1961), p. 253.

Archaeological excavations carried out at Wislica (Busko district, Kielce province, S.E. Poland) in 1960 brought to light a number of coins issued at various times from the tenth to the eighteenth century. They included a silver denar, similar to specimens issued by Boleslav II or III (967-999, or 999-1003), a copper shilling struck by John Casimir in 1664, a Prague gros of Charles IV (1348-1378), a denar issued at Krakow in the second half of the fifteenth century (probably by John Olbracht), two copper shillings of John Casimir, dated 1661 and 1666, and a copper gros issued by Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski in 1767.

K., R. Wolin, m.p. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 4, No. 4 (1961), p. 251.

Three mediaeval, episcopal denars struck during the tenth and eleventh centuries were discovered in an area near the Church of St. Adalbert (Wolin, Szczecin province, N.W. Poland) during the course of archaeological excavations undertaken in 1959. The three pieces, now in the archaeological depot of the IHKM PAN at Wolin, are briefly described with references to the *CNP*.

KIERSNOWSKI, RYSZARD. Denary Zachodnio-Pomorskie z drugiej połowy XII wieku (West Pomeranian Denars Dating from the Second Half of the XIIth Century). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 4, No. 4 (1961), pp. 209-231, illus. With English Summary, p. 232.

Under a system of classification somewhat different from those previously used, seventeen coin types struck by the princes of West Pomerania (ca. 1175-1190) are described in detail. Earlier publications are reviewed, and by means of a table (p. 210) the results obtained by the writer in his enumeration of pertinent coin finds are compared with those reached by H. Dannenberg. Variations of legends are included in the coin descriptions, and the appearance of Germanisms in the legends of types 4-14 is attributed to foreign influence — particularly from Brandenburg and Great Poland — on Pomeranian coinage of the late twelfth century. The conclusions reached by Kiersnowski following his study and examination of the chronology and provenance of the types in question is seen to be partly at variance with the opinions formerly held.



KORSKI, WITOLD. Jeszcze o portugale litewskim (talarze) Jan Kazimeirza z r. 1650 (More about the Lithuanian Portugalöser of John Casimir from the Year 1650). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 4, No. 4 (1961), pp. 244-245.

Forming a supplement to the writer's article entitled *Nieznany portugal litewski Jana Kazimierza* (cf. *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 4, Nos. 1-2, 1960, pp. 87-81, illus.) are transcriptions of the legends on the above portugalöser as noted by Schulthess-Rechberg (*Thaler-Cabinet*) and Madai (*Vollständiges Thaler-Cabinet*).

KUROWSKI, R. Cieciszew, pow. Piaseczno. Skarb monet i ozdób z XVII w. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 4, No. 4 (1961), p. 256-257.

Seventeenth century gold and silver coins, together with sundry artifacts, bracelets, brooches, etc., were contained in a hoard found in the village of Cieciszew (Piaseczno district, Warszawa province) in 1944. Among the coin specimens were two Belgian talers dated 1619 and 1620, an undated Spanish taler, Austrian talers issued by Rudolf II in 1605, orts of Sigismund III (1586-1633) struck in 1623, 1626, and 162- (?), a religious medal, a silver medallion and two ducats struck at mints in the Netherlands.

LAFaurie, JEAN. Les monnaies de Clotaire II du trésor mérovingien de Wieuwerd (Frise). In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 4 (April, 1961), pp. 39-40.

The Wieuwerd hoard, now preserved in the Leyden Museum, was discovered in 1866 and was twice published. Recent examination of its contents, however, brought to light certain new elements with regard to the date of burial. When studied from the point of view of legend and die sequence, the most recent coins in the hoard — ten solidi and a triens struck in the name of Clotharius II at Marseille, where he ruled from 613 to 629 — pointed to the year A.D. 625 as the last possible date for the formation of the hoard. The eleven coins were all struck shortly before that time.

LAFaurie, JEAN. Le trésor d'Escharen (Pays-Bas). In: *Revue Numismatique*, 6th Ser., Vol. 2 (1959-60), pp. 153-209, pls. 11-12, illus.

The Escharen hoard of sixty-six coins of the Merovingian period was discovered in 1897 and published the following year, but a quite unjustified attack on its authenticity has led to its neglect by scholars. This new study of the hoard's contents by M. Lafaurie is of fundamental importance, both in regard to its examination of the actual coins contained and to the impact of its conclusions — if they are correct — on much of the

accepted chronology of Frankish and early Anglo-Saxon coinage. Three-quarters of the hoard consists of coins struck in the lower Rhineland and the Low Countries; there are in addition a group of five coins from Provençal mints, seven from scattered Merovingian mints, and five Byzantine issues. Most of the Merovingian coins belong to the earliest development of a coinage more or less independent of imperial influence bearing the names of moneyers and mints, and a number of lines of argument converge on a date of ca. 590 for the burial of the hoard. A date so early would carry with it a revision (backwards) of the dates of the Sutton Hoo and Crondall hoards to ca. 625 and ca. 640 respectively. In addition to its examination of the chronology of early Merovingian coinage and of the hoards in which it has been found, M. Lafaurie's article is a mine of information on coin finds in western Europe during the second half of the sixth and first half of the seventh century. PG

LUPPOL, ARKADI. Russian Coin Collections are Huge. In: *Coin World*, No. 74 (Sept. 15, 1961), p. 30.

Listed among the Soviet Union's large numismatic collections are those in the State History Museum and the State Museum of Fine Arts (Moscow), the Georgian State Museum (Tbilisi), the museums of Tashkent and Lvov, the State Museum of the Tatar Autonomous Republic (Kazan), and the Hermitage (Leningrad) — the last named probably the most outstanding of them all. Luppel tells something of the contents of these collections and mentions an exhibition, arranged in honor of the fortieth anniversary of the beginning of Soviet coinage, which will be shown in the autumn of 1961. BPS

MALMER, BRITA. A Contribution to the Numismatic History of Norway during the Eleventh Century. In: Rasmusson, N. L. and L. O. Lagerqvist, eds. *Commentationes de nummis saeculorum IX-XI in Suecia repertis*. Part 1 (Stockholm, 1961), pp. 228-376, illus., tabs., map.

In an introductory paragraph the writer outlines the threefold purpose of his paper: (1) To make a contribution to the numismatic history of Norway during the eleventh century on the basis of the Norwegian coins in the Igelösa hoard from Skåne and the two finds from Lapp offering places at Rautasjaure and Gråträsk; (2) to draw attention to the unique value of the coins from offering places as sources of numismatic history; (3) to provide a methodical study of the possibilities relating to the establishment of the chronology of completely or partly anonymous coinages, especially with regard to Scandinavian conditions during the early Middle Ages.

The work comprises two main sections. Under the title *Olaf Tryggvason*,

the first includes chapters on: (1) The Norwegian Onlaf coins of Crux type and their dating; (2) Other Scandinavian Crux imitations and their dating; (3) Differences between Norwegian, Danish and Swedish Crux imitations. Section II, entitled *Harald Hårdråde, Olaf Kyrre and Magnus Barefoot*, includes the following subdivisions: (1) Finds from offering places (with map indicating hoard locations); (2) Survey of the literature; (3) Classification of the coin designs; (4) The technical and decorative elements of the Norwegian offering-place coins; (5) The hoards; (6) Legible legends; (7) Foreign prototypes; (8) Principal features of the numismatic history of Norway during the later part of the eleventh century.

An extensive listing of works consulted appears on pp. 368-375. BPS

MATUSEWICZ, J. Oszimiana, m.p., b. woj. wileńskie. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 4, No. 4 (1961), p. 257.

Contained in a clay vessel found in the village of Oszmiana in 1942 were a number of late sixteenth and early seventeenth century coins, chiefly trojaks issued by Sigismund III (1586-1633). Brief descriptions of three specimens, with relevant references to Czapski, are included in a listing of contents.

Muntvondst Zutphen. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 11, No. 1 (Jan., 1961), pp. 6-7.

A valuable gift of ten gold and sixty-six silver coins (part of the hoard discovered at Zutphen in 1958) was presented to the Netherlands Cabinet by the Chairman of the Board of the *Spaarbank-Vereeniging Zutphen* in the same year; three of the pieces are singled out for special mention. Additional coins from the same hoard can be seen on display in a specially constructed vitrine in the bank's main office.

NIEDERBERGER, FERDINAND. Die Nidwaldner Münzprägungen von 1811. In: *Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau*, Vol. 41 (1960-61), pp. 36-38, pl. 10.

After 1798, because of Napoleonic restrictions imposed upon coinage, Nidwalden was forced to seek out every possible source of income. In 1808 it proposed the striking of a common coinage showing the arms of the three original cantons. Uri was indifferent to the proposal. After considerable negotiation the mint master of Aarau was asked, in 1810, to strike the quota for Nidwalden. Städelin, the mint master, eventually struck denominations of five Batz, Batz, and half Batz in 1812, but all were dated 1811. The three denominations are illustrated. DR

NOHEJLOVÁ-PRÁTOVÁ, EMANUELA. Mincovníctví Jirího z Poděbrad (The Coinage of George of Poděbrad). In: *Časopis Národního Múzea*, Vol. 129, No. 1 (1960), pp. 34-56, illus. With Russian and German Summaries.

In this survey of both the earlier and more recent information pertaining to the above coinage the writer begins with a discussion of the denominations struck, then turns her attention to specific questions relating to monetary activity and the coins themselves. Special consideration is given to such topics as: The change from the square to the circular form in coinage, the quantities of coins struck, the sources of the metals used in minting, the reforms of 1450 and 1460, the mint decree of 1469, mint organization, and the significance of Kutna Hora (Kutenberg) from the point of view of its unique situation and the roles played by the respective mint masters. The author also explains, for the first time, the meaning of the title *magister minerarium regni huius et monetarum et multarum honestarum arcium peritus* which was held by Anton Marini of Grenoble, counsellor to George of Poděbrad.

PINI, GIACOMO. Il "Bagattino" per Traù di Nicolò Michiel (sotto la Repubblica Veneta). In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 12, No. 2 (Feb., 1961), p. 17, illus.

An extremely rare bagattino dated 1516, which was issued for circulation at Trau (Tragurium, Dalmatia) by Nicolò Michiel — at that time Venetian *conte* in the city — is described and illustrated. The obverse, inscribed with Michiel's initials, shows the figure of St. Laurence with gridiron and bears the legend s • LAVRENTIVS - TRAGUR; the reverse depicts the lion of St. Mark, together with the inscription + • SANCTVS • MARCVS • VENETI.

PROBSZT, GÜNTHER. Münzen und Medaillen des Königreiches Westfalen. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 76 (1955), pp. 76-82.

Since the publication of the author's catalogue of coins and medals pertaining to the Kingdom of Westphalia which appeared in 1911 a number of new varieties have come to light, particularly with regard to patterns and medals. The present article, forming a supplement to the earlier work, includes more than one hundred entries, fully described with references to the more recent literature. HG

RASMUSSEN, N. L. An Introduction to the Viking-Age Hoards. In: Rasmussen, N. L. and L. O. Lagerqvist, eds. *Commentationes de nummis saeculorum IX-XI in Suecia repertis*. Part 1 (Stockholm, 1961), pp. 3-16.

This article discusses the silver hoards of the Viking Age — long a study of scholars — covering the period from the end of the eighth to the middle of the twelfth century; the area covered comprises nearly all

of Europe, North Africa, Eastern Turkistan, and that part of Asia to the west of India. Three reasons are offered in explanation of the great number of known hoards: (1) Treasure was hidden underground for the use of its owner in the hereafter; (2) the earth was the natural and accustomed hiding place for valuables; (3) war and civil strife did much to encourage the burial of treasured personal belongings. Unfortunately, the fact that hoard material has not been published in its entirety, but rather as a series of separate finds, has hindered researchers in their attempts to make accurate distinctions, but work is now in progress at the Stockholm Coin Cabinet and will be fully published in due course. BPS

S., S. Wiślica, pow. Busko. Skarb polskich monet z końca XI w. In: *Wiadomości Numismatyczne*, Vol. 4, No. 4 (1961), pp. 252-253, illus.

A hoard of 508 eleventh century Polish coins (including nine fragments) was unearthed while excavations were being conducted in a mediaeval area at Wiślica (Busko district, Kielce province, S.E. Poland) in 1960. Included in this report of the discovery are illustrations of the clay pot in which the hoard was found, and of the obverse and reverse of a previously unknown coin type which it contained.

SLABAUGH, A. R. The Republic of Euzkadi. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 9 (Sept., 1961), pp. 2265-2269, illus.

Prior to its seizure by Franco's troops in 1938, the Euzkadi Republic of northern Spain, home of the Basques, comprised the provinces of Viscaya, Alava and Guipuzcoa. Paper money was issued by the Republic through the Bilbao branch of the Bank of Spain during the Civil War, and two coins — nickel issues in the denominations of one and two pesetas — were struck at the mint of Brussels in 1937 for circulation in Euzkadi. Part of this mintage was captured by Franco's ships while en route to the Republic from Bayonne, France, but a number of coins are known to have reached England, where they were being sold by dealers as early as July, 1937. Since they constitute official issues of an autonomous government, the writer feels that these pieces should be fully recognized as such in catalogues of modern world coins, from which they have lately been removed. BPS

SOULIER, H. Imitation de l'Ecu d'or au soleil de François Ier. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 2 (Feb., 1961), pp. 21-22.

An imitation of an *écu d'or au soleil* of Francis I which the writer fully describes is of normal weight and apparently true fineness. It belongs in all probability to a series struck in Italy — the source of numerous imitations of douzains and noirs issued from the time of Francis I to

Henry IV — and is thought to be the first known imitation of a gold coin of that period.

TERLECKI, WŁADYSŁAW. Monety Księstwa Warszawskiego (Coins of the Duchy of Warsaw). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 4, No. 4 (1961), pp. 233-240, tabs. With English Summary.

After the creation of the Duchy of Warsaw in 1807 Prussian coins circulating in the territory were acknowledged as legal tender. In accordance with the clauses contained in a statute of 1810 sanctioning the establishment of a mint in Warsaw, the monetary system was to be modeled on that of Prussia; no mention, however, was made of the fact that in order to stem the flow of silver from Poland to Prussia (which had persisted for more than half a century) the new Polish taler would be of lower silver content than its Prussian counterpart. Under the new system, the striking of 1½ and 3 ducat gold pieces came to an end and the six groschen denomination was replaced by a five groschen issue; the newly established gold to silver ratio of 1 : 14.44 represented a slight increase in the value of silver. Losses were incurred in the striking of gold and silver coins at the Warsaw mint, but these were more than offset by the profits realized from its minting of five and ten groschen, fractional metallic currency, and copper coins. The half groschen denomination, although authorized by the statute, was never issued.

TERLECKI, WŁADYSŁAW. Nowe monety polskie. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 4, No. 4 (1961), p. 249.

Three recently issued Polish coins — one struck in 1959, the others in 1960, are briefly described. The descriptions continue the listing of new Polish coins which has appeared in previous issues of the above periodical.

UDINA MARTORELL, FEDERICO. La Ceca de Barcelona en tiempos de Fernando de Antequera y de Alfonso el Magnánimo en relación con la situación económica de la ciudad. In: *Numisma*, No. 34 (Sept.-Oct., 1958), pp. 37-47.

Fifteenth century mint records, preserved in the *Archivo de la Corona de Aragón* (*Sección del Real Patrimonio*) furnished much of the evidence for this discussion of the Barcelona Mint and its relationship to the city's economy in the days of Fernando de Antequera and Alfonso el Magnánimo. The records consist of eight books — beginning with *Libro de compras para acuñar monedas de oro* (1414-16) and ending with *Libro de compras de oro para acuñar florines* (1457-58) — which disclose a whole series of dates unknown to Botet y Sisó, the accepted authority on the coinage of Barcelona during the above reigns; florins are now known to have been struck in the years 1414-16, 1428, 1430-40, 1457-58, and croats

(silver coins) in 1413, 1416-18, 1454 and 1455.

Two tables are included. The first shows the amount of gold purchased by the mint in terms of marks, together with its value in pounds and the number of florins struck; the second gives the amount of silver bought, also in terms of marks and with indication of its value in pounds.

WDOWISZEWSKI, Z. Ruszcza pod Połańcem, pow. Stopnica. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 4, No. 4 (1961), p. 253.

Early in January, 1960, the numismatic section of the National Museum at Warsaw acquired sixteen twelfth century denars, four issued by Boleslav the Wry-mouthed and the remaining twelve by Vladislav II. Relevant references are given to Stronczynski (*Dawne Monety*). The coins are reported to have been contained in various hoards discovered at Ruszcza pod Połańcem (Stopnica district) during the period 1924-1930.

WEDZKI, ANDRZEJ. Nieznany skarb z Jadownik, odkryty w XVII wieku (Unknown Find from Jadownik, Discovered in the Seventeenth Century). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 4, No. 4 (1961), pp. 241-243.

According to the writer, a hoard mentioned in a book by Samuel Nakielski entitled *Miechovia sive promptuarium antiquitatum monasterii Miechoviensis* (Krakow, 1634, pp. 347-348) was never reported in a numismatic or archaeological publication. On the basis of the information provided by Nakielski (the Latin text of the pertinent passage is cited in the article) Wedzki believes that the hoard probably contained Hungarian coins issued by Andrew II (1205-1235) and Bela IV (1235-1270).

WEILER, A. C. von. Een numismatisch theepotje. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 11, No. 1 (Jan., 1961), pp. 5, 9, illus.

To mark the 125th anniversary of the firm of Kempen and Begeer, silversmiths, an exhibition of Netherlands silver representing the period 1815-1960 was displayed in the *Gemeentemuseum* at The Hague. Among the many beautiful objects shown was a silver teapot, in the bottom of which a coin had been inserted. After noting several errors in the description of this piece the writer makes the necessary corrections and identifies it as a half gulden — not a gulden, as stated in the catalogue.

WENZEL, HERBERT. Eine aussergewöhnliche Type der Wiener Taler vom Jahre 1624. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 12, No. 3 (1961), pp. 25-26, illus.

A hitherto unknown variety of the Viennese taler of 1624 which the writer now publishes bears two noticeable characteristics: An amateurish

portrait, apparently copied from the coinage of 1620, and a clumsily engraved date, in which the first and last two digits are of unequal size. HG

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. Ein Fund badischer Kippermünzen aus dem 30 jährigen Krieg. In: *Blätter für Münzfreunde und Münzforschung*, Vol. 22, No. 1 (1959), pp. 29-35, pls. 1-2.

Wielandt describes a hoard of Baden "kipper" coins, predominantly 24-kreuzer issues of Margrave Georg Friedrich struck in 1621 and 1622. A large kipper coinage was issued by the Margrave for payment of the troops which he had mustered against the Catholic powers during the Thirty Years' War. The hoard's excellent state of preservation suggests a burial date of 1622, probably shortly after Tilly's defeat of the Margrave at the Battle of Wimpfen. HG

YVON, JACQUES. Une imitation du gigliat de Robert d'Anjou. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 4 (April, 1961), pp. 40-41.

In common with the Venetian gold piece, a gigliato-type silver coin circulated widely throughout the entire Mediterranean area during the fourteenth and early years of the fifteenth century. The gigliato itself, struck by Robert of Anjou in place of the carlino issued by his father, Charles II, was continued for a long time after the Duke's death and was much imitated throughout the Levant.

Described and discussed in the above article is an oriental imitation of the gigliato from the collection in the *Cabinet des Médailles*. The legend on the obverse reads IRBI . . . I . . . DIERSICBECNBI; on the reverse, IOIORCGRI . . . DICUUDICIUU (far removed from HONOR REGIS JUDICIUM DILIGIT).

## GREAT BRITAIN

BOTTERILL, J. S. M. Birmingham, Boulton and the English Coinage. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, Vol. 8, No. 519 (August, 1961), pp. 301-305.

An account of the life and career of Mathew Boulton (1728-1809), noting in particular his contributions to the improvement — both in construction and operation — of minting machinery in England. BPS

DOLLEY, R. H. M. and F. E. JONES. Some Remarks on BMC Type VII Var. B of Edward the Confessor. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 20 (1960), pp. 184-190, illus., pls. 14-15.

Prior to 1053, in which year a new *Pointed Helmet* type was approved



by Edward, the portrait of the king on the English penny had resembled the type used on coins struck by the Roman emperors in the fourth century A.D. The writers discuss in some detail the new coins issued by the Confessor and describe three distinct bust types. HK

DOLLEY, R. H. M. An Unpublished Chester Penny of Harthacnut found at Caerwent. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 20 (1960), pp. 191-193, illus.

A coin found at Caerwent (Monmouthshire) shortly after World War I belongs to the so-called Arm-and-Sceptre issue (Hildebrand: Cnut I and Harthacnut B = Brooke: Cnut 5 and Harthacnut 2 = *BMC*: Cnut xvii and Harthacnut ii) and is believed to have been struck between 1040 and June of 1042, probably at Chester. The legends read as follows: + CNVT REC + (obv.) and + FARGRIMONLEGECE (rev.). HK

HARRIS, E. J. The Stuff of Coins. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 521 (Oct., 1961), pp. 389-390.

Although "the analysis of coins is necessarily limited by the supply of poor but recognizable specimens," the writer offers a table listing the major constituents of some hammered silver coins minted during the reigns of Edward the Elder, Edward the Confessor, Henry II, Edward I, Edward III, Richard II, Henry V, Henry VIII and Elizabeth. BPS

HORWOOD, E. Silver and Copper Coinage of George IV (1820-30). In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 2 (August, 1960), pp. 43-45.

Numerous changes in design — some commendable, some poor, but all part of a striving for more artistic expression — characterize the English coinage issued in the period following the turbulent Napoleonic wars. The writer describes several new coin types struck during these years. BPS

JACOB, K. A. Die Making for the Edward I Pennies. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, Vol. 8, No. 519 (August, 1961), pp. 308-310, illus.

A number of punches are known to have been employed in the manufacture of the pennies of Edward I, although the exact order in which they were used remains problematical. Jacob uses an abnormal coin from his collection to illustrate his own theories regarding the sequence followed. BPS

KENT, J. P. C. A Note on the Reverse Legend of Mary Angels. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 69, No. 9 (Sept., 1961), p. 185.

Kent identifies an allegedly unexplained and unique kind of stop

which appears at the end of the reverse legend on the Angels and Half-Angels struck during the reign of Mary Tudor (cf. North, J. J., *English Hammered Coins*, Vol. 2, p. 100) as a contraction of the phrase *et cetera*.

BPS

NETHERCLIFT, N. R. A. Curiosities in English Coinage. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 3 (Feb., 1961), pp. 90-95.

Covering the period from the thirteenth to the end of the nineteenth century, Netherclift discusses the following specific denominations and coinages, including both popular and unpopular issues: The gold penny of Henry III, modelled on the Byzantine bezant, which was struck in 1257; the double leopard issue of 1344; the noble, angel and 20-shilling piece introduced by Henry VII in 1487; the silver shilling known as a testoon; the minute penny-halfpenny and three-farthing pieces — also the abortive milled coinage — issued by Elizabeth I; siege coins of the Civil War period; the Green Money coinage of James II; the gold piece issued by George III at the value of one-third of a guinea; the Spanish and Mexican dollars countermarked with the head of George III, and the five-pound coins struck in 1887.

A concluding note mentions that most of the above issues, for either political or economical reasons, have failed.

NORTH, J. J. *English Hammered Coinage. Vol. 2. Edward I to Charles II, 1272-1662*. London, Spink & Son Ltd., 1960. 183 pp., illus., 10 pls.

“For many years the standard work on English coins has been Dr. G. C. Brooke’s excellent book. Although this was brought up to date with a supplement in 1950, it was not possible to re-arrange the sections which had been altered by research since the original publication in 1932. As many readers are aware, a large number of important articles and books have been published in recent years, especially in the Anglo-Saxon section. The time therefore seems ripe to incorporate the results of these researches in a new book on the hammered series.” This the writer has successfully accomplished in Vol. 2 of the above work (Vol. 1 being now in active preparation). Following an historical introduction (pp. 8-17) is a descriptive catalogue which lists and describes every known type of English coin struck during the period covered, together with the pattern and royal farthing tokens issued by James I and Charles I. Separate chapters, one devoted to each reign, include a list of the various denominations struck and line drawing illustrations of the privy or initial marks used. One hundred and thirty-six specimens selected from the National Collection are shown on the plates, and a selective bibliography (pp. 179-180) is arranged under the headings: General, Mediaeval, Tudor,

Stuart, Patterns and Copper Coins. A comprehensive index (pp. 181-183) completes the work.

NORTH, J. J. A Fictitious Moneyer of the Southwark Mint of Henry I. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 69, No. 4 (April, 1961), p. 87.

In the December 1960 issue of the *Circular* a penny of Henry I (Type XI) was attributed by the writer to the mint of Dover. A description recently found in the *British Numismatic Journal* (Vol. 27, p. 228) — which, although without illustration, evidently refers to the same coin — assigns it to Southwark and the moneyer Manwine (a new moneyer for that mint). "After careful study of the coin there is no doubt in my mind that the mint is *DORVER*, for which the moneyer Manwine is already known. I do not therefore propose to include Manwine amongst moneyers of the Southwark mint for the reign of Henry I in Part I of my *English Hammered Coins*, unless further satisfactory evidence is forthcoming."

POTTER, W. J. W. The Silver Coinage of Edward III from 1351. Part I. Pre-Treaty Period (1351-61). In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 20 (1960), pp. 137-181, illus., pls. 10-13.

A direct result of the Black Death of 1349-50, which catastrophically raised the level of prices and wages in England, was the need for a silver coin of greater value than the penny. The result was the country's issue of its first completely bi-metallic coinage, consisting of three gold and five silver denominations, in 1351. Included in the present article, which confines itself to the groat and half groat issued in the Pre-Treaty (i.e. Treaty of Bretigny) period, 1351-1361, is a detailed presentation of a system of classification for the coins, together with tables and illustrations.

HK

PRIDMORE, F. Notes on Colonial Coins — Trinidad. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 69, No. 6 (June, 1961), pp. 141-142, illus. Vol. 69, Nos. 7-8 (July-August, 1961), pp. 168-169.

Minutes of meetings held by His Majesty's Council at Government House (Port St. Joseph, Trinidad, 1804-1811), as well as the publications of Ruding, Atkins and Chalmers, are cited by Pridmore in support of his attribution of two mutilated coins of the West Indies to the islands of Dominica and Tobago (cf. *The Circular*, Nov., 1960, p. 235) rather than to Dominica and Trinidad.

BPS

SEABY, H. A., ed. *British Copper Coins and Their Values. Part 1: Regal Coins*. London, B.A. Seaby Ltd., 1961. 108 pp., illus.

This new catalogue of the British copper series — the first published

by Seaby's Numismatic Publications since 1949 — lists the regal coinage issued from the reign of James I to that of Elizabeth II (including the 1960 issues), together with the minor coinage struck in copper and bronze for Scotland, Ireland, the Irish Republic, Lundy Island, Guernsey, Jersey and the Isle of Man. Patterns are excluded, as are prices for FDC and uncirculated specimens. Otherwise, coin values have been brought up to date in keeping with the current market. HK

SELLARS, R. The "Turpin" Collection. (Being an account of the English coinage from 1695 to 1738). In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 2 (August, 1960), pp. 38-43.

The imaginary hold-up of a stage coach by the legendary bandit Dick Turpin in the year 1738 is used as a novel introduction to this discourse on the coinage of the English sovereigns William II, Anne, George I and George II. BPS

SIMPSON, A. J. A Short History of Guineas. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 4 (July, 1961), pp. 115-117.

During the reign of Charles II it became necessary to import gold from the Guinea Coast in order to stabilize the value of the sovereign then in use. Because the design of the coin minted from the gold depicted a small elephant beneath the monarch's bust, to denote the source of the metal, the name "guinea" was given to it and quickly captured the public favor. The coin remained in use for 250 years, until replaced by the present sovereign. The writer describes the various changes in design incorporated by succeeding monarchs during the life span of the guinea, during which some 134 different specimens were issued. BPS

SUTHERLAND, ALLAN. 'Numismatic Haggis.' In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 2 (August, 1960), pp. 33-38.

Included in this entertaining potpourri of Scottish numismatic lore — an abridgement of a paper read before the New Zealand Numismatic Society some twenty years ago — are a discourse on the origins of ancient Scottish nomenclature, a table showing comparative values, and stories telling how St. Andrew became Scotland's patron saint, the thistle the national emblem, and a lion rampant the national coat of arms. Also cited are portions of a petition, sent by the St. Andrews Society of London and Glasgow to the late King George V, pertaining to certain provisions in the Treaty of Union of 1707 which had been disregarded. BPS

VAN der MEER, G. The Importance of Numismatic Evidence for Philological Studies. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 69, No. 4 (April, 1961), p. 88.

In stressing the importance of numismatic evidence for philological studies in general, the writer places special emphasis upon the value of Anglo-Saxon coin legends to the philologist.

"With the series which was struck in England during the century before the Norman Conquest, spellings can be dated within very narrow limits of time, in the case of the late Anglo-Saxon coinage within at most six years. Moreover, apart from a few later forgeries which can easily be recognized by the expert, one can always be sure that these spellings belong in the period in which the coins were struck."

"An exceptional feature of the Anglo-Saxon coins compared with those of the European continent of the same period is . . . that the names in the legends have not been latinized. The many different spellings of these names form a very valuable source of material for the study of sound changes in late Anglo-Saxon. For the study of dialect forms it is important that the coins had to bear a mint name on their reverse, so that spellings can be localized."

WOODSIDE, W. W. Sommer Island Coins. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 12, No. 1 (Jan., 1961), pp. 34-37, 2 pls.

A brief history of the founding of a colony on what is now the island of Bermuda, together with a quotation from Capt. John Smith's *The Generall Historie of Virginia, New England and the Summer Isles*, are used in telling the story of the issue of the well known Sommer Island brass coins (probably as early as 1609). Four specimens in the collection of the Carnegie Museum (Pittsburgh) are illustrated. BPS

## UNITED STATES

A. N. A. 1961 Atlanta Convention. Dahlonega Gold Rush of 1961. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 5 (May, 1961), pp. 595-598, illus.

Following the discovery of gold in Lumpkin County (Georgia) in 1828 a branch of the United States Mint was established at Dahlonega. Gold coins to the value of \$6,115,596 were struck there during its period of operation (1838-1861) and mines in the vicinity are reported to have yielded between sixteen and twenty million dollars' worth of the metal in the decade prior to 1839; the mint building (shown in an illustration) was donated to the state of Georgia for educational purposes in 1871 but seven years later was completely destroyed by fire. A guided tour of the Dahlonega gold fields has been arranged in connection with the

American Numismatic Association's annual convention, to be held at Atlanta, Ga., August 16-19, 1961.

ARLOW, E. J. "In God We Trust." In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 2 (August, 1960), pp. 45-47.

In his article entitled *Numismatic Incongruities* published in the December, 1959 issue of the above periodical (pp. 246-248) the writer remarked the use of the mottoes *In God We Trust* and *E Pluribus Unum* on United States coins as being "apparently irreconcilable when applied to the coins themselves." Thanks to the gift of a booklet issued by New York's Chase Manhattan Bank he is now able to publish the interesting story behind the use of the motto *In God We Trust*, with an admission that "the explanation certainly removes the United States from any allegation of incongruity." BPS

BURNETTE, LEROY. Famous Symbols on Coins. II. The Liberty Bell. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 4 (April, 1961), pp. 914-917, illus.

The famous Liberty Bell, now preserved in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, is shown on the reverses of both the Franklin-Liberty Bell half dollar and the half dollar issued in 1926 in commemoration of the sesquicentennial of American Independence. In relating the history of the bell the writer notes a similarity with the history of the country itself in that both experienced a number of vicissitudes before receiving permanent recognition.

The Chase Manhattan Bank. The United States Peace Dollar. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 3 (Feb., 1961), p. 96.

"The United States Peace Dollar is the only coin issued by any country in the 20th century on which the word Peace is inscribed. This is a significant fact because it is indicative of the ideals and aspirations of the people of this country for a peaceful world." The coin was struck in the years 1921-28 and 1934-35.

"The design of the Peace Dollar was selected by the Fine Arts Commission from models submitted by a number of prominent sculptors and is the work of Anthony de Francisci. The obverse of the coin portrays a young girl's head as symbolic of liberty. The reverse shows an eagle in a quiet restful position perched on a mountain peak on which the word PEACE is inscribed. From the eagle's claws extends an olive branch, ancient symbol of peace. The rays in the background represent the rising sun, or the dawn of a new day."

DEL MONTE, JACQUES. *Fell's United States Coin Book*. Fourth revised edition. New York, Frederick Fell Inc., 1961. 128 pp., illus.

The principal changes noted in this new edition of Fell's coin manual are an enlargement of the check list of popular coins to include recent dates, and the addition of an illustrated appendix relating to the 1955 and 1960 Lincoln cents. BPS

DI BELLA, EMIL, comp. Check List and Guide to Mint Errors and Die Imperfections of Lincoln Cents. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 9 (Sept., 1961), pp. 2270-2279.

Several hundred imperfections found on the above cents — including many of a minor nature — are listed in chronological arrangement by type. BPS

GLASER, LYNN. Restrikes and Mules of U.S. Coins made outside the Mint. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 9 (Sept., 1961), pp. 2280-2285, illus.

"If we are going to collect coins on an intelligent basis we must know about these sham pieces as well as the genuine coins." Glaser clarifies the terms *restrike* and *mule*, lists a number of dies which left the mint, and describes several pieces manufactured outside of the mint; they include half cent (1811), cent (1823), quarter dollar (1805), half dollar (1806), half eagle (1804), patterns, etc. An 1823 cent restrike and two half eagle obverses are illustrated. BPS

HARTSON, RETA. Wings Over America. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 15, No. 4 (Fall, 1961), pp. 133-135, illus.

A somewhat poetic essay on the significance of the eagle symbol on United States coin reverses, four examples of which are illustrated. BPS

High Relief Double Eagle to Smithsonian. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 9 (Sept., 1961), p. 1174.

After a number of discussions with President Theodore Roosevelt (who had shown himself greatly interested in improving the aesthetic quality of United States coinage), August Saint-Gaudens produced his beautiful design of the high relief double eagle. A few experimental samples were struck for the President, after which 11,250 \$20 gold specimens (in lower relief than the experimental pieces) were minted for general distribution; flat relief coins were eventually produced however, for greater convenience in striking and handling.

An experimental piece dated 1907, formerly owned by Theodore Roosevelt, was recently donated by Cornelius van S. Roosevelt (Washington, D.C.) to the Smithsonian Institution, where it will be placed on permanent exhibition. BPS

JOHNSON, D. W. Eric Newman Refutes 1804 Dollar. In: *Coin World*, No. 72 (Sept. 1, 1961), p. 3, illus.

"These coins are masterpieces of deception" stated the well known numismatic authority Eric P. Newman in an address delivered at the American Numismatic Association's annual convention (Atlanta, Ga., August 17, 1961). His remarks were received with particular interest in view of the publicity currently attaching to the authenticity of two silver dollars, dated 1804 and 1805, once the property of Farran Zerbe and now in the possession of Alfred J. Ostheimer (cf. *NL*, No. 57, 1961, p. 723). BPS

KAGIN, A. M. and PAUL KAGIN. 1838 Over 1859 \$1 versus 1804 \$1 or The Most Notorious U.S. Coin -- 1838 Over 1859 \$1. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 10 (October, 1961), pp. 2587-2589, illus.

For years much has been conjectured and written about the "extra curricular" coins (restrikes, fabrications, favor coins, *pièces de caprice* etc.) struck at the United States Mint. One such piece, owned by the writers, is a Gobrecht dollar, supposedly of 1838, which upon close examination is seen to have been struck over an 1859 silver dollar. BPS

NEWMAN, E. P. Diagnosing the Zerbe 1804 and 1805 Dollars. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 10 (October, 1961), pp. 2576-2579, illus.

Substantially the same article appeared in *The Numismatist* (October, 1961); cf. the following abstract.

NEWMAN, E. P. Diagnosing the Zerbe 1804 and 1805 Dollars. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 10 (Oct., 1961), pp. 1315-1317, illus.

In a further discussion relating to the authenticity of the Zerbe 1804 and 1805 dollars, Newman points to various inconsistencies visible in the stars and star points as well as in the last numeral of each date. The conclusion reached is that the two coins are altered specimens of dollars struck in 1802 and 1803. BPS

A Numismatic Experiment. In: *Archaeology*, Vol. 14, No. 3 (Autumn, 1961), pp. 216-217, illus.

The experiment referred to concerns the striking of the now famous Saint-Gaudens twenty dollar gold piece in 1907, in compliance with the wish of President Theodore Roosevelt (as expressed in a letter written to Saint-Gaudens in November, 1905) that the United States might have a coin comparable in beauty of design and execution to those produced by the ancient Greeks. BPS



OBOJSKI, ROBERT. The United States Annual Assay Commission. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 521 (Oct., 1961), pp. 388-389.

The Act of Congress which authorized the establishment of the United States Mint in 1792 further provided for the Annual Assay Commission, to be composed of the Chief Justice, the Secretary and Comptroller of the Treasury, the Secretary of State and the Attorney General. The first authorization for members of the public to serve on the Commission was provided by statute in 1837. Specimen pieces are turned over to Mint headquarters in Washington regularly throughout the year from both the Denver and Philadelphia Mints; from these pieces the Commissioners select at random sample coins to be assayed, the allowable deviations being four grains for the half dollar, three for the twenty-five cent piece and one and one half for the dime. The Commission owes much of its tradition to the English Trial of the Pyx which was established as a continuous and regular ceremony during the reign of Edward III (1327-1376).

BPS

Providence, Rhode Island Tercentenary. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 4 (April, 1961), pp. 912-913, illus.

On May 2nd, 1935, Congress authorized the striking of 50,000 half dollars in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of the city of Providence, Rhode Island; the coin, here described and illustrated, was designed by John Howard Benson and Abraham Graham Carey and was sold at the nominal price of one dollar through thirty State banks and a Providence coin dealer. The article includes a biographical sketch of the city's founder, Roger Williams (ca. 1603-1683), together with facts relating to both the city and the state.

SLABAUGH, A. R. United States Commemorative Coins. Columbia, South Carolina Sesquicentennial. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 10 (October, 1961), pp. 2831-2835, illus.

Historical background material is included in the descriptions of the half dollars issued in commemoration of the South Carolina Sesquicentennial and the Delaware Tercentenary.

BPS

SPILMAN, J. C. Some Comments on the Fugio Cents of 1787. In: *The Colonial Newsletter*, Vol. 2, No. 3 (July, 1961), pp. 8-15.

The writer explains in detail his suppositions concerning the Fugio Cent series of 1787, despite the fact that he has been unable to acquire a complete set of all varieties and combinations. Relative to the study of these coins he lists the following objectives: (1) A history of the master hubs, including the order of sinking of the various dies; (2) a

history of die combinations and possible re-combinations; (3) evidence indicating undiscovered dies or combinations; (4) a history of the various punches (letter, date, etc.); (5) techniques and peculiarities of workmanship during blanking, die sinking and production. BPS

STRAUCH, M. C. California, the Golden State. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 15, No. 4 (Fall, 1961), pp. 130-132, 135, illus.

After reviewing briefly the early history of California the writer tells the story of the state's first gold coinage, which followed the discovery of the precious metal at Coloma in 1848. Several of the ensuing private and territorial issues are described. The high denominations in which they were issued greatly increased the hardships of small business operations, and not until a branch of the United States Mint was opened at San Francisco in 1854 were these difficulties finally resolved. The last of California's private issues were the \$20 and \$50 coins minted by the firm of Kellogg and Richter in 1854/55. Two pertinent medals, as well as the California-Pacific Exposition half dollar issued in 1935, are illustrated. BPS

THOMPSON, WALTER. The Origin and History of U.S. Proof Sets. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 9 (Sept., 1961), pp. 2257-2258, illus.

Collector interest in proof coins can be dated to ca. 1836, when mint correspondence shows an increasing number of requests being received for specimens of the current coinage. Except for a period of non-issuance between 1916 and 1936 the demand for such coins has increased steadily through the years — as evidenced by the record number of more than 3,000,000 proof sets being struck by the United States Mint in 1961. BPS

THOMPSON, WALTER. The Seizure and Operation of the New Orleans Mint by the Confederacy. In: *The Empire Review*, No. 14 (Aug.-Sept., 1961), pp. 32-34, illus.

Letters written by William A. Elmore, superintendent of the New Orleans Mint, James Ross Snowden, director of the United States Mint (Philadelphia) and C. G. Memminger, secretary of the Confederate Treasury, are quoted by the writer in telling the story of Louisiana's seizure of the New Orleans Mint in 1861 and its subsequent closure by the Federal Government. BPS

YEOMAN, R. S. *Handbook of United States Coins*. With Premium List. 1962. Nineteenth Edition. Racine, Wis., Whitman Publ. Co., 1961. 126 pp. illus.

Other than an increase in coin prices, no noticeable changes appear in the newest edition of the *Handbook*. BPS

YEOMAN, R. S. *1962 Guide Book of United States Coins. Fully illustrated . . . 1616 to date.* [15th edition]. Racine, Wis., Whitman Publishing Co., 1961. 255 pp., illus.

Following a general introduction, the new edition of Yeoman's popular *Guide Book* offers a well illustrated, complete coverage of United States coins and tokens, from colonial times to the present. Chronologically arranged by denomination is a listing of quantities struck which includes mint and year for each entry, with proof totals shown in parentheses. BPS

## CANADA

ALLEN, H. D. Canada's Silver Dollars (1935-1960). In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 2 (August, 1960), pp. 48-49.

Excellence of design and execution contribute largely to the popularity of Canadian silver dollars among collectors. Twenty major varieties are recognized in the more than 11,000,000 specimens struck during the above period, exclusive of the war years. Special mention is made of the first use of the "voyageur" reverse motif (in 1935) and its continued use on subsequent issues. BPS

BUNNETT, KENNETH. The Numismatic Society of Montreal and Gerald E. Hart. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 6, No. 9 (Sept., 1961), pp. 376-378.

Quotations from a letter written in 1920 by Gerald E. Hart, one of the founders of the Numismatic Society of Montreal (December, 1862) and for many years its Secretary, provide insights into the character and accomplishments of the society and indicate the numismatic interests of some of the early members. BPS

CHARLTON, J. E. *Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins, Tokens and Paper Money.* Tenth edition. Fully illustrated 1670 to date. Racine, Wis., Whitman Publishing Co., 1961. 126 pp., illus.

Included in the catalogue are the tokens and playing card currency used during Canada's early French regime, coinage issued by Newfoundland prior to Confederation, and a complete, illustrated listing of Canadian decimal currency, commemoratives, etc., which gives quantities minted and approximate values for the conditions *very good* to *uncirculated*. The final section, entitled Canada and Newfoundland Paper Money, includes a complete listing of the Government and Bank of Canada notes, whose vignettes in many cases deal with various aspects of the country's agricultural and industrial life. BPS

## AUSTRALIA

Decimal Currency for Australia. In: *Numisma: An Occasional Numismatic Magazine*, No. 1 (March, 1960), pp. 2-3.

Australia's Decimal Currency Committee, appointed February 15, 1959, published its findings after meeting twenty-four times in four States and Canberra. The Committee was convinced of the necessity of adopting decimal currency, and considered the 10s.-cent system to be the most appropriate of those discussed; a period of two years was regarded necessary for further research and it was suggested that the system come into operation on the second Monday in February, 1963. Included in the report is a listing of the subsidiary coins recommended by the Committee.

## NEW ZEALAND

DALE, L. J. Early Currencies in New Zealand. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 4 (July, 1961), pp. 126-130.

From the time of the earliest settlement in New Zealand until about 1849, various foreign coins (Spanish Pieces of Eight, Mexican doubloons, American dollars, French 5-franc pieces, Indian rupees, etc.) circulated throughout the country. British Imperial Coinage was established as New Zealand's official metallic currency in 1850 and remained in use until replaced by the present distinctive coinage in 1933.

In this condensed survey the writer makes mention of numerous interesting facets of New Zealand's early monetary history. They include Maori trade and barter, the distribution of the Captain Cook medals in 1772, the IOU's and promissory notes used by early traders and whalers, and the well-known trade tokens which were issued by forty-eight New Zealand firms during a shortage of copper coins during the last half of the nineteenth century.

BPS

Designers of New Zealand Coins. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 3 (Feb., 1961), pp. 76-77.

Biographical notes are included in this brief discussion of the work of the following: George Kruger Gray, designer of five silver coins; Percy Metcalf, who remodelled the New Zealand crown piece from a design produced by James Berry; George C. Mitchell, designer of the penny, halfpenny and centennial crown of 1940; James Berry, whose design was adopted as a basis for the Waitangi crown, and R. M. Conly, designer of the reverse of the New Zealand crown of 1953.

Designs on New Zealand Coins. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 3 (Feb., 1961), pp. 75-76.

Ever since the first coins were minted for New Zealand, in 1933, obverses have depicted the profile of the reigning sovereign; e.g., King George V, f.l. (1933-1936); King George VI, f.l. (1937-1952); Queen Elizabeth II, f.r. (1953-1960). Fully described are the reverse designs on the following denominations: half-crown, florin, shilling, sixpence, threepence, penny, halfpenny, centennial half-crown (1940), Waitangi crown (1949) and the New Zealand crowns of 1949 and 1953.

General Facts on N. Z. Coinage. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 3 (Feb., 1961), pp. 77-78.

Facts of interest which are cited in reference to New Zealand's coinage relate to such aspects as: the quality of the metal used, the four commemorative issues struck, proof coins (issued only in 1935 and 1953) and monarchical mintings (with totals given for each sovereign). During the period 1933-1960, 353, 596, 568 issues were struck for New Zealand by the Royal Mint, London; no die varieties exist, and the coins bear no mintmark. The smallest issue for any one year was the total of 41,492 coins (1,128 crowns, 40,364 threepences) struck in 1935.

GILMORE, STARR. A Study in Values. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 3 (Feb., 1961), pp. 81-84.

In offering to explain why New Zealand's Waitangi Crown is unable to command a higher price, the writer compares it with two other coins which are currently listed at the same approximate value of seventy dollars: the Haitian gourde and the 1948 Canadian silver dollar. Had New Zealand issued a series of crowns, he suggests, the piece would not languish as it does, since obviously it would be a required coin in any set of crowns. "Being somewhat isolated, its situation is not of the best. Further, coins that have had some circulation history fare better in the long run than those put out strictly for collectors." In an appended comment, E. J. Arlow expresses disagreement with Gilmore, pointing out that the crown was not struck for collectors but was a true commemorative issue of the Treaty of Waitangi of 1840, under which the Maori race acknowledged the sovereignty of the British Crown over New Zealand.

GRAHAM, A. W. Case for a Decimal Currency. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 2 (August, 1960), pp. 61-63.

Although a very expensive undertaking, it becomes increasingly evident that New Zealand must follow in the footsteps of Australia and other

member nations of the British Commonwealth in changing to a decimal coinage. Opposition to the proposed change is said to be negligible. BPS

HAGLEY, S. V. New Zealand Coinage. In: *Numisma: An Occasional Numismatic Magazine*, No. 1 (March, 1961), pp. 9-11.

To assist those wishing to assemble a complete date series, the writer offers a chronological listing of the coins struck for New Zealand between 1933 and 1960 (George V to Elizabeth II). Two important works are mentioned in an introductory paragraph: Allan Sutherland's *Numismatic History of New Zealand* (published in 1939/1940 and now out of print, but still considered the definitive work on that subject) and the pamphlet published by Harry C. Hughan in 1956 which lists, among other details, the quantities struck for all denominations issued during the period 1933-1956.

Mintings of New Zealand Coins 1933 to 1960. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 3 (Feb., 1961), p. 74.

A table shows at a glance the coins issued by New Zealand during the above period. It is arranged chronologically, with the annual total for each denomination (crown, half crown, florin, shilling, sixpence, threepence, penny and halfpenny) listed opposite the relevant year, and with the grand total provided at the bottom of each denominational listing.

REMICK, J. H. The Regal Coinage of New Zealand 1933-1960. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 6, No. 3 (March, 1961), pp. 125-127.

Since New Zealand first commenced the issue of regal coinage, in 1933, 152 coins have appeared in the series; all were struck at the Royal Mint, London — though without mintmarks of any description — and only one type is found for each date and denomination. The above summary includes a table listing all the issues by denomination (halfpenny, penny, threepence, sixpence, shilling, florin, half-crown, crown) and date.

[TAYLOR, R. J.]. Counterfeiting Coins in Gaol. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 3 (Feb., 1961), pp. 87-89.

Publishes an item from the *Numismatic Cuttings* of R. J. Taylor of Palmerston North (New Zealand) written by the late detective-sergeant J. J. Cassels and taken from the *N. Z. Key Digest Magazine*.

The article tells the story of the counterfeiting of florins, sovereigns and half sovereigns by convicts at Mount Cook, a hill near the center of Wellington (New Zealand), where a new prison was being built toward the end of the nineteenth century. Cleverly conceived counterfeiting

apparatus was found by the Wellington police concealed within the walls of the new building.

## LATIN AMERICA

CRAIG, A. K. United Provinces of River of Silver: Its Coinage. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 9 (Sept., 1961), pp. 1171-1173, illus.

A brief review of the geographical boundaries and history of the South American confederacy known as the *Provincias Unidas del Rio de la Plata* are offered in proof of the writer's contention that the coinage struck during the period 1809-1815 was not purely Argentinian. Illustrations include an 8-real issue of 1813 and two reverses (denominations of 8-reals and 8-sueldos).

BPS

LISMORE, T. Notes on Cuban Currency. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 69, No. 10 (Oct., 1961), p. 224.

The new Cuban currency, briefly described, was printed in Prague in the denominations of one, five, ten and twenty dollars. Also noted are the quantities of one and five cent cupro-nickel coins issued between 1958 and 1961.

BPS

New Currency Sharpens Interest. In: *Coin World*, No. 71 (August 25, 1961), p. 2, illus.

Citizens of Cuba were given a period of nine days (August 5-14, 1961) in which to exchange their currency holdings for the new series of one, five, ten, fifty and one hundred peso bills issued by the Castro regime. One portrait, that of the Cuban patriot José Martí, has been continued from the earlier currency, but the new notes strongly emphasize Cuban heroes and designs connected with the revolution of 1959 such as Castro's march into Havana and a group of bearded leaders speaking at a rally. Nine examples of the old currency are illustrated. The article reports the circulation of a propaganda note in Cuba (closely resembling the U.S. one dollar bill, but without serial number or official seal), the reverse of which bore a message intended to discourage Cubans from buying American goods.

BPS

Revolution Commemorative. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 3 (March, 1961), p. 611, illus.

Marking, respectively, the 150th and 50th anniversaries of the revolutions of 1810 and 1910, a silver ten peso commemorative coin bearing the effigies of the two revolutionary leaders — Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla

(1753-1811) and Francisco I. Madera (1873-1913) — was issued by the Mexican government in 1960. The traditional Mexican eagle and snake appear on the coin's reverse.

## ISLAMIC

BALOG, PAUL. Poids forts fatimites en plomb. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol 105 (1959), pp. 171-188, pls. 11-13.

Only one Fāṭimid lead weight has hitherto been published. In the present article the writer describes, illustrates and discusses fourteen additional such weights in his own and other collections. The denominations include the *raṭl* and the *wuqīyah* (half, unit, double, triple and multiple of ten). A passage from al-Maḡdisi with reference to the Fāṭimid *raṭl* in comparison to the *raṭl* of Baghdad is quoted and discussed. On the basis of the weights of the specimens published here the author arrives at the conclusion that the Fāṭimid *raṭl* weighed slightly over 434 grams and the *wuqīyah* slightly over 36 grams. GCM

BROWDER, T. J. Dhufar Coinage of Muscat-Oman. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 4 (April, 1961), pp. 926-932, illus.

The first modern coins struck for use in Muscat and Oman were the 1/12 and 1/4 anna copper issues supplied to Sultan bin Turkee by the British East India Company in 1893; a second 1/4 anna issue was supplied in 1898.

The first coins struck for Sa'id bin Taimur, the present British supported Sultan, were produced at the Bombay Mint in 1940 for use only in Dhufar province; they were struck on planchets of the same size and shape as those used for the Indian coinage of that year. Seven years later, additional denominations, again corresponding in size to Indian coins, were struck in Bombay. Included in the above article are a listing of the nine denominations issued for Muscat and Oman, a map of Saudi Arabia on which Dhufar and these territories are marked, and illustrations of the following: 10, 20 and 50 baizah issues, 1359 A.H. (1940); 2 and 5 baizah issues, 1365 A.H. (1946); 1/2 Dhufar ryal, 1367 A.H. (1947); 1 Sa'idi ryal, 1378 A.H. (1957).

DUDZUS, WOLFGANG. Frühe umayyadische Glasstempel aus Ägypten. In: *Staatliche Museen zu Berlin. Forschungen und Berichte*, Vols. 3-4 (1961), pp. 18-24, illus.

Twenty-four Umayyad glass measure stamps in the Berlin Collection are fully described and illustrated. The officials range in date from Qurrah b. Sharīk (90-96 H.) to al-Qāsim b. 'Ubaydullāh (116-124 H.). Six specimens are of types hitherto unpublished. GCM



GÖBL, R., G. LE RIDER, G. C. MILES and J. WALKER, eds. *Numismatique susienne. Monnaies trouvées à Suse de 1946 à 1956*. (Mémoires de la Mission Archéologique en Iran, Vol. XXXVII). Paris, Paul Geuthner, 1960. 145 pp., 9 pls.

The first contribution (pp. 5-37) to this catalogue of excavation coins from Susa is by G. Le Rider and is entitled *Monnaies à légende grecque et monnaies des rois d'Élymaïde*. Scattered finds (totalling 254 coins) were chiefly Seleucid (45), Parthian (74) and Elymais (94); also 4th century Athens (2), Alexander the Great (2) and Characene (3). There were in addition four hoards: (1) 20 Alexander drachms; (2) 19 Alexander, Seleucid, Bactrian, Parthian; (3) 67 Alexander, Seleucid, Characene; (4) 68 Parthian.

The second contribution, by R. Göbl (pp. 41-48), describes 33 Sasanian, one Tabaristan and three Byzantine coins.

In the third section J. Walker reports on 48 "oriental coins": chiefly Arab-Sasanian, Byzantine-Sasanian and Umayyad. Among the hybrid issues are some interesting, hitherto unpublished types.

The fourth part of the volume and the largest contribution is G. C. Miles' descriptive catalogue of a hoard of 1130 ninth century dirhems and dirhem fragments, ranging in date between 81 and 265 H./700-879 A.D. Approximately 86% of the hoard dates from the two decades between 860 and 879 A.D. An historical analysis suggests a close connection between its burial and the spread of Šaffārid power and the famous Zanj revolt. In addition to Umayyad, 'Abbāsīd and Šaffārid coins, the find contained seven dirhems of the Zanj, including one of a hitherto unrecorded mint, Mu'askar al-Imām, probably the temporary name of the rebel capital, al-Madīnat al-Mukhtārah. The catalogue is accompanied by extensive historical and numismatic notes, two plates and a map.

Appended to this last contribution are descriptions of thirty-five miscellaneous Islamic coins not forming part of the hoard: Umayyad, 'Abbāsīd, Buyid and Ḥasanwayhid.

GRIERSON, PHILIP. The Monetary Reforms of 'Abd al-Malik. Their metrological basis and their financial repercussions. In: *Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient*, Vol. 3, Pt. 3 (Oct., 1960), pp. 241-263.

Grierson calls attention to the fact that the new epigraphical dinar weighing 4.25 gr. is not the equivalent of the Byzantine solidus of 4.55 gr. although it is often regarded as such. The reason for the abandonment of an established gold standard and the introduction of this new coin is to be found in the desire to equate the gold piece with a domestic standard and thus with the mithqāl, the older Arabic weight of 20 carats (one Syro-Arabian carat = 0.212 gr.). For the new silver dirhem of 2.97 gr.

(reduced from 3.98 gr.) a different explanation must be sought. Underlying this reform is the fact that the ratio of gold to silver in this period is 1:14, thus 20 dirhems of 2.97 gr. would be equivalent to one dinar of 4.25 gr.

These reforms are linked to two striking economic changes which occurred simultaneously: namely, the disappearance of gold in the Germanic kingdoms and the abandonment of a silver coinage in the Byzantine empire. The respective ratios of gold to silver in the West, the Byzantine empire and Islam in the late seventh century are shown to be 1:12, 1:18 and 1:14; thus it would have been profitable for Islam to exchange gold for silver with Byzantium and silver for gold with the West. Such transactions, it is suggested, probably contributed to the drainage of gold from the West and of silver from Byzantium. JMF

MILES, G. C. Egyptian Glass Pharmaceutical Measures of the 8th Century A.D. In: *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences*, Vol. 15, No. 4 (1960), pp. 384-389, 2 pls.

"There are four categories of inscribed Egyptian metrological glass objects dating from the early centuries of Islam: coin weights, heavier weights (the *wuqīyah* or ounce, and the *raṭl*, or pound), tokens or jetons (these chiefly from the Fāṭimid and Mamlūk periods), and vessel stamps. This paper is concerned only with the last of these categories. Known variously by European orientalisks as bottle-stamps or vessel-stamps, it is now clear that these objects were pharmaceutical labels attached in a semi-molten state to the sides of drug jars or measures."

"These measure stamps, inscribed in simple Kufic characters and measuring 18 and 60 millimeters in diameter, contain one or more of the following classes of information: (i) the name of the issuing official or officials (but some are anonymous); (ii) a measure of capacity or weight, or fraction or multiple of a measure or weight; (iii) the seed, fruit, substance or liquid, sometimes with a qualifying adjective distinguishing among various types of the medicament in question; (iv) the date (rarely); (v) pious phrases enjoining honesty and fair measure."

Eleven specimens are fully described and illustrated.

S., S. Plock, m.p. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 4, No. 4 (1961), pp. 250-251.

A fragment of an Arabic dirhem (approximately one-third of the coin, indicating a diameter of 20 mm.) was recovered while excavatory work was in progress at Plock (Warszawa province, central Poland) in 1958. In reporting the discovery the writer discusses briefly finds of ninth and tenth century Arabic coins in Poland.

WELIN, ULLA S. L. Sayf ad-dawlah's Reign in Syria and Diyārbekr in the Light of the Numismatic Evidence. In: Rasmusson, N. L. and L. O. Lagerqvist, eds. *Commentationes de nummis sacculorum IX-XI in Suecia repertis*. Part 1 (Stockholm, 1961), pp. 21-102, 6 pls.

This is a study in depth of forty-one different coin issues (33 Ḥamdānid, 5 Ikhshidid, 2 'Abbāsīd and 1 of the Amīr al-Umarā'), ranging in date from 331 to 358 H./942-969 A.D. No less than fourteen different mints are represented, including such rare ones as Anṭākiyah, Ṭarsūs and al-Maṣṣīṣah, and the hitherto unknown Madīnat al-'Awāṣim, al-Thughūr Mayyafariqīn, Thaghr al-Shāmīyah and al-Khazānah al-Shāmīyah min Ḥalab. More than half of the issues are represented in Scandinavian hoards. The descriptions are accompanied by an exhaustive historical commentary to which the evidence of the coins contributes in large measure. Six excellent plates illustrate most of the types. GCM

## AFRICA

BROWDER, T. J. Zanzibar Coinage. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 9 (Sept., 1961), pp. 2530-2535, illus.

The story of Zanzibar and its coinage includes an historical sketch of the island, records relating to the coinages struck for the territory at the mints of Brussels and Birmingham, a guide to the Arabic inscriptions found on the coins, and the following illustrations: Copper pessa (1887), Maria Theresia Taler (1780), copper pessa (1883), silver ryal (1883), copper cent (1908) and three counterstamps used on Austrian talers for circulation in Portuguese East Africa. BPS

"Colony" Dropped on Mozambique Coin. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 3 (March, 1961), p. 610, illus.

Illustrations show the silver five escudo piece issued by Mozambique in 1960 — similar in all respects to the 1949 issue, except for the deletion of the words *Colonia de*.

Currencies in the Congo and Ruanda. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 3 (March, 1961), p. 606, illus.

Illustrates the first coin issued for Ruanda-Burundi — a brass, one franc piece composed of 700 parts copper and 300 parts zinc. The obverse, inscribed with the initials B.E.R.B. (Banque Emission Ruanda Burundi), shows a lion f.l. in the center and the date 1960 in the exergue; on the reverse, the name Burundi is seen in the exergue and Rwanda appears above a large 1 F in the field.

By means of a decree dated October 3, 1960, the Republic of the

Congo created a Monetary Board to ensure the execution of its monetary policies. In July, 1960, the Province of Katanga announced the establishment of its own monetary system, with a bank of issue separate from that of the Congo; the Katanga franc is being issued at par with the Belgian franc, and exchange of Congo francs for the new banknotes commenced early in 1961.

EDEN, P. R. East African Mintings. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 4 (July, 1961), p. 114.

Silver coinage minted for British East Africa in 1920 and 1921 is listed by year, mint (including the little known mint operated by Ackroyd and Best, Ltd. at Morley, near Leeds, England), denomination and quantities struck. BPS

South Africa's New Decimal Coins. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 3 (March, 1961), p. 608, pl.

The seven denominations of South Africa's new decimal coinage — which replaced British currency in that country on February 14, 1961 — are described and illustrated; the new monetary unit of the rand is equal in value to ten shillings and divides into 100 cents. The portrait of Jan van Riebeck, Dutch leader of the first white settlement in South Africa, appears on the new coins.

## ISRAEL

Israel Commemorative Honors Henrietta Szold. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 3 (March, 1961), p. 610, illus.

A cupro-nickel coin, issued by the State of Israel in the denomination of one pound, commemorates the 100th anniversary of the birth of Henrietta Szold (1860-1960), whose love for the young and unprotected is symbolized by the cloaked figure of a woman seen embracing a young lamb on the coin's obverse; the reverse depicts the new Hadassah Medical Center in Jerusalem. Two thousand proof specimens and 18,000 regular issues were struck at the mint of Utrecht.

KADMAN, LEO. Israel Commemorative-Minded. In: *Coin World*, No. 76 (Sept. 29, 1961), pp. 27, 38, illus.

Since its founding in 1948 the State of Israel has officially issued no less than twenty-three different commemorative coins and medals, information on which may be obtained from the Prime Minister's Office, Dept.

of Coins and Medals, King George Avenue 69, Jerusalem. Many of the pieces are fully described and illustrated. Collectors of the official issues are warned to beware of medals fabricated by private speculators, such as the Herzl gold medal, the bronze Bar Mitzvah medal, and the so-called "Bar Mitzvah of the Israel Defense Army" gold medal which was recently announced in New York. BPS

## FAR EAST

BOWKER, H. F. Japanese Earthenware Coins. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 10 (October, 1961), p. 1367, illus.

When the allied submarine offensive made it virtually impossible for Japan to obtain coinage metals in 1945, earthenware or pottery coins in denominations of one, five and ten sen were manufactured. Because of the approaching end of hostilities the currency was never released and was supposedly scrapped, but a few specimens have survived and are commanding good prices on the current market. A one sen piece is illustrated. BPS

## INDIA

PRIDMORE, F. Notes on Colonial Coins. The First Silver Coinage of the Madras Mint 1688. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 69, No. 9 (Sept., 1961), pp. 184-185, illus.

This note tells of the founding of Fort St. George at Madras by the British East India Company and of its minting activities during the years 1640-1688. Differences between the coins ordered by the company's Council and those actually struck are shown in a table, and four specimens which the author attributes to Madras are illustrated. BPS

## TOKENS

BELL, R. G. New Zealand Tradesmen's Tokens. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 3 (Feb., 1961), pp. 78-80.

In addition to one rare specimen known as the New Zealand Penny, forty-six New Zealand firms are known to have issued tokens. The writer relates his experiences in trying to obtain a specimen of each type, and as many die varieties as possible. Opinions differ as to the number of

variants of the original dies; Meek suggests a figure of 126 as being "beyond dispute," while Sutherland recently catalogued 137. An estimated total of 130, it is suggested, would probably be more correct.

BRAND, HERB. Siam Porcelain Tokens. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 10 (October, 1961), pp. 2582-2586, illus.

A scarcity of coinage metals and the inconvenience of the unusual types of currency issued by the government (bullet money, tiger tongue money, cast lumps of silver, etc.) is said to have been responsible for Siam's introduction of porcelain tokens. They were issued in almost unlimited variety, color and shape, as evidenced by the collection of more than 1200 specimens which may be seen in the Thai Museum at Bangkok, but were discontinued when a supply of copper coins was made available in 1875. Twelve of the tokens are illustrated, together with a one tical silver coin recently issued in commemoration of the visit made by King Phumiphol Adulydet and his Queen to the United States and Europe. BPS

EASTWOOD, S. K. Franklin Press Token Varieties. In: *Numisma: An Occasional Numismatic Magazine*, No. 1 (March, 1961), pp. 4-8, illus.

Seven varieties of the above token, believed to have been struck by Lutwyche in 1794, are described; two are listed as scarce, two as rare — perhaps unique. "The relative scarcity of specimens struck from a perfect die confirms the theory of an early die failure." Included in the article is a sketch of the obverse of the token, indicating the five die-breaks known at the present time.

FAULKNER, C. Some Varieties and Variants of Breton 715. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 6, No. 9 (Sept., 1961), pp. 383-386.

To help alleviate a serious shortage of copper coins in Britain's North American colonies during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, merchants and various institutions either imported private tokens or had them made locally. Among these was the Bouquet Sou token (Breton No. 715), struck at Belleville, N. J. and issued by *La Banque du Peuple* (Montreal) ca. 1837/38. Although, following a general description of this piece, the writer lists nineteen varieties known to him, an editorial note states that only five (possibly six) of these are worthy of catalogue status. BPS

Frankfort Issues Tokens. In: *Coin World*, No. 77 (Oct. 6, 1961), p. 42, illus.

Six thousand gold colored tokens were struck by the city of Frankfort, the capital of Kentucky, in celebration of its 175th anniversary. The

obverse shows the capitol building; reverse, the denomination of fifty cents, redeemable in trade until the hour of noon on August 31, 1961. BPS

GINGRAS, LARRY. Saanich Bus Tokens. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 6, No. 9 (Sept., 1961), pp. 378-380, illus.

Aluminum tokens were used by two bus companies, the Gorge Motor Bus Co. Ltd. and Saanich Municipal Bus Lines, which operated between Victoria (British Columbia) and the neighboring community of Saanich before being absorbed by the Vancouver Island Coach Lines in 1928. Eight of these pieces are illustrated. BPS

GOULD, M. M. The Alaska Bingles of Talkeetna. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 10 (October, 1961), pp. 2580-2581, illus.

New types and varieties of tokens continue to be discovered in Alaska. Mentioned here is a 50-cent "bingle" issued by H. W. Nagley, who operated a general store at Talkeetna in the 1920's. BPS

Medals, Tokens Planned by Century 21 Officials. In: *Coin World*, No. 77 (Oct. 6, 1961), p. 2, illus.

Five million "trade dollars" will be available to visitors attending the Century 21 World's Fair Exposition scheduled to be held in Seattle, Washington from April 21 to October 21, 1962; they will be redeemable at face value until December 26th of that year, although many are expected to be retained as souvenirs. Exposition officials have also announced the issue of a commemorative medal, designed by the Seattle sculptor George Tsutakawa, which will be struck at the Philadelphia Mint. BPS

State Scene. The Substitutes for Money. In: *Wisconsin — Then and Now*, Vol. 7, No. 12 (July, 1961), pp. 1-2, 7, illus.

Tokens and shinplasters dating from the Civil War period are currently being exhibited by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin (Madison, Wisconsin). Specimens of both are included in this story of the confusion which resulted from the use of these coin substitutes. BPS

THOMAS, R. N. The Robert Owen Token of Bromley-by-Bow. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 521 (Oct., 1961), pp. 390-391, illus.

Through information supplied by Mr. R. N. Thomas, Chief Librarian of the Borough of Poplar, a previously unpublished seventeenth century token is identified as an issue of Robert Owen, proprietor of the Ship tavern at Bromley-by-Bow, Middlesex. It is the first token to be recorded for this locality, although six specimens are known from Bow. BPS

## MEDALS

Art Patrons Found Society of Medalists. In: *Coin World*, No. 77 (Oct. 6, 1961), p. 16, illus.

Since its founding in 1930 under the leadership of George G. Pratt, philanthropist and patron of the fine arts, the Society of Medalists has issued medals designed by more than sixty renowned sculptors, including such famous names as Leo Lentelli, Rene Chambellan, Gifford Proctor, Donale DeLue and Paul Manship. Several pieces, together with the sixty-third issue designed by Adolph Block, are illustrated. **BPS**

BOLTSHAUSER, HANS. Der Medailleur Johann Heinrich Boltschauser 1754-1812. In: *Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau*, Vol. 41 (1960-61), pp. 14-34, 9 pls.

A detailed biography of the engraver of fifty-four known dies, whose first work, a medal to Solomon Gessner, was done between 1774 and 1776 when Boltschauser was scarcely more than twenty. In 1777 he produced the first medal (which Goethe later sent to Carl August in Weimar) of the youthful Goethe, and in 1790 settled in Mannheim as mint master to the Elector Carl Theodore. Included in the article are descriptions of the medallist's training and travels, as well as an illustrated, chronological listing of his works. **DR**

Caecilian Medal is Presented to Jean Langlais. In: *Boys Town Times*, Vol. 44, No. 9 (Sept. 8, 1961), pp. 1-2.

Jean Langlais, famous blind composer and organist of the Basilica of St. Clotilde in Paris, was recently presented with the Boys Town Medal of St. Caecilia in recognition of outstanding contributions in the field of liturgical music. **BPS**

CALICÓ, F. X. Medallas conmemorativas de bodas reales y principescas. In: *Diario de Barcelona* (Feb. 17, 1961), p. 37, illus.

Illustrations of five examples are included in this discussion of European medals issued in commemoration of royal weddings during the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

CHAMBERLAIN, GEORGIA S. Medal Revival Boon to Art of Sculpture. In: *Coin World*, No. 76 (Sept. 29, 1961), p. 41, illus.

The recent, re-awakened interest in medal collecting, notes the writer, is serving as a source of stimulation to present day sculptors. Medals by Hermon A. MacNeil, C. C. Wright, Emil Fuchs and Lea Ahlborn are illustrated, and mention is made of the possible availability of those issued in the past by the American Numismatic Society. **BPS**



[Chicago Coin Club]. *Chicago Coin Club. 500th Meeting, September 14, 1960.* 12 pp., illus.

Published by the above club on the occasion of its 500th meeting, this pamphlet includes listings of officers and charter members, past and present, followed by histories of both the club and the Chicago Numismatic Society. Medals and plaquettes issued by the Society (50th and 100th Meeting Medals, Founders Medal, Aviation Medal 1910, plaquette commemorating the arrival of the U.S.S. Nashville in Chicago harbor, 1909) and by the Club (100th Meeting Medal 1927, Medal of Merit, Excellence of Exhibit plaquette) are illustrated within the text. Publications written by club members are listed in an appendix.

COFFIN, JOSEPH. Papal Medals Offer Variety. In: *Coin World*, No. 76 (Sept. 29, 1961), p. 6, illus.

A wide variety of papal medals, whose origins can be traced back to Pope Martin V (1417-31), are available to the collector. Not only are these pieces varied and numerous, but the majority are of superior design and workmanship. Medals of Popes Clement X, Innocent XIII, Benedict XIV and Pius VII are illustrated. BPS

DEWEY, W. S. Vermont Ceremonious as it Honors Admiral George Dewey. In: *Coin World*, No. 76 (Sept. 29, 1961), pp. 54, 61, illus.

Three contemporary accounts describe the ceremonies attending the celebration of Dewey Day at Montpelier, Vermont, October 12, 1899, in honor of the admiral's return from Manila, at which he was presented with a gold, jewel-encrusted medal on behalf of the people of Vermont. Described as one of the finest ever presented to an American hero, the medal was modeled on the bust of Dewey executed by Daniel Chester French and was made by Tiffany & Son of New York. BPS

DORFMANN, BRUNO. Die Medailleure Johann Rethe (Reteke) Vater und Sohn, in Riga — Stockholm — Hamburg um 1615/20 bis 1720. In: *Zeitschrift des Vereins für Hamburgische Geschichte*, Vol. 46 (1960), pp. 105-129, pls. 1-3.

Although fairly well known for their medallic output, for a long time few details of the lives and careers of the Rethes (father and son) were known to biographers, including Thieme-Becker, who failed to expose the mistakes of earlier writers in their *Allgemeines Lexikon der bildenden Künstler* (Leipzig, 1907-1950). Largely as a result of his study of Swedish archival material, Dorfmann has now succeeded in establishing that the father was born (in either Riga or Danzig) in 1615 and the son in Riga in 1645. Eleven years later the family moved to Hamburg, where the two medallists eventually achieved a wide reputation for their

prolific output and for their production of the well-known *Portugalöser*. Included in the above article is a listing of known Rethel medals, many of which are illustrated on the plates. HG

EGLIT, N. N. Medals Valuable Records of Past. In: *Coin World*, No. 76 (Sept. 29, 1961), pp. 32-33, illus.

A concise review of medallic art, from ancient times to the present. Ample illustration is included, together with useful suggestions directed toward collectors. BPS

[Excelsior Springs Coin Club Medal]. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 5 (May, 1961), p. 611, illus.

In commemoration of the eightieth anniversary of the founding of their city, a medal (illustrated by line drawing) is to be struck by the coin club of Excelsior Springs (Missouri) in coöperation with the local Chamber of Commerce. The obverse, designed by David Pence, shows the city in its natural valley; in the field, free-flowing waters found only in the vicinity of Excelsior Springs are seen issuing from two fountains, one placed on either side of the Hall of Waters.

La Exposición del CIF — 60. In: *Círculo Filatélico y Numismático, Barcelona. Boletín Informativa*, No. 3 (Dec., 1960), pp. 3-5, 35-36, illus.

The activities and exhibitions connected with the First International Philatelic Congress held at Barcelona in 1960 are discussed at length. Of interest to numismatists are line drawings illustrating the obverses and reverses of four medals struck by the *Fábrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre* (the national mint at Madrid), in commemoration of the Congress and as awards for the most outstanding exhibits entered in the various classes.

FARNELL, J. R., Sr. England's Greatest Orator. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 519 (August, 1961), p. 313.

The Richard Brinsley Sheridan medal (Dalton & Hamer No. 217, Atkins No. 36) shows a three-quarter bust of the dramatist and parliamentary orator f.l., with reverse inscription reading RESISTLESS WIT WHOSE POINTED DART PIERCES CORRUPTIONS DASTARD HE\* ART. The medal represents a personal contribution made by friends in commemoration of Sheridan's famous five-and-a-half hour speech delivered before the British House of Commons (February 7, 1787), in which he accused Warren Hastings, ex-Governor General of India, of flagrant misconduct while in office. BPS

50th Year Aviation Medal. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 10 (October, 1961), p. 2586, illus.

A medal recently issued in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of air power by the United States Navy is described and illustrated. It was designed by Paul Fjelde and struck by the Medallic Art Company of New York. BPS

Fifty Medals in Display Shown at PhilaMatic Center. In: *Boys Town Times*, Vol. 44, No. 4 (June 9, 1961), p. 4.

An exhibition featuring fifty medals struck by the Society of Medalists is currently on display at the Boys Town (Nebraska) PhilaMatic Center. Included in this report of the exhibit are a listing of the various sculptors represented and a brief description of the Society. BPS

FLOHIL, M. Een eerste "staat" van een penning. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 11, No. 1 (Jan., 1961), pp. 2-4, illus.

Close examination of two specimens of the Utrecht medal, issued in commemoration of the capture of Grave in 1602, disclosed that they were not completely identical and induced the writer to use the term *state* as a new concept in numismatic description. He describes the differences in the two pieces as somewhat analogous to the first and second impressions encountered in prints. One, referred to as of the first state, is owned by the writer; the other, of the second state, is in the Netherlands Royal Coin Cabinet. Both specimens are fully illustrated.

G., A. Medal-plakieta na pamiatke obchodu Konstytucji 3-go Maja w Łodzi (1791-1916) (Medal-Plaque Commemorating the Third of May Constitution at Lodz, 1791-1916). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 4, No. 4 (1961), p. 249, illus.

A zinc, uniface medal (weight 56 gr., diameter 70 mm.), issued in commemoration of the 125th anniversary of the above Constitution, is described and illustrated. The inscription, shown above the coat of arms of Lodz, reads: NA PAM. OBCHO. KONS. 3 MAJA W LODZI. 1791-1916.

GAMBERINI di SCARFÈA, CESARE. Una inedita medaglia bolognese della temporanea restaurazione del giugno 1799. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 12, No. 2 (Feb., 1961), p. 20, illus.

A previously unpublished silver medal of Bologna (weight, 17.5 gr.; diameter, 39 mm.) issued in commemoration of the temporary restoration of June, 1799 is discussed against the troubled historical background of the period. Shown in the obverse field, above a panorama of Bologna, is the madonna of St. Luke, with legend reading UT FRUCT • TERRAE - DARE ET CONS. DI; the reverse is inscribed AB - INSEQUENTIBUS - RELIGIONEM - BONON: CIVITAS - PRAESIDID TVO - LIBERATA. - DIE 30 IVNII - MDCCIC.

Gettysburg Group Offers Medal as Part of Preservation Plan. In: *Coin World*, No. 76 (Sept. 29, 1961), p. 3, illus.

Gold and silver specimens of a medal to be known as the Fellowship Award have been issued by the Gettysburg Battlefield Preservation Association, the profits from its sale to be used for the purchase of portions of the historic site now privately owned and in danger of commercial encroachment. An enlarged illustration of the medal is included. BPS

Heraldic Art Fills Commemorative Gap. In: *Coin World*, No. 76 (Sept. 29, 1961), p. 18, illus.

In embarking on its new commemorative medal series, the Heraldic Art Company of Cleveland, Ohio branched out from its normal field of heraldic emblems, coats of arms, etc. A recent issue, the Civil War Centennial Medallion VII, is used here in illustration of some of the main processes carried out in the manufacture of a medal. BPS

HODES, A. L. German Medalists Off-Beat. In: *Coin World*, No. 76 (Sept. 29, 1961), pp. 76, 83, illus.

Medals struck in Germany during the period 1711-1936, twelve of which are described and illustrated, depict such themes as famine, hard times, fortune, friendship, political satire and lost virtue. It is suggested that such pieces may interest collectors if only because of their low cost, but the author questions the motives for their being struck at all, particularly by a nation which could boast "countless inspired engravers, medalists, goldsmiths and other artists who worked in metal." BPS

Indian Tribe Releases Medals. In: *Coin World*, No. 79 (Oct. 20, 1961), p. 44, illus.

In order to raise funds for the building of a Civilized Tribes Museum, the Indian tribes of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Seminole and Muskogee have released medal copies, struck in silver, of their sacred seals. Each specimen is accompanied by an authentic history. BPS

KAUS, HURMUZ. Labore et Constantia. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 69, No. 4 (April, 1961), pp. 89-90, illus.

In commemoration of successful years spent in India during the heyday of the East India Company, the French military adventurer and free-lancer Claude Martin (1735-1800) struck a silver medal, a specimen of which is now in the writer's collection. The obverse shows a finely chiselled effigy of Martin in the uniform of a Major-General (f.r.) and is inscribed LABORE ET CONSTANTIA; the name of the designer, McKenzie, appears under the truncation. A six-line Persian inscription seen on the

reverse — giving Martin's titles and military rank in the East India Company — can be translated as follows: *Most Excellent in Government, Sword of the Realm, Supreme amongst Knights, General Claude Martin the Brave, Courageous in War. 1211 (A.D. 1796/97)*. A list of five letters, which helped provide the author with pertinent historical background material, is appended.

KIRK, MICHAEL. Marine Medals. In: *Coin World*, No. 76 (Sept. 29, 1961), p. 90, illus.

Of the wide variety of medals and coins depicting nautical subjects which are in existence, those of a more unusual nature provide considerable interest for the collector. Several such pieces are described in the above article, together with the following illustrations: medals issued in commemoration of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition held at St. Louis in 1904, a visit to France made by Queen Victoria of England, and the Delaware Tercentenary; also the Bermuda crown piece of 1959 and a medal depicting the S.S. Queen Mary which was struck for passengers on the liner's maiden voyage. BPS

KISCH-ARNDT, RUTH. Medals Capture Art. In: *Coin World*, No. 76 (Sept. 29, 1961), pp. 64-65, 69, illus.

The author's interest in collecting medals relating to music stems from a gift, received in 1925, of one struck in honor of the 17th *Niederrheinische Musikfest* which was held in 1835 under the direction of Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy. Her travels as a concert singer later offered many opportunities for obtaining such items as musicians' medals, coins bearing musical emblems or musicians' portraits, prize medals, festival commemorative issues, professional tokens, etc. Illustrated are four ancient coins on which a lyre is depicted, a Mozart portrait medallion, and a medal of the German musician Nicolaus Schlifer. Mention is made of the catalogue of Jenny Lind medals and tokens compiled by Leonidas Westerveld and published by the American Numismatic Society in 1921. BPS

Krause, Morris Receive Assay Medals. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 5 (May, 1961), p. 594, illus.

At the annual Trial of the Pyx held at the Philadelphia Mint, a bronze medal was presented to each of the ten members of the 1961 U.S. Assay Commission. The obverse depicts the effigy of Thomas Jefferson, f.l.; on the reverse, a workman is shown in the act of pouring molten gold into moulds.

KRUG, G. C. Famed European Medal Honors World Leaders. In: *Coin World*, No. 76 (Sept. 29, 1961), p. 88, illus.

The most recent recipient of the International Charlemagne Prize Medal, fully described and illustrated in the above article, was Dr. Walter Hallstein, to whom it was presented on May 11, 1961; earlier recipients include Graf Coudenhove-Kalergi, Professor Brugans, Chancellor Adenauer, Sir Winston Churchill, Alcide de Gasperi, General George Marshall, Jean Monnet and Robert Schuman. Since 1950 the medal has been awarded by the city of Aachen, Germany, for outstanding achievement and cooperation in the European sphere. BPS

LOUTH, W. T. Executive Sees Great Resurgence. Collections Develop Sense of Both Creativity, Beauty. In: *Coin World*, No. 77 (Oct. 6, 1961), p. 3, 26.

In remarking on the recent, renewed interest in medal collecting, the writer points out that the primary aim of such a pursuit should be the obtaining of highly artistic pieces rather than those to which a commercial value is attached. Mention is made of the various categories under which medals may be collected, and of a number of interesting pieces struck by the Medallic Art Company of New York. BPS

Medal Awarded to Four Chaplains. In: *Coin World*, No. 76 (Sept. 29, 1961), p. 66, illus.

Early in 1961 a special Congressional Medal for Heroism was awarded posthumously to the four Army chaplains who sacrificed their lives during World War II by giving up their life jackets to fellow soldiers following the torpedoing of their troopship, the *Dorchester*. Illustrations which accompany the story of the heroic action include obverse and reverse of the medal and portraits of the four recipients. BPS

Medal Commemorates Two Important Events. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 4 (April, 1961), p. 456, illus.

Two of America's "pioneer inventions" are commemorated in the newest Heraldic Art medal — No. 6 in the current series — which honors the twin anniversaries of the long rifle (1710-1960) and the Conestoga wagon (1760-1960). The obverse depicts a prowling wolf, barred by the stock and barrel of the rifle; legend, in the upper and lower fields, reads LONG RIFLE / 1710 / 1960; on the reverse, a team of horses is shown being hitched to the first covered wagon; legend, in the exergue, reads 1760 - 1960 / CONESTOGA WAGON. A title inscription, PIONEER INVENTIONS / OPENING THE WAY WEST, is shared by both obverse and reverse. Designed by the sculptor Robert A. Weinman and struck in silver, the medal is of the same diameter as (but somewhat thicker than) the standard U.S. half dollar.

Mint Medals Include Figures Outstanding in Peace and War. In: *Coin World*, No. 76 (Sept. 29, 1961), p. 10, illus.

With price, artist, and size given for the benefit of prospective purchasers, medals obtainable only from the Philadelphia Mint are listed under the following seven categories: Presidential, Secretaries of the Treasury, Directors of the Mint, Washington, Army, Navy and Miscellaneous. The John F. Kennedy medal is illustrated. BPS

MISHLER, CLIFFORD. 1960 *United States and Canadian commemorative Medals and Tokens*. Vandalia, Michigan, The Author, 1961. 72 pp., illus.

Rules followed by the compiler in selecting pertinent material, together with description and illustration of fifteen common reverse styles found upon tokens, and supplements to the two previous editions, are included in Mishler's third annual listing of the above pieces. Alphabetical arrangement by state (in Canada, by province) is followed throughout, with full description given for each entry (obverse and reverse legend, edge, metal, diameter, plate reference, names of designer and issuer, etc.). BPS

New Award Medals Available. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 10 (October, 1961), p. 1318, illus.

For the benefit of organizations who wish to issue awards but find the cost of designing and production prohibitive, stock medals are kept on hand by the Medallic Art Company of New York. Details pertaining to size, metal, price and engraving rates, as well as two designs of numismatic nature, are included; one is by Anthony Del Pino, the other by Carl Schmitz. BPS

New Medal Marks U.S. Navy Air Power 50th Anniversary. In: *Coin World*, No. 74 (Sept. 15, 1961), p. 46, illus.

Described and illustrated is a medal recently issued by the Coin and Currency Institute of California and New York in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of air power by the United States Navy. Specimens in bronze and silver were struck by the Medallic Art Company (New York) from a design executed by Paul Fjelde. BPS

The New Zealand Piobaireachd Gold Medal. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 2 (August, 1960), pp. 52-54, illus.

Designed by George Bain of Scotland and struck in New Zealand, the above medal, depicting a Highland bagpiper, is described and illustrated. BPS

Pony Express Termination Medal to be Mint-Struck. In: *Coin World*, No. 77 (Oct. 6, 1961), p. 18, illus.

The National Pony Express Centennial Association of Salt Lake City has announced the striking of a medal commemorating the termination of the Pony Express service, brought about by the completion of the transcontinental telegraph on October 24, 1861. It will be struck at the Philadelphia Mint in two sizes, each of slightly different design. The larger, in gold, will be limited to 1000 specimens; the smaller, in silver and bronze, to 3,000 and 10,000 respectively. Both are illustrated by line drawings.

BPS

PRADEAU, A. F. Mexican Medal Commemorates Defense of Seaport Guaymas. In: *Coin World*, No. 76 (Sept. 29, 1961), p. 86, illus.

Dr. Pradeau describes and illustrates the centennial commemorative medal struck by the national mint of Mexico in honor of the successful Mexican defense of the seaport of Guaymas in 1854. Fifty specimens were struck in gold and 1000 each in silver and bronze.

BPS

Presidential Art Medal to be Released at Atlanta. In: *Coin World*, No. 69 (August 11, 1961), p. 6, illus.

The Abraham Lincoln Presidential Art Medal — the second in a series of United States presidential medals — will be released to coincide with the seventieth annual convention of the American Numismatic Association, scheduled to be held in Atlanta (Georgia), August 16-19, 1961. The medal was designed by Ralph J. Menconi and will be struck by the Medallic Art Company (New York).

BPS

Round Table Issues Medal. In: *Coin World*, No. 77 (Oct. 6, 1961), p. 58, illus.

The Civil War Round Table of New York has struck a small issue of bronze medals commemorating both its 100th meeting and the centennial of the Civil War. Obverse and reverse are illustrated.

BPS

SCHWARTZ, M. M. Medal Creates Yesteryear Mood. In: *Coin World*, No. 76 (Sept. 29, 1961), pp. 16, 24, 26, illus.

Although few in number, the medals designed by John Reich are considered to be of high artistic quality. In the above article the writer outlines the story behind the Isaac Hull medal, designed by Reich, which was authorized by Congress in January, 1813 in commemoration of the naval lieutenant's defeat of the British frigate *Guerriere* in the summer of 1812. Bearing in mind Hull's earlier, successful escape from six enemy vessels, the medal's inscription, translated from the Latin, reads: ISAAC



HULL CONQUERS IN JULY 1812 THE SKILLED BY STRATAGEM, AND IN AUGUST, THE STRONG BY BATTLE. BPS

SMALL, R. C. U.S. Medal Interest Recent. In: *Coin World*, No. 76 (Sept. 29, 1961), pp. 12, 23, illus.

Two factors are cited as having contributed to the meteoric rise in popularity of medals among American collectors during the past two years: the U.S. Mint's discontinuance of commemorative half dollars and the emergence of a magnificent series of commemorative medals issued by the Medallic Art Company of New York. Useful advice is given with regard to dealers, publications available, and current prices which the collector may expect to encounter. Eight specimens are illustrated.

The Society of Medalists. In: *The National Sculpture Review*, Vol. 10, No. 2 (Summer, 1961), pp. 14-15, illus.

Excellent illustrations of the obverses and reverses of the 57th, 58th, 62nd and 63rd issues of the above society are shown, together with an explanation of the organization's aims and purposes. BPS

Statistics of 1961. Rex "Doubloon" Issues. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 5 (May, 1961), p. 613, illus.

The presentation medals known as Rex Doubloons, designed by H. Alvin Sharpe, were issued for the first time in 1960 and became immediately popular with celebrants at the New Orleans Mardi Gras. The above note includes an illustration of the reverse of the 1961 issue, together with statistics relating to the numbers struck in various metals and alloys.

Unique Medal to be Shown at October Penn-Ohio Convention. In: *Coin World*, No. 76 (Sept. 29, 1961), pp. 46, 67, illus.

An Armenian gold medal dating back to the third century will be exhibited at the above convention (October, 1961). Its design, symbolizing the destruction of idolatry, shows the missionary Grigor (who first brought Christianity to Armenia) in the act of slaying a dragon. A parallel is drawn with England's St. George. BPS

VOC-penning. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 11, No. 1 (Jan., 1961), p. 6, illus.

A cast, eighteenth century gold presentation medal issued by the East India Company (*Verenigde Oostindische Compagnie*) and recently acquired by the Netherlands Royal Coin Cabinet is described and illustrated. It was originally presented to Adriaan Bergsma, fiscal advocate of the Dutch East Indies, upon the return of the fleet in 1740, in keeping with

the Netherlands custom of presenting a medal to the commandant of the East Indian Fleet after completing a successful voyage from the Far East. Mention is made of similar medals in the Netherlands Cabinet.

VOORT, M. J. van der. Een nieuwe Nederlandse penning. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 11, No. 2 (April, 1961), p. 21, illus.

A new and distinctive Netherlands medal, issued by the management of the *Assurantie-Maatschappij De Zeven Provinciën*, commemorates the opening of the organization's new office building in the Lange Voorhout at The Hague (November, 1960). Designed by Nico Onkenhout and cast in bronze, its obverse shows the emblem of the company, the flagship *De Zeven Provinciën*, in full sail; an eight-line reverse inscription, reproduced in attractive lettering, reads: OPENING HOOFDKANTOOR LANGE VOORHOUT S-GRAVENHAGE 1960 ASSURANTIE MAATSCHAPPY "DE ZEVEN PROVINCIEËN" N.V.

WEISS, ROBERTO. *The Medals of Pope Sixtus IV (1471-1484)*. Rome, Edizioni di Storia e Letteratura, 1961. 43 pp., [14] pls.

In attempting a broad approach to his study of a group of Renaissance medals, the writer tries to trace their descent and influence and to show how a large number of portraits of Sixtus IV derive ultimately from his coronation medal, made by Lysippus the Younger in 1471. Renaissance medals have generally been viewed as iconographic documents or manifestations of a minor branch of art. Here they are studied not only as medals, but also as sources which have inspired painters, illuminators, embroiderers and coin engravers, as well as other medallists. As the study of six contemporary medals of Sixtus IV clearly shows, they not only influenced later medals and other artistic media but also proved to be an important source for the iconography of this pope.

Included in the monograph is a graphic representation, in the form of a tree, showing the various derivations and influences.

WEISSBUCH, E. N. The Fair of the Iron Horse: A Railroad Centennial Celebration Medal. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 10 (October, 1961), pp. 2840-2844, illus.

Items of numismatic interest mentioned in this interesting history of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad include the B & O "shinplasters," Stone Mountain Memorial half dollars, and the Centennial Medal issued in 1927. The latter is illustrated.

BPS

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. Fichtestiftung und Fichtemedaille. In: Karlsruhe. Bismarck-Gymnasium. *Festschrift. Jahresbericht 1960/61* (Karlsruhe, 1961), pp. 155-177, 3 pls.

This article appeared originally in *Werke und Wege. Eine Festschrift für Dr. Eberhard Knittel zum 60. Geburtstag* (Karlsruhe, 1959), pp. 14-30, 2 pls. (cf. *NL*, No. 53, Oct., 1960, p. 353).

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. Die Karlsruhe Schulmedaillen. In: Karlsruhe Bismarck-Gymnasium. *Festschrift. Jahresbericht 1960/61* (Karlsruhe, 1961), pp. 125-146, 4 pls.

An illustrated, descriptive catalogue of forty-six prize medals struck for the use of schools in the city of Karlsruhe, the first of which was presented in the year 1669. Added to the descriptions are notes on the historical background and activities of the medallists. PB

WOLFF, R. C. Penningen in Jugendstil. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 11, No. 2 (April, 1961), pp. 13-15, illus.

At an exhibition devoted to modern art which was recently held in the *Gemeente-Museum* at The Hague the writer noted the omission of medallic art — a form which has always been traditional to the Netherlands. In this connection he discusses and illustrates two medals which may be said to be representative of the early years of the present century. The first, designed and executed by C. J. van der Hoef in 1913, was issued in commemoration of Netherlands independence; the second was designed by C. A. Lion Cachet in 1910 to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the General Association of Bulb Cultivation at Haarlem.

YOWELL, C. S. Pike Medals Unearthed: Sold to Finance Sesquicentennial. In: *Coin World*, No. 76 (Sept. 29, 1961), p. 74, illus.

Discovered during the demolition of the old First National Bank building in Colorado Springs (August, 1955) were 4000 medals which had been issued in 1906 on the occasion of the centennial of Lt. Zebulon Montgomery Pike's Southwest Expedition. A bust of Pike in army uniform appears on the obverse; on the reverse, Pike's Peak, with legend reading: SOUTHWEST EXPEDITION — COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL — COLORADO 1806-1906. When found, the 4000 specimens were turned over to the Historical Society of the Pike's Peak Region to help finance the sesquicentennial celebrations of 1956. BPS

## PAPER MONEY

ALLEN, H. D. Chartered Bank Currency Colorful. In: *Coin World*, No. 71 (August 25, 1961), p. 30, illus.

"Canada's most interesting numismatic material of the past hundred

years has originated not at mints but at private printing concerns, and has been produced not for a government or a federal agency but for the country's traditional nucleus of strong commercial banks." The notes issued by these so-called "Chartered Banks" are uniform in size, colorful and attractive, with designs illustrating many of Canada's historic landmarks. Eight of the banks are still in existence, and although they no longer issue notes, a total of nearly ten million dollars in bills released prior to 1945 is still unredeemed. Three specimens are illustrated. BPS

ALLEN, H. D. Printing Press Money and Numismatics in 1960. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 3 (Feb., 1961), pp. 97-104.

This article reprints the text of a paper contributed by the writer to the Education Program of the American Numismatic Association Convention (Boston, Mass., August 5, 1960).

"Paper money is *the* money of 1960. You could cite a few instances where strong preference is shown to persist for coined gold or silver. Balancing this would be situations where subsidiary coinage utterly has vanished: precious little use of 50 *centavos* in Bolivia, where *dollars* are counted out in 10,000-Boliviano notes! Paper money is quite universal. Serious interest in it is not. You can count the countries, United States, Japan, Germany, France, perhaps Canada . . . where studious attention has been directed to the nation's paper money heritage."

"The most conspicuous difference in status between paper money of 1960 and paper money of two or more generations ago, apart from utter ascendancy over other circulating media, is its source of issue. We are living in a time of strong central banks, government agencies charged with the regulation of a nation's currency and usually given a monopoly of bank note circulation."

Bank of England Issues New Note on October 12. In: *Coin World*, No. 80 (Oct. 27, 1961), pp. 1, 20.

The issue of a new ten shilling note by the Bank of England on the above date marks the first time that a portrait of a British sovereign has appeared on this denomination. The note was designed by Robert Austin, R.A. and shows Elizabeth II facing left, wearing a diadem and the Garter Ribbon, with a diadem brooch at the shoulder. Two further issues in the series, in denominations of one and five pounds, will be forthcoming. BPS

BIECIUK, HANK. Alters Had Field Day Before National Currency. In: *Coin World*, No. 77 (Oct. 6, 1961), p. 52, illus.

In the days before a national currency was adopted, when notes were

issued by thousands of different banks, published lists supplied information on discount rates, counterfeits, and banks which went out of business. While useful to businessmen and others, the lists were also of great help to "alterers" in that quantities of notes issued by a defunct bank (which were easily obtainable, often with engraving plates) could readily be altered to resemble those of a bank still in operation. Counterfeit notes, by comparison, were generally of crude workmanship and were much more easily detected.

BPS

BLANCHARD, JULIAN. End of the State Chartered Bank Notes. In: *The Essay-Proof Journal*, Vol. 18, No. 1 (Winter, 1961), p. 21.

An item from Imlay and Bicknell's *Bank Note Reporter*, (Philadelphia, June 15, 1866), explaining for contemporary American business men the matter of the ten per cent tax imposed upon the notes issued by State chartered banks on or after July 1, 1866, is reprinted: "There are so many incorrect statements made about the tax that will be imposed on the issues of banks organized under State laws, paid out by banks on and after the 1st of July, 1866, that it is important for every business man to understand the law. The Act of Congress, of March 3rd, 1865, reads thus:

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That every National Banking Association, State Bank, or State Banking Association, shall pay a tax of ten per cent on the amount of notes of any State Bank or State Banking Association paid out by them, after the first day of July, 1866.

It will be noticed that the tax is imposed only on *banks* paying out notes other than those of National Banks, or United States legal tenders, and that in no case can the tax be imposed on *individuals, merchants, brokers, or agents* (other than Banks) paying them out, or using them in business."

BLANCHARD, JULIAN. Newfoundland's Dog Stamp. Its Design Previously Used on Bank Notes. In: *The Essay-Proof Journal*, Vol. 18, No. 1 (Winter, 1961), pp. 16-18, illus.

Bogg's book on Newfoundland states that its 1/2 cent stamp of 1887 was the first postage stamp to bear the picture of a dog; the source of the design was a painting by Sir Edwin Landseer entitled "My Dog," in which only the animal's head was shown.

It is not generally known that a larger reproduction of the same head appears on certain bank notes. The writer has found it used on two proof notes — a \$2 denomination issued by the Continental Bank, Grandville, Ill. and a \$50 note issued by the Salem Bank, (Salem, Mass.), both of which were printed by the National Bank Note Company. The

first was described and illustrated by Glenn B. Smedley in his article *Landseer Paintings Used on Paper Money* (*Essay-Proof Journal*, Vol. 16, No. 2, 1959, pp. 51-61, illus.); the second, on which the dog is seen in the lower right hand corner, is dealt with by Blanchard in the above article.

BLANCHARD, JULIAN. Paul Revere on a Stamp and a Bank Note. In: *The Essay-Proof Journal*, Vol. 18, No. 3 (Summer, 1961), pp. 104-108, illus.

Illustrated here are the postage stamp, proof note and die proof for which the Gilbert Stuart portrait of Paul Revere served as a model. The author gives a short history of the Revere Bank in Boston and discusses other data relevant to this early American patriot. BPS

HABREKORN, RAYMOND. Les "Billets de la Banque de France" de la "Collection Claudius Côte." In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 4 (April, 1961), pp. 46-48.

Included in the Claudius Côte collection which was recently bequeathed to the *Cabinet des Médailles* (Bibliothèque Nationale) were two albums of paper money which the writer discusses. The first contained 125 French notes (*Banque de France et Trésor*), the second approximately sixty specimens of local currency from Lyons and the Rhone district, issued for the most part during the Revolution and World War I. Both are briefly described.

KANN, EDWARD. Paper Money of China. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 7 (July, 1961), pp. 867-874, illus. Vol. 74, No. 8 (August, 1961), pp. 1059-1063, illus. Vol. 74, No. 9 (Sept., 1961), pp. 1212-1217, illus.

Although the exact date is obscure, paper money is believed to have been invented in China ca. 200 A.D. It was used in various forms during the T'ang, Sung, Yuan, Ming and Ching dynasties (618-1911), but the enormous quantity needed for payment of the soldiery in combatting constant attacks from the Mongols and other neighboring tribes invariably led to a sharp decrease in value and eventual failure.

In a chronological survey, Kann notes the establishment of the Bank of China in 1912, and of others which followed it, such as the Farmers' Bank, the Federal Reserve Bank, the Nunkiang Bank of Inner Mongolia and the Central Reserve Bank of China (founded by the Japanese during their occupation of the country in World War II). In 1948/49, all banks of the Chinese mainland were forcibly taken over by the Communists. The article includes illustration and description of notes issued by provincial and commercial banks, the Bank of Territorial Development and the present Peoples Bank of China (Communist). In his concluding

paragraph the writer observes that "the career of Chinese paper money was at all times a distinctly thorny adventure. The fearful carnage to a peacefully inclined population emanated from the incessant fratricidal wars carried on by China's war lords . . . There were only two exceptions to the frightful story of paper money in China, namely the actions and attitude of the Bank of China and the Central Bank of China." BPS

Katangese Currency Bears Portrait of Moise Tshombe. In: *Coin World*, No. 77 (Oct. 6, 1961), p. 1, illus.

The portrait of President Moise Tshombe appears on the 1,000, 500 and 100 franc notes recently issued by Katanga on a par with Belgian currency. The three denominations are illustrated. BPS

KORTENBACH, C. J. Papieren betaalmiddelen uit Indonesia 1945-1948. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 11, No. 2 (April, 1961), pp. 16-20, illus.

Banknotes issued by the Republic of Indonesia during the period 1945-48 are listed by series, with denomination (sen, rupiah) color and dimension given for each issue. Notes of the first series, although dated October 17, 1945, were not actually placed in circulation until October 26, 1946. Two specimens are illustrated: A 250 rupiah denomination issued at Jogjakarta (July, 1947) and a one rupiah note issued at Serang in December of the same year.

KOWALSKI, M. Nieznane panszczyziane bony papierowe z roku 1855. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 4, No. 4 (1961), pp. 247-248, illus.

Supplementing the author's article on Polish necessity paper money (c.f. *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 3, Nos. 1-2, 1959, pp. 81-83) are three previously unpublished specimens issued in 1855. All are described and illustrated.

MORRIS, T. F. Felix O. C. Darley, Bank Note Artist, 1822-1888. In: *The Essay-Proof Journal*, Vol. 18, No. 1 (Winter, 1961), pp. 3-10, illus.

Collectors of paper money accept the designs embellishing their notes as a matter of course and are generally unaware of the talents and skills of those responsible for them. Probably not one in fifty collectors would recognize the name of Felix O. C. Darley, yet the designs which he executed for bank note companies before and after the Civil War appeared on more notes, bonds and commercial paper than those of any other artist of the time.

After quoting contemporary opinions regarding the excellence of Darley's workmanship the writer discusses a number of individual designs, many

of which portray phases of national life in nineteenth century America such as the settling of the West, Indian massacres, the Civil War, Indian life on the plains, and scenes of rural life as observed by Darley in the East. Special mention is made of the artist's drawings illustrating episodes of the Revolutionary War period — e.g. patriots taking up arms in defense of their homes — and of the designs which appeared on United States bank notes (the War Alarm, Revolutionary Patriot, News from Home, Indian Rider, Indians Stalking a White Man, Bear Attack, etc.).

NARBETH, C. C. Collecting Bank Notes. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, Vol. 8, No. 519 (August, 1961), pp. 305-308.

Noting the present popularity of paper money collecting, the writer describes several interesting types of currency which can be sought. Among them are United States issues (including those of the Confederacy) and various currencies used during World War II such as Concentration Camp, Invasion and Occupation currency. Also included in the last named group are the German forgeries of British paper money — now listed as being extremely rare. BPS

NARBETH, C. C. A Rough Guide to the Paper Money of the U.S.A. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 69, No. 9 (Sept., 1961), pp. 188-189.

Following brief mention of the early notes used by the American colonies, and of the later Continental Currency, is a listing of fifteen different types of modern U.S. paper money (i.e. issued after 1861) which are available to the collector: Demand Notes, Legal Tender Issues, Compound Interest Treasury Notes, Interest Bearing Notes, Refunding Certificates, Silver Certificates, Treasury or Coin Notes, National Bank Notes, Federal Reserve Bank Notes, Federal Reserve Notes, National Gold Bank Notes of California, Gold Certificates, Fractional Currency, Small Size Notes and Encased Postage Stamps. Since all issues have retained their face value and may be changed at any bank in the country, the notes are believed to be probably the most popular and the most valuable of all types currently collected. For those wishing to possess a more detailed history of this currency the writer recommends Friedberg's *Paper Money of the United States*. Except for the small size notes, it illustrates both obverse and reverse of every single note type ever issued. BPS

ORRAHOOD, M. D. Demise of the "Flickers." West Kentucky Coal Mine Tokens. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 10 (October, 1961), pp. 1319-1323, illus., map.

"Flickers" was the name given to the commissary checks which saw



general use in the mining districts of Kentucky between 1915 and 1940. Customarily, the scrip was used in exchange for merchandise, but was discontinued following a lawsuit successfully won by an Ellis Underwood who had demanded cash value for his flicker. The writer has catalogued 234 varieties, issued by some twenty-five different companies during the above period. Four specimens are illustrated. BPS

Russia Dates its Paper Currency. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 9 (Sept., 1961), pp. 2289-2292, illus.

Illustrated and described is the new issue of Russian paper money, dated 1961, which has replaced the previous series. It includes the denominations of 10, 25, 50 and 100 rubles (USSR State Bank Notes), and the smaller 1, 3 and 5 ruble issues (State Currency Notes of the USSR). BPS

SAYRE, T. L. Coal Company Scrip Memento of Yesteryear. In: *Coin World*, No. 79 (Oct. 20, 1961), p. 16, illus.

Scrip, used as medium of exchange, was issued by a number of coal mining companies in West Virginia at the turn of the century and is still continued in some areas. During the heyday of the old company town it circulated more freely than United States currency and was equivalent to coin of the realm. Three specimens are illustrated. BPS

## ODD AND CURIOUS

ALLEN, I. M. and ANTHONY WOOTTON. Further Notes on the Origin of a form of Primitive Currency from the Abors of the Assam-Tibet Frontier. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 69, No. 9 (Sept., 1961), p. 187, illus.

The writers offer additional reasons in support of their explanation of the origin of a form of primitive currency used by the Abors (cf. *The Numismatic Circular*, Nov., 1960, p. 237, illus.), which in some quarters was criticized as being based on too little evidence. BPS

Canadian Publishes Wooden Money Study. In: *Coin World*, No. 77 (Oct. 6, 1961), p. 18, illus.

A publication entitled *Wooden Money of Canada* has just been released for distribution by its author, Larry Gingras of Richmond, British Columbia. The result of two years' research, it contains 182 actual-size photographs of wooden money issues and is described as "intended to

serve, more or less, as an introduction to a sadly neglected field of numismatics.”

BPS

## DECORATIONS

BENTON, T. D. The Order of St. Patrick. An Account of an Installation Ceremony. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 12, No. 8 (Oct., 1961), p. 9, illus.

For a detailed account of an installation ceremony relating to the above British order the reader is referred to a publication entitled *The King's Visit* which describes the state visit made by King George IV to Ireland in 1821. The pertinent extract from this work is owned by the library of the Orders and Medals Society of America.

BPS

Donación de premios militares. In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 8 (1960), p. 247.

In December, 1959 the *Museo Mitre* received a donation of military awards in the form of medals, decorations, shields and cordons spanning Argentine history from 1810 to 1866. The items were formerly part of the collection of the late Juan Maria Marco del Pont.

DORLING, H. T. *Ribbons and Medals. Naval, Military, Air Force and Civil*. New ed. rev. and enl. London, George Philip & Son., 1960. 296 pp., illus., 16 pls. (col.).

This latest edition of *Ribbons and Medals* incorporates two changes: No. 107 (Naval General Service Medal, 1915) has been brought up to date, and No. 131 (Canadian Forces Decoration) shows the portrait of Elizabeth II replacing that of George VI. An eight page supplement has also been added.

BPS

FRY, J. C. Manassas Participants to get Decorated. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 12, No. 7 (Sept., 1961), p. 11.

The Battle of Manassas was the first major clash of the Civil War in which the newly created Congressional Medal of Honor was awarded. Official records show that the decoration was earned no less than eleven times during that day's bitter fighting. The First Manassas Corporation, sponsor of a re-enactment of the battle on the days of July 22 and 23, 1961, has announced that commemorative medals, resembling the large sized official U.S. military decorations, will be presented to all those participating in the centennial engagement.

BPS

GALINKIN, N. R. Notes on Soviet Russian Proficiency Badges. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 12, No. 3 (May, 1961), pp. 4-5, illus.

Line drawings illustrate nine Soviet Russian Proficiency badges which are awarded to Soviet citizens who have taken and passed rigorous physical and technical tests — largely a training toward preservation if militarily invaded. BPS

HIERONYMUSSEN, P. O. and K. MEYER. The Order of Dannebrog. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 12, No. 2 (March-April, 1961), pp. 3-15, illus., pls.

This Danish order — a renewal of a feudal order established by Valdemar II following a victory in Estonia in 1219 — was founded by Christian V on the occasion of the birth of his first son (October 12, 1671); it was given to both Danes and foreigners for outstanding services of either a civil or military nature. Included in this full description are illustrations of a Grand Cross Badge, Segment of Collars, Grand Cross Star, Commander's Plaques, Knight's Cross, Honour Cross, Grand Cross Reverse, 1840-1912, Grand Cross Star prior to 1808, Badge as used until 1808, Grand Cross Star, Grand Commander's Star embroidered as from 1808 to 1908, etc.

KLIETMANN, K. G. The German Order. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 12, No. 7 (Sept., 1961), pp. 1-4, illus.

Although never formally instituted, the above order was planned by Adolf Hitler as the highest award of both the Third Reich and the National Socialist German Labor Party, for presentation at the end of World War II. It was, however, first awarded (posthumously) to *Reichminister* Dr. Todt in 1942 in recognition of his contribution to the success of the French campaign; five further posthumous awards earned it the name of the "Death Order." Later, the decoration was bestowed by Hitler upon four living persons (contrary to his original plans), but was never formally established or its classes clearly defined. Specimens of the Golden Cross (1st and 2nd classes) and the Third Class Cross are illustrated. BPS

KLIETMANN, K. G. The Green Fouragere with the Westphalian Horse. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 11, No. 5 (Sept.-Oct., 1960), pp. 12-13, illus.

The "Green Fouragère," established by the General Commander of the Westphalian Seventh Army Corps on March 21, 1919 was given both as a badge of achievement and as an award for special services performed by members of the corps' volunteer units. It consists of a dark green, double braided cord 630 mm. in length. Attached to a wide knot at its upper end are two green, braided acorns, a silver horse (25 x 30 mm.) depicted in the act of jumping, and a loop by means of which the decoration is fastened to a button on the wearer's uniform.

KLIETMANN, K. G. An Imperial Russian Civil Badge. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 12, No. 3 (May, 1961), pp. 10-11, illus.

A badge of the "Imperial Society to Foster Amateurs and Professionals in the Preservation of Wildlife, Conservation, and Hunting" — is described and illustrated. BPS

KLIETMANN, K. G. The Order of Merit of the Sahara of France. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 12, No. 3 (May, 1961), pp. 1-2, illus.

A medal of unusual design, created as an award for meritorious services performed during the development of the French territories in the Sahara, is illustrated and described. BPS

KLIETMANN, K. G. The Royal Order of Milos the Great of Serbia. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 12, No. 6 (August, 1961), pp. 1-7, illus.

Three examples of the star and badge of the above order, founded by Alexander I in 1898 as an award for services rendered to the National Dynasty of Obrenovic, are described and illustrated. The order comprised four classes (Grand Cordon with Star, Commander with Star, Commander and Officer), but was short-lived, ending with the assassination of the Royal Family in 1903. BPS

KLIETMANN, K. G. The Star of the Schutzruppe Bug. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 12, No. 6 (August, 1961), pp. 8-9, illus.

The writer clarifies certain points concerning the Schutzruppe-Bug badge, which was created for the identification of a detachment of volunteers whose mission was to protect German transports and rear guard units returning to Germany from the Ukraine between November, 1918 and February, 1919. Illustration and description of the badge are included. BPS

KRUG, G. C. The American Spirit Honor Medal of the U.S.A. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 12, No. 7 (Sept., 1961), pp. 8-9, illus.

Enlisted or inducted personnel of the United States Armed Forces are eligible for the above medal, the purpose of which is to reward qualities of outstanding leadership displayed during basic training. The decoration is fully described and illustrated. BPS

KRUG, G. C. The Antarctica Service Medal of the United States of America. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 12, No. 7 (Sept., 1961), pp. 6-7.

Civilians, as well as military personnel, who have accompanied expeditions to Antarctica (and spent one entire winter in that territory) will be eligible for the above medal, authorized by Act of Congress dated

July 7, 1960. At the time of writing, no details of its design had been announced. BPS

[KRUG, G. C.] Chinese Award Wings to U.S. Marine Pilots. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 12, No. 9 (Nov., 1961), p. 2.

In appreciation of relief and rescue work done at Taiwan in 1959, thirty-seven pilots of the United States Marine Helicopter Transport were awarded Free China Air Force pilot's wings and scrolls. BPS

KRUG, G. C. The Distinguished Service Medal of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 12, No. 5 (July, 1961), pp. 1-6, illus.

The above medal, established as a reward for outstanding scientific achievement, heroism, leadership, etc. displayed by employees attached to NASA projects, has so far been awarded to only two persons: John W. Crowley (1959) and Alan B. Shepard (1961). Further information concerning a proposed Junior Award — to be founded by the NASA Civilian Space Agency — is expected to be made available soon. The medal presented to Commander Shepard is illustrated, together with its accompanying citation and the relevant Senate Resolution (dated May 8, 1961). BPS

KRUG, G. C. The Order of Bogdan Khmel'nitsky. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 12, No. 9 (Nov., 1961), pp. 1-2, illus.

Officers of the Army, Navy and guerilla detachments of the U.S.S.R., as well as guerilla fighters, were eligible for this Soviet decoration, instituted on October 10, 1943 as an award for patriotism and valor displayed while helping to liberate the Soviet Union from invading German troops. It was issued in three classes, all of which are described; one (Class III) is illustrated. BPS

LYON, G. E. Union Ex-Prisoners of War Association. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 12, No. 9 (Nov., 1961), p. 5, illus.

Under the title The National Union of Andersonville Survivors, this association originated with 200 members in Worcester, Mass. in 1874; the present title was assumed when headquarters were transferred to Washington, D.C. in 1887. A badge and ribbon were adopted in 1882, bars being added to denote where the respective member had been imprisoned. Illustrated in the article is a badge owned by Mr. Robert Rich, an outstanding New England authority on the Civil War, which was originally issued to Captain Ira B. Sampson of Springfield, Massachusetts. BPS

MĚŘIČKA, VÁCLAV. Die Barockorden des Grafen Franz Anton Sporck. In: *Ordenskunde*, No. 18 (1960), pp. 162-176, 2 pls.

Count Franz Anton Sporck, a typical product of the baroque period, is remembered as the founder of two orders: The Order of St. Hubert (patron saint of the hunter), which was available only to members of the aristocracy, and the religious Order of the Eagle with Cross, which was established as a measure of pacification towards the Jesuits, with whom the Count had unfortunately quarreled. The latter is illustrated, together with a medal issued in commemoration of Emperor Charles VI's entry into the Order of St. Hubert on November 3, 1723. In view of the scarcity of an earlier article by Chaura (cf. *Numismatické Zprávy*, Vol. 7, No. 4, 1941), Měřička's detailed descriptions of the above two orders will no doubt be welcomed by collectors of decorations. HG

Military Service Awards of Religious Groups for World War I. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 12, No. 3 (May, 1961), pp. 14-15, illus.

Four medals of World War I, together with their respective pins and/or ribbons, are illustrated. They were issued by the Church of the Visitation (Philadelphia), Playlands Reformed Sunday School, the Knights of Columbus and the Salvation Army. BPS

MITCHELL, GRACE B. Civil War Badge. In: *Treasure Magazine* (May-June, 1961), p. 31.

A description of the badge adopted by the Grand Army of the Republic in 1870 is included in this outline of the organization's aims and purposes. BPS

MITCHELL, O. La medalla de Pavon. In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 8 (1960), pp. 231-234.

Although it constitutes a landmark in Argentine history, the Battle of Pavon is not represented in the country's numismatics by either a decoration or a commemorative medal.

In September, 1861 a law which was proposed in the *Cámara de Diputados de la Provincia de Buenos Aires* contained the provision that a medal of honor should be awarded to the generals, officers and soldiers who in their triumph at Pavon saved the dignity and institutions of the country. It was to bear the inscriptions *Batalla de Pavón — 17 de Setiembre de 1861* (obv.) and *Combatió con gloria por la libertad de la República Argentina* (rev.) and to be issued in gold for generals, silver for officers, and bronze for non-commissioned ranks; but because of the bitter debate which followed a reading of the bill the project was dropped,

on the grounds that it would be unwise to issue any award or commemorative medal which might be a constant reminder of fratricidal strife or stir up rancor within many Argentine families.

[ORDERS OF THE U.S.S.R.] In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 12, No. 9 (Nov., 1961), pp. 7-9, illus.

Three Soviet awards are described in full: (1) The Order of the Red Banner of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, established in 1924, (2) the Order of Lenin (1930) and (3) the Order of Victory (the highest Russian military decoration) established in 1943. The last two are illustrated. BPS

PETERSON, J. W. The Order of the Pillars of State. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 12, No. 8 (Oct., 1961), pp. 1-6, illus.

The above order was awarded by the Manchukuo Empire, from its inception in 1936 until its downfall in 1945. It is believed to have been presented to many government officials in Manchukuo, as well as to Japanese officers and officials serving in the country and to certain Chinese who cooperated with the Japanese. Four classes, together with their respective ribbons and bars, are illustrated. The order was established by Emperor Pu Yi in September, 1936, for the purpose of providing a general order of merit of lesser rank than the existing Order of the Auspicious Clouds. BPS

POWER, J. R. Mascots (with Medals). In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 12, No. 8 (Oct., 1961), p. 10.

Included among the recipients of military decorations are two dogs who served with British regiments during the Crimean War, and, in modern times, a feline who was attached to the crew of the U.S.S. Fremont, an attack transport which saw service in the South Pacific during World War II. BPS

RIDSDALE, R. J. Military Medals of the Napoleonic Wars. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 69, No. 9 (Sept., 1961), pp. 190-192, illus. Vol. 69, No. 10 (Oct., 1961), pp. 219-223, illus.

"The Napoleonic Wars mark the real starting point for anyone interested in naval and military medals. They provide the first instances of named medals being awarded to all those participating in a particular action, of the transmission of medals to the next of kin of those killed, and of the granting of bars, or clasps as they were originally called, as an addition to the medal itself. The pattern thus established has in general been followed ever since."

Following this introduction the writer relates in considerable detail the medallic history of the various battles and engagements fought during the Wars, with frequent mention of participating regiments and individual recipients. Twelve decorations are illustrated. BPS

SILCOCK, R. B. N.Z. Winners of the Victoria Cross. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 2 (August, 1960), pp. 49-50.

This first in a series of articles on the above topic relates the exploit that won the Victoria Cross for Samuel Frickleton at Messines, France, June 7th, 1917. Frickleton received the decoration from the hands of King George V at the first Investiture held in Scotland (September 18, 1917). BPS

STAGG, G. T. "Let Them Shoot Me." The Story of New Zealand's only George Cross Winner. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 2 (August, 1960), pp. 50-52.

The George Cross was instituted by King George VI in 1940 for the recognition of deeds of unusual gallantry performed in all walks of life, civil and military. Lance-Corporal David Russell, the only New Zealand serviceman to receive the award, was honored for his outstanding bravery while a prisoner in German hands during World War II. A second New Zealander, Mr. S. N. Wiltshire, now holds the cross, but received it in exchange for his Medal of the Order of the British Empire for Gallantry which was abolished in favor of the George Cross in 1940. BPS

STUTLER, B. B. West Virginia Set Pattern to Honor Civil War Soldiers. In: *Coin World*, No. 79 (Oct. 20, 1961), p. 52, illus.

When the American Civil War ended in the spring of 1865 the Federal Government had only one decoration, the Congressional Medal of Honor, to award to participants; it remained for West Virginia, next to youngest of the states, to set a national pattern of honoring all her citizen-soldiers who had responded to the call of duty. Her Civil War Service Medal, designed to honor all troops regardless of rank, place of service, or action on the battlefield, was issued in three classes: (1) For those honorably discharged, (2) for those killed in action, (3) for those who died as a result of wounds, disease or accident. Specimens of all three classes are described and illustrated. BPS

STUTLER, B. B. West Virginia's War Service Medal. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 12, No. 8 (Oct., 1961), pp. 11-14, illus.

An expanded version of this article appeared in *Coin World*, No. 79 (Oct. 20, 1961, p. 52); see the preceding abstract. BPS



WITNIK, R. A. The Air Force Longevity Service Award Ribbon. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 12, No. 8 (Oct., 1961), pp. 14-15, illus.

Founded in November, 1957 for the recognition of four years of honorable, active military service with any branch of the United States Armed Forces, the above ribbon replaces the diagonal service stripes formerly worn on the uniform sleeve. A bronze oak-leaf cluster is added for each additional four year period and a silver cluster is worn in lieu of five bronze clusters. No medal accompanies the award. BPS

WITNIK, R. A. Coast Guard Commendation Medal. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 12, No. 8 (Oct., 1961), pp. 7-8.

The Secretary of the Treasury or the Commandant of the United States Coast Guard may award this medal to members of the country's Armed Forces in recognition of meritorious service, performed while serving with the Coast Guard under the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department, but which would not justify the award of the Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit, or the Coast Guard Medal. Full descriptions of the decoration and ribbon are included. BPS

WITNIK, R. A. Commendation Medals. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 12, No. 9 (Nov., 1961), pp. 12-15.

In recognition of meritorious achievement, service, or non-combat heroism "of the same degree as required for the award of the Bronze Star or the Air Medal," Commendation Medals may be awarded to members of each branch of the United States Armed Forces. The design (American eagle holding arrows in its talons) and dimensions (hexagonal,  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches in width) are the same for each service. BPS

WITNIK, R. A. Right End Up of Ribbons. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 12, No. 9 (Nov., 1961), pp. 6-7.

A number of ribbons worn by members of the United States Armed Forces are un-symmetrical in either design or color. For the benefit of the collector who wishes to display such ribbons, or ribbon bars, the writer cites official regulations which govern the wearing of the following: Medal of Honor, Navy and Marine Corps Medal, Distinguished Unit Citation Emblem, Presidential Unit Citation Emblem, Merchant Marine Mariners Medal, NC-4 Medal, Civil War Medals, World War II Campaign Medals, World War II Occupation Medals, Merchant Marine Combat Bar, Philippine Defense Ribbon, Philippine Liberation Ribbon, Philippine Presidential Unit Citation Emblem, Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation Emblem and State of Viet-Nam Ribbon of Friendship Emblem. BPS

WITNIK, R. A. Unit Citation Emblems of the United States Air Force. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 12, No. 6 (August, 1961), pp. 10-12.

Presented here are the official directions for the correct wearing of the above emblems, together with a listing of the order of precedence for all authorized ribbons.

BPS

WITNIK, R. A. U.S. Naval Campaign Medals. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 12, No. 6 (August, 1961), p. 7.

The Fleet Marine Force Combat Operation Insignia is awarded to Navy personnel who have served with, or been attached to, Fleet Marine Force units in active combat with an armed enemy. Since the United States Marine Corps does not have its own Medical Unit or First-Aid personnel, the decoration will be worn for the most part by Navy doctors and corpsmen attached to the Corps.

BPS

WOODSIDE, W. W. United States Political Campaign Pieces. In: *Numisma: An Occasional Numismatic Magazine*, No. 1 (March, 1961), pp. 12-16.

In an interesting article the writer presents what he describes as a bird's-eye view of a large and varied series which is little known to collectors outside the United States; namely, the political campaign medals and badges, by means of which the respective parties endeavored to identify their members and followers and to arouse interest in the candidates and their programs. The year of Andrew Jackson's election for a second term, 1832, is stated to have been the first in which any party held a national convention for the purpose of nominating candidates. "Apparently . . . it was at this time that there began the custom of wearing a token, medalet or button which bore the likeness of one's favorite candidate, coupled with campaign slogans or quotations from the candidate's speeches."

## MINT REPORTS

London. Royal Mint. *Ninety-First Annual Report of the Deputy Master and Comptroller for the Year 1960*. London, 1961. 92 pp., front., 8 pls., tabs.

The report includes the usual statistics relating to the coins, medals, commemoratives, etc. produced by the Royal Mint for Great Britain, the Commonwealth and various foreign governments. Coinages of entirely new design were struck during the year for Ghana, Greece, Hong Kong, Jersey, Kuwait, Maldives and Uruguay.

BPS

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## FIXED PRICE CATALOGUES

- BADISCHE BANK (Mannheim). List 74, August, 1961, 4 pp., German and Foreign Gold.
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- DE NICOLA, L. (Rome). Sept., 1961, 1532 nos., 8 pls., Ancient, Gold, Italian, Misc. General.
- THE EMPIRE COIN CO. (Binghampton, N. Y.). Aug.-Sept., 1961, 30 pp., illus., U.S.
- FERRINHO, B. (São Paulo). Oct., 1961, 1000 nos., 31 pp., 2 pls., Brazilian, Foreign Gold.
- GRABOW, L. (Berlin). List 38, July, 1961, 590 nos., 18 pp., Ancient, Gold, German and Foreign Coins and Medals, Numismatic Books, List 39, August, 1961, 678 nos., 18 pp., German Coins and Medals, Misc. Foreign, Gold. List 40, Sept., 1961, 574 nos., 16 pp., Gold, German and Foreign Coins and Medals.
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- KNOBLOCH, FREDERICK S. (New York). [Sept., 1961], Special Listing, 6 pp., Greek Coins, Numismatic Books. [Oct., 1961], Special Listing, 6 pp., Roman, Numismatic Books.
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- METROPOLITAN COIN CO. (New York). [Sept., 1961], 16 pp., illus. U.S. Colonial.
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- BAUER, GEORGE J. (1870-1961). In: *The Stater*, Vol. 5, No. 1 (July, 1961), p. 4.
- CAREY, JOHN W. (1896-1961). In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 9 (Sept., 1961), p. 1209.
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- KAHLER, CONRAD A. (1927-1961). In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 10 (Oct., 1961), p. 1317.
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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Editor is grateful to the following who have contributed abstracts to this issue: Howard L. Adelson, Peter Berghaus, Joan M. Fagerlie, Philip Grierson, Henry Grunthal, Hillel Kaslove, Irwin L. Merker, George C. Miles, Doris Raymond, Beulah P. Shonnard, W. W. Woodside.

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All communications should be addressed to: Richard P. Breaden, Editor of *Numismatic Literature*, The American Numismatic Society, Broadway between 155th and 156th Streets, New York 32, N. Y.

Printed in U. S. A.

# NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

Published Quarterly by

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Broadway Between 155th and 156th Street

NEW YORK 32, N. Y.

Subscription price to non-members \$2.00 per year postpaid. Single current issues 50 cents each.

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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

No. 59

April

1962

## GENERAL

APPLEBAUM, S. Beth-Shean. In: *Israel Exploration Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 4 (1960), pp. 263-264.

Numerous coins have been found in the course of archaeological excavations carried out on the site of a Roman theatre at Beth-Shean (Israel) under the joint auspices of the Prime Minister's Office and the Department of Antiquities. Those discovered within the interior of the theatre may be divided into three groups: Coins of the second and third centuries A.D., Byzantine and Arab. They span the period from the Hasmonean dynasty to the sixteenth century, but the fact that the majority date from the second century onward supports the conclusion that the theatre was constructed in the late second or early third century.

Cambridge. University. Fitzwilliam Museum. *Annual Report for the Year ending 31 December 1960*. Cambridge, 1961. 8 pp., 4 pls.

Among the seven hundred and fifty-one items added to the museum's Department of Coins and Medals during the year were important pieces from the hoard of Roman and Icenian coins discovered at Lakenheath (Suffolk) in November, 1959, three of which are illustrated. An extremely rare silver penny of Alfred the Great, also illustrated, was purchased from the Pilgrim Trust from the sale of the Lockett Collection. In addition to numerous individual gifts, fifty-eight silver and base metal coins of Great Britain, the Commonwealth and various foreign countries were received from the Royal Mint. JMF

Cercle Bertrand Andrieu. I. Années 1947-1958. In: *Bulletin et Mémoires de la Société Archéologique de Bordeaux*, Vol. 60 (1960); 91 pp., 3 pls.

Some five years after its founding in Dec., 1947 the numismatic section of the *Société Archéologique de Bordeaux* was named the *Cercle Bertrand-Andrieu*. Volume 60 of the above publication, which is devoted to the activities of the *Cercle* between 1947 and 1958, begins with a sketch of the celebrated medallist whose name the organization bears and is followed by a review (by Robert Etienne) of the various pro-

jects undertaken during the ten-year period covered. Also included are the minutes of the *Journées Numismatiques* held at Bordeaux (June, 1957) under the aegis of the *Société Française de Numismatique*, minutes of the meetings held by the *Cercle* during 1957 and 1958, a list of members for the years 1947-59 and the following articles: *Sur une monnaie de Carthago Nova frappée sous Caligula* (Robert Etienne); *Un denier insolite de Pescennius Niger* (Jean Benusiglio); *Un important transfert d'or de Londres à Bordeaux en 1357* (P.-J. Capra); *Les officiers bordelais des poids et mesures* (Joseph Ducasse); *La médaille de Charles-August, grand duc de Saxe, oeuvre de Bertrand Andrieu* (René Forton).

JY

DEACON, J. H. The Exhibition of Numismata in a Public Institution. (National Gallery of South Australia). In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 69, No. 11 (November, 1961), pp. 244-246.

After introductory remarks listing the requirements for an effective numismatic display the writer describes the collection owned and exhibited by the National Gallery at Adelaide, South Australia under the following categories: Evolution of Coinage; Genealogical Table of the British Monarchs; Evolution of the Dollar; Portraiture on Coinage; Classes of Coinage; Napoleon: Coins of his Family and Napoleonic Medals; Odd-Shaped Money; Australian Paper Money; English Paper Money; Inflation Paper Money of Post War Germany (World War I); Other Foreign Paper Money; Medals Illustrating British History; Portraiture on Medals; Military Service Medals; Orders and Decorations. Mention is also made of the museum's Study Room, in which may be seen a further exhibit "which it is felt should not be made subject to the risk of theft by public display."

BPS

FERRARI, C. O simbolo \$ ou cifrão. In: *Boletim da Sociedade Numismática Brasileira*, No. 8 (April, 1961), p. 69.

A discussion of the symbols used for the dollar and the zero, particularly with regard to their origin and use in Portugal and Brazil. Mentioned by the writer is Alvaro J. Moreno's article entitled *Cudl es el origen y qué representa el signo de pesos?* which appeared in recent issues of the Mexican periodical *Banamex* (No. 84, June, 1959, pp. 19-26; No. 96, June, 1960, pp. 5-16).

GERASSIMOV, THEODORE. Die Numismatik in Bulgarien. In: Beševliev, Veselin and Johannes Irmscher, eds. *Antike und Mittelalter in Bulgarien* (Berlin, 1960), pp. 146-157, pls. 1-3.

Few European countries have produced as many coin finds as has Bulgaria. In summarizing the many Greek, Roman, Byzantine, mediaeval and modern hoards discovered within the country's borders, a number (including the find of 100,000 denarii and antoniniani from the second and third centuries made at Reka Devnja) are singled out by the writer for special mention. Gerassimov also discusses Bulgarian numismatic

publications, the development and growth of the country's outstanding public and private collections, and the work done on hoard material by such eminent Bulgarian numismatists as Pick, Regling, Ružička, Tacchella, Dobruski, Filov, Mushmov and Zlatarski.

GRIERSON, PHILIP. Numismatics and History. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 6, No. 10 (Oct., 1961), pp. 421-428; Vol. 6, No. 11 (Nov., 1961), pp. 468-474.

A reprint of the monograph of the same title, which was originally published in London (1951) and abstracted in *NL*, No. 19 (April, 1952, pp. 57-58).

HOBSON, BURTON. *Getting Started in Coin Collecting*. New York, Sterling Publishing Company, 1961. 124 pp., illus.

Three separate sections, devoted to American, Foreign and Ancient coins respectively, provide a substantially broad and well illustrated introduction to the subject of collecting. Section one takes up such topics as type sets, die varieties, mint errors, tokens, commemorative medals, proof coins, patterns, colonial issues and paper money—including suggestions pertaining to the acquisition, handling and display of specimens. Listings of (1) coin-issuing nations of the world and their basic monetary units, (2) crown-issuing countries (after 1900) and (3) commemorative issues are provided in Section II. Section III, which is confined to Greek and Roman coins, includes, in addition to notes on the metals and denominations used in ancient times, a useful, chronological listing of Roman emperors together with their coinage titles and respective years of reign. FDC

KRAUS, ERNST. New or Recent Issues. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 6 (June, 1961), pp. 754-757, illus.

Listed and illustrated are new or recent issues of the following countries: Denmark, Guinea, India, Israel, Monaco, Mongolia, Netherlands, Pakistan, Ruanda Urundi, Saudi Arabia (half ryal and one-fourth ryal, 1955), Tannu Tuva (15 kopeck issue, 1934), Thailand, and the United Arab Republic—Egypt.

KRAUS, ERNST. New or Recent Issues. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 11 (Nov., 1961), pp. 1497-1499, illus.

The following issues are recorded: French Indo-China, 20 centimes (1939); Greenland, 1 krone (1960); Mozambique, 20 centavos (1961); Philippines, 1 and ½ pesos (1961); Viet Nam, 50 su (1960); States of West Africa, 10 francs (1959). Also described and illustrated is the ½ anna bronze coin issued by the Indian state of Hyderabad in 1914.

BPS

*Kulturhistorisk Leksikon for nordisk middelalder fra vikingetid til reformationstid.* Vols. 5, 6. Copenhagen, 1960-61.

As in the case of earlier volumes of the above publication, articles pertaining to numismatics or sigillography will be found treated separately in *Numismatic Literature* under the names of the respective authors. For an introduction to the importance of *Kulturhistorisk Leksikon*, see *NL*, No. 40 (1957), p. 282. LL

LANG, MADELEINE. Le Cabinet numismatique de la Bibliothèque Nationale et Universitaire de Strasbourg. In: *Cahiers alsaciens d'archéologie, d'art et d'histoire* (1960), pp. 129-142, illus.

The purchase of the Dorla collection of 3000 (chiefly Alsatian) coins in 1873 may be said to mark the actual beginning of Strasbourg's present numismatic cabinet, earlier holdings having been destroyed by fire which swept through the National Library in 1870. Under the guidance of Ludwig Müller, curator of the Cabinet from 1873 to 1905, the collection increased steadily in size; not only in coins issued by Alsace and Lorraine but also, through gifts, regional finds and legacies, in the ancient and foreign series. Claude F. A. Schaeffer, professor of the *Collège de France*, was the last acting curator, the Cabinet since 1931 having been under the control of a member of the scientific staff of the National Library, aided by an archivist appointed by the City of Strasbourg. Adjoining the main exhibition room is a combined reference library and research work room, the usefulness of which is reflected in the work done by Arthur Engel in compiling his *Numismatique de l'Alsace* (Paris, 1887). The Cabinet's present collection, housed in modern metallic furnishings which were installed in 1958, totals some 37,000 pieces, 13,500 of which are the property of the City of Strasbourg. The Alsatian series, comprising approximately 10,000 coins, medals and jetons, remains the largest of the individual collections. JY

MITCHELL, R. P. Numismatic Plastic Mounts. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 11 (Nov., 1961), pp. 2902-2903.

In a paper which was originally presented to the Waco (Texas) Coin Club, the writer offers a number of helpful suggestions with regard to the selection, installation and storage of plastic coin mountings. BPS

NEMEŠKAL, LUBOMÍR. Numismatické oddělení v roce 1959 (Numismatic Department during the Year 1959). In: *Časopis Národního Muzea*, Vol. 129, No. 1 (1960), pp. 93-94.

Publications, works in progress, acquisitions, and projects undertaken are included in this report of the activities of the numismatic department of the National Museum (Prague) for the year 1959.

The Numismatic Guild of Canada. *Cash for your Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain and United States Coins and Bills*. 4th ed. Montreal, 1961. 56 pp., illus.

Coins and paper money are listed for Canada and Newfoundland, coins only in the case of Great Britain and the United States. The year of issue, quantity struck, and the price which dealers may be expected to pay for specimens in the condition specified are given for all denominations. BPS

Nuove emissioni. In: *Numismatica*, N. S., Vol. 1, No. 3 (Sept.-Dec., 1960), p. 155, illus.

The following coins, all issued in 1960, are described and/or illustrated. Argentina: one peso (nickel); Camerun: 50 francs (copper-nickel), the first coin issued by this newly independent country; Morocco: one dirhem (silver); Peru: five gold coins (denominations of 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 soles).

Nuove emissioni di monete nel mondo. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 12, No. 6 (June, 1961), pp. 83-84, illus.

Coin denominations newly or recently issued by the following countries or territories are described and illustrated: Argentina, 1 peso, nickel (1960); Austria, 5 schillings (1961); Belgium, 50 francs (1960); France, 1 franc (1961); Hong Kong, 1 dollar (1960); Israel, 1 pound (1960); Morocco, 1 dirhem (1960); Monaco, 10 pesos (silver), 1 franc (nickel), 5 francs (silver) (1960); Russia, 1 ruble, copper-nickel (1960); South Africa, the new decimal coinage of  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents (1961); Thailand, 1 baht, nickel (1961); Turkey, 10 lire, silver (1960), 1 lira, steel (1959); the United Arab Republic, 20 piastres (1960).

OBOJSKI, ROBERT. Denmark's Collection of Coins, Medals Among Best in Europe. In: *Coin World*, No. 84 (Nov. 24, 1961), p. 40, illus.

Outstanding Greek and Roman collections, as well as what the writer describes as "the world's best assemblage of Danish coins," are contained in Denmark's Royal Collection, founded by King Frederick II in the mid-seventeenth century. Otto Mørkholm, director of the cabinet, plans to add three more volumes to the seven already published in the *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum* series, and his assistant, Jorgen Balling, is currently working on Roman coin hoards found in Denmark with a view to their publication—probably in the near future. BPS

OBOJSKI, ROBERT. Interest in Numismatics Skyrockets Everywhere. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 69, No. 11 (November, 1961), p. 241.

A number of statistics are quoted in illustration of the recent, unprecedented growth of numismatic interest in the United States. The number of active coin clubs is reported to have increased from 277 to 1,135 during a period of four years, numismatic publications have grown in number and size, and public displays have set attendance records in many parts of the country. Similar conditions were observed by the



writer during a recent tour of European countries, where, following conversations with numerous dealers, curators and mint officials, he reports that the popularity of coin collecting has reached an all-time high.

BPS

PARKER, NICK. Platinum Once Considered Cheap. Now Termed Most Precious of all Metals for Coins. In: *Coin World*, No. 83 (Nov. 17, 1961), pp. 36, 42, illus.

Following the discovery of platinum in the Andes Mountains of South America in 1747 Spain became the first country to use this precious metal for coinage. Since that time, a number of other countries—including Germany, France, The Netherlands, Russia, Poland, Great Britain, the United States and several smaller territories—have used the metal for the striking of either coins or medals, but Spain's record of eighteen different issues minted between 1747 and 1904 still stands. When first discovered, platinum was highly prized because it could be produced in only small quantities, though less than a century later it became so plentiful that gold mines were sometimes abandoned because they produced too much platinum. Today the metal is worth approximately three times as much as gold.

BPS

PhilaMatic Center World Renowned. In: *Coin World*, No. 87 (Dec. 15, 1961), pp. 28, 30, illus.

The extensive collection of coins, currency, stamps, historical documents, etc. donated to Boys Town (Nebraska) by T. O. Barrett of Tulsa, Oklahoma forms the nucleus of the exhibit now permanently on display in that institution's renowned PhilaMatic Center. Among the important items exhibited are a Chinese Imperial bank note issued during the reign of Emperor T'Aitsu Hung Wa-Ming (founder of the Ming dynasty), specimens of early U. S. colonial currency and State bank notes, and numerous issues of foreign paper money. Through the generosity of Chief James J. Rowley of the United States Secret Service the display also includes specimens of counterfeit U. S. currency, shown beside genuine specimens for purposes of comparison.

BPS

[RISK, J. C.]. Is Unique a Useful Numismatic Word? In: *Coin Galleries (New York)*. *Numismatic Rev. and Fixed Price List*, Vol. 2, No. 5 (1961), pp. 252-253.

Several examples are cited in illustration of the manner in which the word *unique* has been flagrantly misused in the field of numismatic description.

BPS

SAEMAN, C. C. To the New Coin Collector. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 11 (Nov., 1961), pp. 1528-1529.

Useful advice, presented for the benefit of the newcomer to the field of numismatics and coin collecting, includes the desirability of joining

a reputable club and the value of a diversified collection in providing dividends "rich in historical and geographical knowledge." BPS

## ANCIENT

BRISCOE, Lady, R. A. G. CARSON and R. H. M. DOLLEY. An Icenian Coin Hoard from Lakenheath, Suffolk. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 29, Pt. 2 (1959), pp. 215-219, diagr.

A hoard containing forty-one Roman Republican issues, twenty-six Roman Imperial silver denarii of Augustus, Tiberius and Caligula, and 415 Ancient British coins (all but two of them Icenian) was discovered in a butt beaker at the above site on Nov. 23, 1959; catalogue references and weights are included in a listing of the contents. Mr. D. F. Allen is producing a report based on a detailed die-study of the Ancient British pieces. JSM

COLBERT de BEAULIEU, J.-B. La prétendue légende Fariarix doit être lue Plariarix. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 6 (June, 1961), p. 64.

The legend on a silver tetradrachm attributed to the Celtic tribe of the Boii has been given various readings: EABIARIX, FABIARIX, FAPIARIVS; on most of the known specimens the first letter proved particularly difficult to read. Fortunately, the collection in the *Cabinet des Médailles* (Paris) contains two exemplars, one of which, when examined with a binocular microscope, plainly shows this first initial to be a ligature representing PL. Thus the legend may be correctly read as PLARIARIX.

DAYET, M. Le monnayage de Togirix. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 5 (May, 1961), p. 51.

The reverses of silver coins struck by Togirix, a Gaulish chief of some importance living at the time of the Roman conquest, show a horse f.l. (LT-XVI-5550) and the legend Q. *Julius Togirix*, transformed from Togirix; that he was granted Roman citizenship by favor of Caesar is indicated by his inclusion in the *Gens Julia*. From the writer's study and examination of thirty-seven coins of Togirix in a private collection it was possible to establish four separate types, all of which are listed and described, together with their distinguishing characteristics.

GANS, EDWARD. Drachme de Juba II. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 5 (May, 1961), p. 50.

Concerning a communication by M. Benusiglio published in the above periodical (Vol. 16, No. 2, Feb., 1961, pp. 14-15), the writer reports a variety of Mazard 153/155 in his own collection on which the name of the king JVBA appears behind the head, and the word REX in front of it. The reverse shows no star on the pediment.

Kadman Museum Dedicated in Israel. In: *Coin World*, No. 87 (Dec. 15, 1961), p. 2.

A highlight of the Numismatic Society of Israel's fifth convention, held in Tel Aviv (Oct. 6-7, 1961), was the opening of the Numismatic Museum presented to the state of Israel, together with several thousand ancient coins from his extensive collection, by Dr. Leo Kadman, numismatist, scholar and businessman of Tel Aviv. The theme of the convention, at which lectures were delivered by Drs. Kadman, H. A. Cahn, Leo Mildenburg, A. N. Zadoks-Josephus Jitta and A. W. Klimowsky, was "Art, Architecture and Religion on Ancient Coins." BPS

KÜTHMANN, HARALD. Zur römisch-campanischen Didrachmenprägung. In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vol. 9 (1958), pp. 87-97, pls. 2-3.

Küthmann reviews the chronological problems concerning the dating of the Romano-Campanian didrachm coinage and discusses the prototypes for many of the coins which the series includes. He suggests that the didrachms with the Roman name could not have been struck before A.D. 278, and on the basis of die linkages disproves the contention that the letters seen on many of the coin reverses indicate their date of issue. The so-called Apollo head on coins of Series 2 is identified as a representation of Kore similar to that from Syracuse. HLA

LE RIDER, G. and J.-B. GIARD. Faux de Mylasa et de Capoue. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 6 (June, 1961), p. 64.

The *Cabinet des Médailles* (Paris) possesses two bronzes cast at Mylasa under Geta (A. Akarca, *Les monnaies grecques de Mylasa*, type No. 90). The fact that the two specimens are absolutely identical in form and defects, as well as in type, indicates either that they were cast from the same mold or that one was cast in a mold fashioned for the other; inasmuch as the legends are poorly reproduced, and the types not too precise, the first of these explanations would seem to be the more logical.

Further discussion, by M. Giard, concerns a coarse imitation of a *quincunx* of Capua which originally formed part of the Seymour de Ricci collection. The model used in fashioning the mold from which the imitation was cast is cited as No. 117 in the Luynes collection.

LUPU, NICOLAE. Două monede celtice de tip Nonnos, descoperite în Transilvania (Two Nonnos-Type Celtic Coins Discovered in Transylvania). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 3 (1960), pp. 81-86, illus. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 86-88.

Two coins struck by the Celtic tribe of the Boii were found in 1958 at a place known as Pe Hulă, within the bounds of the village of Noul (Sibiu district), where a Biatic-type coin was discovered in 1940. In view of these circumstances the writer inclines to the belief that both finds probably formed part of a hoard.

Because of their weight and the fineness of the alloy, the two recently discovered specimens (tetradrachms struck in accordance with the Attic

standard) may be placed among the best examples known of this genre. They show an obverse effigy of a youth f.r., with branch held in the left hand and sword in the right; the exergual legend, in both cases, reads NONNO[s]. A date of striking in the fourth decade of the first century B.C. is suggested, and burial is thought to have taken place during the period of internal quarrels provoked by the assassination of Burebista, when such coins, because of the fineness of their alloy, circulated freely. The writer does not share the hypothesis, concurred in by Pink and Weisskircher, that hoards from Noul and Geoagiul de Jos (Orastie district) indicate the direction from which Burebista was attacked by the Boii.

NEUSTUPNÝ, EVŽEN and JIŘÍ. Nástin pravěkých dějin Československa. XII. Na cestě k třídni společnosti Střední a mladší doba laténská. Keltové. 3. až 1. století př. n. l. In: *Sborník Národního Muzea v Praze. Historia*, Vol. 14, Nos. 3-5 (1960), pp. 185-197, illus.

In chapter XII of this work (pp. 191-192) the writers treat briefly the origin and use of metallic currency among the Celts in the territory which now constitutes Czechoslovakia; a Celtic coin bearing the legend BIATEC, part of the Bratislav hoard, is illustrated. Under the title *Czechoslovakia before the Slavs*, an English version of the book was published in London in 1960.

PINK, KARL. Der Hund als Bild auf antiken Münzen. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 12, No. 5 (1961), pp. 37-38.

The depiction of dogs on coins of Greece and Rome indicates five breeds that were known in ancient times: Pomeranians, shepherds, bulldogs, greyhounds and mongrels. The writer lists numerous places which issued coins with such representations, usually shown either as *arms parlants* or illustrative of some mythological story connected with the place of issue. Perhaps the best known story pertains to the return of Odysseus (identified by the dog Argus) which is depicted on a Roman Republican denarius struck in 83 B.C. HG

PREDA, CONSTANTIN. Probleme de numismatică geto-dacică (Problems of Geto-Dacian Numismatics). In: *Studii și cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 3 (1960), pp. 43-75, illus., 4 pls. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 75-79.

In this chronological enumeration of opinions and contributions relating to the origin and character of the coin imitations issued in Dacia, the writer stresses the opinion (strongly supported by Rumanian scholars) that specimens found between the Carpathians and the Danube show distinct characteristics and constitute, for the most part, issues of the Geto-Dacian people.

A study and analysis of coin hoards from the Carpatho-Danubian zone indicates that the Dacians used only silver in producing imitations,

although its quality varied considerably. The oldest types—those closest in date and execution to the prototypes imitated—were struck in metal of good quality, while subsequent series, dating from the final period of Dacian coinage, frequently contained a high proportion of copper. Most Dacian imitations used the tetradrachms of Philip of Macedon for their prototypes, only rarely tetradrachms of Alexander the Great or coins of Macedonia Prima; and the familiar horseman reverse remained unchanged throughout the whole period of Geto-Dacian mint activity. In view of the lack of a complete corpus of each category of imitations, the writer notes the present impossibility of envisaging a precise classification of the numerous types and varieties.

## GREEK

GROSS, W. H. Zu den Münzbildnissen des Antinoos. In: *Wissenschaftliche Abhandlungen des deutschen Numismatikertages in Göttingen 1951* (Göttingen, 1959), pp. 39-45, pls. 11-12.

The death of Antinoüs in Egypt in 130 A.D., which was regarded as voluntary self-martyrdom, led to the rise of a cult in his honor throughout the eastern Mediterranean. Because this cult did not last long after Hadrian's death in 138, all the sculptures and coin portraits of Antinoüs may be dated between 130 and 140. No Roman coins were minted in his honor, but his likeness appears on issues of several Eastern cities including Corinth, Argos, Delphi, Nicopolis, Amorium, Cyzicus, Amisus, Smyrna, Ephesus, Tarsus and Alexandria.

Previous studies of Antinoüs' coin portraits have focused primarily on their relationship to his religious cult. In the present article, which concerns the manner in which the portraits reflect Greek art in Hadrianic times, the author analyzes the various representations of Antinoüs and the relationship which they bear to canonic cult statues. He concludes that in contrast to the individual styles seen on early Greek imperial issues, the portraits on the later coins reflect a common Eastern imperial style which begins in the second century under Trajan and continues into the Antonine age, uninfluenced by the Hadrianic revival of classic Greek art.

CJS

GUPIENIEC, A. Lublin, m.w. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 4, No. 4 (1961), p. 250.

Bibliographical references to publications by P. Burackow and A. N. Zograf, respectively, are included in this description of a coin struck by the Greek (Black Sea) colony of Panticapaeum in the fourth century B.C. The specimen is reported to have been found at Lublin in 1937.

HEURGON, J. Sur les revers didrachmes de Populonia. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 6 (June, 1961), p. 65.

Among the most controversial symbols to be found on the reverses of

didrachms of Populonia are four alphabetical characters; they occur quite frequently and were read as *phlun* by Garrucci, who considered them to be a part of the name of the city. When studied in combination with photographic documentation and the knowledge that several die varieties are known, two specimens which the writer was able to examine supported the conclusion that in plan and combination the four symbols were not executed haphazardly; at the same time, Heurgon finds it difficult to agree with Garrucci's interpretation, chiefly because of the forms of the so-called "u" and "n."

LANCKOROŃSKI, LEO and MARIA LANCKOROŃSKI. *Mythien und M nzen. Griechisches Geld im Zeichen griechischen Glaubens. Die Heiligung des Profanen.* Munich, Ernst Heimeran, 1958. 175 pp., 67 pls.

The authors present various aspects of the mythology of eleven Greek gods and goddesses and show by means of enlarged illustrations how they are represented on Greek coins. The divinities treated are: Demeter, Poseidon, Zeus, Hera, Apollo, Artemis, Dionysius, Athena, Hermes, Pan and Arethusa. ILM

MITREA, BUCUR. Not  suplimentar  despre tezaurul monetar de la Viisoara (Supplementary Notes on the Coin Find from Viisoara). In: *Studii  i Cercet ri de Numismatic *, Vol. 3 (1960), pp. 449-450.

In an article entitled *Monedele ora elor Dyrrhachium  i Apollonia in Moldova* which appeared in the preceding issue of the above periodical (Vol. 2, 1958, pp. 27 ff.) the writer published twenty coins from the hoard discovered at Viisoara (Tirgu Ocna district), all of which were in the hands of a private collector. In June, 1959, thirteen additional specimens (twelve issues of Dyrrhachium and an imitation of Thasos) were presented by the owner of the hoard to the numismatic collection of the Archaeological Institute. A descriptive catalogue of these is now given.

NEWELL, E. T. *Royal Greek Portrait Coins.* Reprint ed. Racine, Wis., Whitman Publishing Co., 1961. 128 pp., illus.

A welcome reprinting of the work originally published in 1937 by Wayte Raymond Inc. (New York) but which has long been unavailable. Its author, a distinguished scholar in the field of Greek numismatics, served for many years as president of the American Numismatic Society.

PREDA, CONSTANTIN. Monedele histriene cu roata  i legenda I T (Coins of Histria with Wheel and the Legend I T). In: *Studii  i Cercet ri de Numismatic *, Vol. 3 (1960), pp. 21-35, pl. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 35-38.

The coin type cast in bronze, with obverse design showing a four spoke wheel and reverse legend reading I T (known from finds, first from Olbia, later from Histria) has been the subject of lively discussion centering around its provenance, date, and the meaning of the inscription. Recent excavations carried out at Histria brought to light a number of

such coins, the study of which has provided answers to some of the problems involved. At the same time, some specialists have attributed these issues to Olbia, while others have contended that they were cast in the city of Histria.

The fact that more than 150 specimens have been found at Histria (and only a few at Olbia), when considered in conjunction with the observation that the legend  $\text{ΙΣΤΡ}$  is most certainly an abbreviation of the name of the issuing mint, is viewed by the writer as indisputable proof that the type in question did emanate from Histria; the discovery of coins of the same series at Olbia is explained as evidence of the strong commercial ties which had long existed between the two cities. The beginning of the type is placed in the middle of the fifth century B.C., and evidence derived from the study of the stratigraphic layers uncovered at Histria (in which several specimens have been found) indicates that it flourished for more than a century.

*Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum. The Burton Y. Berry Collection. Part 1: Macedonia to Attica.* New York, The American Numismatic Society, 1961. 28 pp., 28 pls.

With this first part of the impressive Burton Y. Berry collection of Greek gold and silver coins, most of which are in fine state of preservation, the American Numismatic Society begins its publication of the American series of the *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*. Because of the excellent condition of the coins, photographs (for the first time in the *Sylloge* series) have been made from actual specimens rather than from plaster casts—a method which is believed to be able to capture more of the coins' natural beauty. Among the 746 pieces included, the following series are well represented: Acanthus, Chalcidian League, Macedon—Alexander I, Perdiccas II, Archelaus, Amyntas II, Perdiccas III, Philip II, Alexander III, Demetrius Poliorcetes, Antigonos Gonatas, Antigonos Doson, Philip V, Perseus, Thrace-Lysimachus, Abdera, Thracian Chersonese, Thasos, Larissa, Thessalian League, Locri Opuntii, Thebes, Chalcis, Eretria, Histiaea, Athens—Old and New Style. ILM

TURNWALD, KRISTIAN. Doplnky k řeckému mincovnictví v Malé Asii (Supplement to Greek Coinage in Asia Minor). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 7 (1960), pp. 9-11, illus. With German Summary.

Forming a supplement to the publication *Recueil général des monnaies grecques d'Asie Mineure* (Waddington, Babelon, Reinach) are four specimens from the writer's own collection which he describes and illustrates: (1) Tetrobol of Cromna, (2) drachm of Amisos on the Rhodian standard, (3) a bronze coin of Commodus as Caesar, struck at Nicomedia, and (4) tetradrachm of Nikomedes II of Bithynia.

WELZ, KARL. Le monete greche dello Stretto di Messina (Zankle-Rhegion). In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 12, No. 4 (April, 1961), pp. 49-51, illus. Translated by P. Casini.

Thirty-two outstanding coins issued by the Greek cities of Zankle, Rhegion and Messana during the late sixth and early fifth centuries B.C. are described and discussed at length. Sixteen specimens are illustrated, and a number of important works pertaining to the same subject (e.g. Holm, Philippon, Gielow, Robinson, Dietz, etc.) are listed in appended notes.

## ROMAN

ALFÖLDI, MARIA R. Die constantinische Goldprägung in Trier. In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vol. 9 (1958), pp. 99-139.

Stylistic criteria of the coins' obverse portraits are used by the writer in determining the date and order of the gold issues struck in Trier during the reign of Constantine. In a catalogue of the coins, containing 118 types, four principal groups and one sub-group are identified and dated.

HLA

BASTIEN, PIERRE. Le problème des folles sans marque d'atelier de la première Tétrarchie. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 105 (1959), pp. 33-47, pls. 2-5.

After discussing thoroughly the views expressed by Carson, Kent and Sutherland in relation to the above coins the writer suggests certain changes and corrections based upon his own detailed study. He attributes to the mint of Lyons both the series marked A, B, and LA or LB (295/96) and those with PLA and PLB (296); the folles marked LON are assigned to London and the year 297. One series, not distinctly marked, is believed to have been issued by a mint located with the army in 296, and three other groups (also without distinctive markings) are known to have been struck between 297 and 305.

HLA

BASTIEN, PIERRE. Sesterce de Postume de la trouvaille de Corbeny (Aisne). Imitation ou pièce officielle. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 5 (May, 1961), pp. 52-53.

The examination and study of eighty-two sestertii of Postumus from the Corbeny (Aisne) find is held to have furnished proof of the authenticity of certain specimens excluded from the Elmer catalogue. A case in point concerns sestertius No. 15 from the find. Although at first sight this appeared to be an irregular issue, upon close examination it was found to be from the same reverse die as No. 4953 in the *Cabinet des Médailles*, and to have the same obverse die as the specimen in the Dölling (Hamburg) collection (Cohen 240=Elmer 207). This triple connection of dies proves to the writer that the coin in question, despite its suspicious appearance, was struck at an official mint.

BENSUGLIO, JEAN. Un denier insolite de Pescennius Niger. In: *Bulletin et Mémoires de la Société Archéologique de Bordeaux*, Vol. 60 (1960), pp. 47-51, pl.



The obverse legend on a denarius (partly obscured by the top of a head) is reconstructed as IMP CAES C P (ES)NIGERJUST; the reverse inscription reads CERERI FRVFER. The style of the coin, especially the characteristics seen in the letter F, suggest that it was struck at the mint of Antioch, from which similar coins were issued by Severus in 199. The piece does not appear in either Cohen or *RIC*. JY

BOON, G. C. A Constantinian Hoard from Llanbethery, near Barry, Co. Glamorgan. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 20 (1960), pp. 253-265.

In September, 1957 a ploughman reported to the National Museum of Wales the finding of several Constantinian bronze coins on a farm west of the valley known as Pant y Coed (Llanbethery, Glamorganshire). Investigation with a mine detector revealed a hoard, still in place, which filled the lower part of a pottery vessel. Of the 814 pieces recovered, 767 were in the vessel itself; except for six worn radiates, the coins range in date from ca. 313 to 346 and are arranged by the author in accordance with the classification proposed by Hill and Kent in issues of the *Numismatic Circular* (Jan.-Oct., 1956).

BOON, G. C. Hoards of Roman Coins found at Silchester. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 20 (1960), pp. 242-252.

Seven hoards are known to have been found at the site of *Calleva Atrebatum* in modern times. Although previously recorded, either in manuscript or published form, the writer feels that their re-publication is warranted because of certain additional details now known concerning the circumstances of discovery and contents. Except for hoard no. 3, which is at Stratfield Saye House, all are in the Reading Museum.

BOON, G. C. Part of a Constantinian Hoard from Woolaston, Glos. (1887-8). In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 20 (1960), pp. 267-270.

Among a parcel of Roman coins submitted for identification to the National Museum of Wales in 1958 were 206 specimens labeled as having been found under a stone at Woolaston (Gloucestershire)—presumably the same hoard mentioned by Mrs. M. E. Bagnall Oakley in *NC* 1890 (p. 262); they cover the period ca. 313-17 to 341-46, with most specimens falling between ca. 317-20 and 330-35. No unusual issues appear in the writer's descriptive listing.

"The series is similar to that from Llanbethery in closing with two specimens of VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN type, but apart from these none later than c. 330-3 is present. Making allowances for the smaller total of the Woolaston hoard (206 as opposed to 814) the two hoards are very similar, although at Woolston there is a greater proportion of pre-330 issues, suggesting that the original owner began to save some years before the owner of the Llanbethery hoard. As regards the date of deposition, it may again be suggested that troubles in the Bristol Channel c. 341-2, necessitating the presence of the emperor Constans in Britain, may have occasioned the concealment of this hoard, for Woolaston is not far from the coast."

CALLU, J.-P. Les formules de VOTA à la fin du III<sup>e</sup> s. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 5 (May, 1961), pp. 53-55.

A discussion and detailed explanation of the significance of the various *Vota* formulas found upon Roman coins issued toward the end of the third century.

CALLU, J.-P. *Genio Populi Romani (295-316)*. Contribution à une histoire numismatique de la tétrarchie. Paris, Honoré Champion, 1960. 134 pp., pl.

One of the most important parts of Diocletian's monetary reforms was that concerning the bronze coinage. From it emerged the new follis of ca. 10 gr., struck in the GPR type, which was issued from almost every mint in the empire. Callu traces the origins of the *genius* from Republican times, although his chief concern is with the tetrarchy; he attempts to establish a relative chronology of the series for each mint, as well as the date of its introduction. Of greatest importance, and also the most controversial, is the mint of Alexandria, where Callu dates the new follis to 296 A.D. Also discussed are the reductions of the follis, beginning in 307, the date of the last emission of the GPR, and its survival in the political and intellectual thought of the fourth century. JMF

CAPPELLI, REMO. Marc'Aurelio e Faustina II<sup>a</sup>. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 12, No. 5 (May, 1961), pp. 66-67, illus.

Illustrations of eight outstanding specimens are included in this discussion of the coinage of Marcus Aurelius and his wife, Faustina II (daughter of Antoninus Pius).

CAPPELLI, REMO. Lucio Vero. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 12, No. 6 (June, 1961), pp. 81-82, illus.

Following the elevation of Lucius Verus to joint sovereignty with Marcus Aurelius (his brother by adoption) an abundant coinage, struck in all three metals, was issued in his name. In reviewing this coinage the writer makes special mention of the interesting series bearing the legends ARMENIACUS, PARTHICUS and MEDICUS. A medallion and sestertius of Lucius Verus are illustrated.

CARNEY, T. F. Symbolism in Roman Coinage. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 4 (July, 1961), pp. 118-123.

Symbolism on Roman coins is traced from the early Republic down to the late Empire. Changes in the use of symbols reflect developments in the society and character of the Roman world. JMF

CARSON, R. A. G. The Barway, Cambs. Treasure Trove of Roman Coins. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 20 (1960), pp. 237-239.

The find was made in early June, 1958 some three miles south of Ely, between the Old and New Fordey farms near Barway (Cambridgeshire)

in a field which had formerly not been ploughed for many years. Scattered coins were first turned up during the hoeing of a beet crop, after which a search of the topsoil down to a depth of fourteen inches brought the total number of specimens found to 329. A substantial number of sherds were discovered in the vicinity of the coins, but if the hoard had been originally concealed in a vessel of some kind this had been shattered beyond recognition by the plough.

After being pronounced treasure trove at a coroner's inquest the coins were taken to the British Museum for examination and reading. They were mostly silver issues—two Republican and 361 Imperial denarii and one coin of Lycia—but also included were four aurei, one each of Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius (struck in 158 and 163 respectively) and two issued by Nero; the worn condition of these aurei shows that the denomination must have circulated quite freely during the second century. Included in a listing of the coins are references to Sydenham and *RIC*.

CARSON, R. A. G. Pyrford Roman Treasure Trove. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 20 (1960), p. 235.

"On 1 January 1957 a mechanical excavator being operated in a field adjoining Bolton's Lane, Pyrford, Surrey, brought to light some pottery fragments and a cracked earthenware pot. When the pot was being cleaned two pieces broke out of the side, revealing a small hoard of 82 silver denarii of the Roman Empire, covering the period from Vespasian to Antoninus Pius. The succession of coins runs quite smoothly up to one of Antoninus Pius TRP XI (A.D. 147-8) but then there is a long gap to the latest coin, that of Antoninus Pius TRP XXIII (A.D. 159-60)." Eight coins from the hoard were acquired by the British Museum; the remainder, together with the pot, by the Guildford Museum. References to the catalogue of *Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum* (Vols. II-IV) are included in the complete listing of contents.

CHIRILĂ, EUGEN. Tezaurul de monede romane imperiale de la Lujerdiu (r. Gherla, reg. Cluj). (A Hoard of Roman Imperial Coins found at Lujerdiu, Gherla District, Region of Cluj). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 3 (1960), pp. 405-431, pl., map.

A hoard of 278 second century Roman imperial denarii discovered at Lujerdiu (Gherla district, region of Cluj) in 1956 covers the period from Trajan (98-117) to Septimius Severus (193-211); except for twenty pieces acquired by the district museum at Gherla, the entire find was placed in the custody of the Archaeological Museum at Cluj. A descriptive catalogue of the coins, arranged chronologically by emperor with references to Cohen, includes a plate illustration of the amphora in which the hoard was found.

CONDURACHI, E. Geneza medalionelor de marmură de pe arcul de triumf al lui Constantin cel Mare (Origins of the Marble Medallions of the Triumphal Arch of Constantine the Great). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 3 (1960), pp. 171-180, illus. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 180-181.

Condurachi suggests that the three large bronze medallions struck after A.D. 128 in commemoration of hunting pursuits connected with the emperor Hadrian were in all probability used as models by the emperor's sculptors in designing the large marble medallions which adorned the Triumphal Arch of Constantine in Rome.

ETIENNE, ROBERT. Sur une monnaie de Carthago Nova, frappée sous Caligula. In: *Bulletin et Mémoires de la Société Archéologique de Bordeaux*, Vol. 60 (1960), pp. 41-45, pl.

An as struck under Caligula in *Carthago Nova* (Vives y Escudero, *La Moneda hispanica*, Vol. 4, p. 37, No. 43, pl. CXXXII, 7) shows on the reverse a female head and the legend SAL. AVG. Because it belongs to the Spanish colonial issues of Caligula, all of which are classed as accession coins, the writer dates the piece to the year 37 (rather than 39, as is generally held) and thus refuses to identify the head as that of Caesonia, whom Caligula married in 39. On the basis of coins previously issued by Tiberius at *Carthago Nova* he identifies the portrait as that of Livia, who was always associated with the legend SALVS AVGVSTA (e.g. on a coin of Emerita Augusta, where identification is positive). Hence the above Spanish coin is seen to exalt the wife of the first emperor, whom Caligula wished to elevate to the ranks of the *Domus Augusta* by use of the inscription *Salus Augusta*. JY

FANTECCHI, ELISA. Monete di Carausio e Allecto del Gabineto Numismatico di Milano. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Vol. 62 (1960), pp. 133-145, illus., tabs.

As an introduction to this descriptive catalogue of thirty-three coins of Carausius and twenty-three issues of Allectus contained in the Milan numismatic cabinet the writer discusses the numismatic iconography of both emperors (286-297), noting principal characteristics and making sundry comparisons with iconographical features seen on the coinage of Maximianus, Gallienus, Postumus, Victorinus and Tetricus. The catalogue proper (pp. 141-145) is arranged by mint, number of specimens struck, description of obverse and reverse, mintmark, orientation of the die, weight, diameter and collection; references to the *RIC* are given in each case. The coins of Carausius were struck at London and Colchester, as well as at mints indicated by the letters RSR, SC and SP and others unknown; those of Allectus all emanate from either London or Colchester.

FLOCA, OCTAVIAN. Descoperirea monetară de la Sălasul de Sus (reg. Hunedoara) și unele considerații asupra monedelor romane republicane de imitație (The Coin Find from Sălasul de Sus and some Considerations Concerning Imitations of Roman Republican Issues). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 3 (1960), pp. 89-133, 14 pls. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 133-134.

The contents of a hoard of Roman Republican denarii recently discovered within the environs of the village of Sălascu de Sus (Hunedoara region)—111 specimens, together with three imitations of the type—are listed and described in chronological order. A point noted by the writer is that the presence of imitations in hoards of this nature is not confined exclusively to Dacian territory but occurs over a very much larger area.

GANSBEKE, PAUL van. Postume et Lélien gouverneurs de la Germanie Inférieure? In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 105 (1959), pp. 25-32.

The literary sources regarding the position of Postumus immediately prior to his revolt are contradictory. Many scholars have assumed that he held an extraordinary magistracy, with powers superior to those of other magistrates in the region. On the basis of a careful study of the coinage issued in the early part of his reign—in which particular attention is given to Legio I Minerva and to Legio XXX Ulpia Victrix—the author shows that Postumus merely controlled Lower Germany and that the post he held was probably that of *legatus Valeriani Gallienique Augustorum pro praetore*. Since a study of the coinage of Laelian reveals a similar connection with the Legio XXX Ulpia Victrix, it is suggested that he held the office of *legatus Postumi Augusti pro praetore* in Lower Germany.

HLA

GOLENKO, K. V. Monedă din Tomis, descoperită la Ijvesk (U. R. S. S.—Republica Autonomă Udmurtă). (Coin of Tomis Discovered at Izhevsk). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 3 (1960), pp. 39-41, illus. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 41-42.

The discovery, in the environs of Izhevsk (Udmurt, Autonomous S.S.R.), of a pierced bronze coin struck at Tomis during the reign of Alexander Severus, evokes the suggestion that the piece may well have been brought into the north as part of booty acquired by the Goths in a raid on the Black Sea area (probably in 258), and that it eventually reached Izhevsk as an article of adornment.

GRANT, MICHAEL. 'Marcellus' at Cibyra. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 20 (1960), p. 287.

"In NC 1955, 268, Mr. R. A. G. Carson seems to suggest that the portrait inscribed MARKELLOS [in Greek letters] on a bronze coin of Cibyra . . . represents the stepson of Augustus. But, seeing that this issue is 'sister' to another inscribed OUERANIOS [in Greek letters] and apparently bearing the portrait of Q. Varianus Q. F. . . the head inscribed MARKELLOS surely represents another *legatus* of Lycia-Pamphylia, T. Epirius Marcellus, as I suggested in NC 1949, 152, no. 25. He was *legatus* in about A.D. 53-56 . . . The existence of this coin-portrait does not, therefore, invalidate my suggestion that a different portrait on an African bronze coin of 25 B.C. bearing the name of the proconsul M.

Acilius Glabrio (*Roman Imperial Money*, 27-29, cf. *From Imperium to Auctoritas*, 81 f.) may well represent Marcellus the stepson of Augustus, and I should welcome confirmation or criticism of the interpretation."

GUEY, J. Vers 216-217 après J. C. le denier romain valait-il toujours 1:25 d'aureus? (A propos de Dion Cassius, 55, 12, 4-5 = extraits de Xiphilin et de Zonaras). In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 5 (May, 1961), pp. 51-52.

It has generally been held that Dio Cassius was obliged to define the aureus in terms of denarii in the above passage, inasmuch as the ratio of 1:25 had ceased to be legal during his time. The writer suggests that when Dio spoke of these denominations he used the terms in their contemporary definition, not as they were used in 216-217, and that he employed the unusual word *chrysoun* (=aureus) in order not to offend his Greek readers.

HUTT, CECILIA. Julia Domna—Roman Empress. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 12 (Dec., 1961), pp. 3192-3194, illus.

This article was first published in *Calcoin News* (Vol. 15, No. 2, 1961, pp. 43-44, illus.) and was abstracted in *NL* No. 57 (October, 1961, p. 694).

JELOČNIK, ALEKSANDER. *Najdba argenteusov zgodnje tetrarhije v Sisku. The Sisak Hoard of Argentei of the Early Tetrarchy*. Ljubljana, 1961. 90 pp., 15 pls., diags. With English Translation.

At the time of the discovery of the above hoard in 1953, 421 pieces only were salvaged and handed over to the Municipal Museum in Sisak; these were eventually published in 1954. A second publication, issued in the same year, listed 742 coins, including those that had reached private collections. The present catalogue now lists a total of 1415 pieces, estimated to be about two-thirds of the original hoard; they include *argentei* from the early tetrarchy struck at the mints of Siscia, Rome, Ticinum, Heraclea and Treveri. The importance of the find can be seen when one realizes that as recently as 1930 only 533 *argentei* were known from all the mints used by the first tetrarchy. In addition to the catalogue, the writer discusses the general significance and dating of the hoard (given as 295/96) and provides a statistical analysis of the coin weights. JMF

KATALIN, B. S. A Szombathelyi koracsászárkori denárlelet (Find of Early Imperial Denars in Szombathelyi). In: *Folia Archaeologica*, Vol. 12 (1960), pp. 75-88, pls. 16-17. With German Summary, pp. 88-89.

A hoard of 978 Roman silver denarii (Vitellius to Marcus Aurelius) which was unearthed near a factory at Szombathelyi in August, 1959 shows that Roman coins, which were introduced in Pannonia during the reign of Vespasian, had become generally accepted by the beginning of the second century. A listing of the hoard's contents (pp. 76-85), arranged by emperor, includes pertinent references to Cohen and *RIC*.

KRAAY, C. M. A Hoard of Denarii from Verulamium, 1958. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 20 (1960), pp. 271-273.

Fifty denarii were contained in the above hoard, discovered in a wooden building of Period II where it had been buried in the edge of a clay floor up against a wooden partition dividing two rooms. The latest issue dates to the end of the reign of Trajan, at which time the hoard was probably concealed. "Some years before, in A.D. 107, Trajan had called in all the surviving Republican denarii except the base legionary issues of Antony. Nevertheless they still account for a third of the hoard, which may be due to the remoteness of the province of Britain."

"The distribution and condition of the twenty-one Republican coins (including the Antonian denarii) is of some interest. A quarter (nos. 1-5) date from well into the second century and the oldest had been in circulation for no less than 250 years; it is not surprising that they are worn almost smooth." By means of a table, the writer shows that even in such worn condition the coins had decreased not more than 10-14% in weight. References to Sydenham and *RIC* are included in a descriptive listing of the coins. "The hoard illustrates very neatly how the imperial government could afford to call in the surviving Republican denarii."

KRAAY, C. M. A Third-Century Roman Hoard from Great Chessells, Glos. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 20 (1960), pp. 275-277.

A hoard discovered on the site of a Romano-British village at Great Chessells (near Lower Slaughter, Gloucestershire) in the summer of 1958 contained 134 coins; except for a very worn sestertius of Commodus, all were issued during a restricted period extending from Gallienus (the years of his sole reign, 260-68) to the early part of the reign of Aurelius (270-75), i.e. prior to his coinage reform. "One coin only requires special mention, a regular antoninianus of Claudius II which corresponds with *RIC* 10 except that COS II is clearly recorded on the reverse. Hitherto a second consulship has not been observed on the coinage, although it is recorded on inscriptions for 270 combined with TR P III (Dessau, *ILS*, no. 571)." Included in a listing of the specimens found are references to Mattingly and Sydenham (*Roman Imperial Coinage*) and a table showing the individual reigns represented.

MERRIFIELD, R. A First-Century Coin Hoard from Budge Row (London). In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 20 (1960), pp. 279-283.

In May, 1958, while excavating the foundation site for a new building in London's Budge Row, workmen uncovered a hoard of silver denarii. The discovery was reported to officials of the Guildhall Museum within a day or two, with the result that seventy-four pieces were recovered from the finders. "It is unlikely that this is the total number of coins found, but it is certainly a substantial sample of the hoard and is probably the major part of it."

"The seventy-four coins that were recovered range in date from about

130 B.C. to A.D. 78-79. There is a sequence of sixteen coins of Vespasian covering the whole of his reign, so that the date of the abandonment of the hoard can be attributed to about A.D. 80. It cannot, therefore, be associated with any known historic event, and is likely to have been the effect of a purely personal disaster, in which the death or enforced departure of an individual resulted in the abandonment of his concealed savings." References to Sydenham (*The Coinage of the Roman Republic*) and *RIC* are included in a listing of the coins.

PANVINI ROSATI, FRANCO. *I Tetrarchi—Museo Nazionale Romano*. Rome, Istituto Italiano di Numismatica [n.d.]. 16 pls., with text.

In this third volume of the series entitled *Arte e Moneta*, students of Roman art and numismatics are presented with a choice selection of sixteen gold and silver coins issued during the first and second tetrarchies; the coins chosen are in the collection of the *Museo Nazionale Romano* and represent all the tetrarchs except Severus II and Maxentius. Full descriptions appear on the versos of the sixteen individual plates.

PREDA, CONSTANTIN. Descoperirea de monede romane republicane de la Locusteni (R. Gura Jiului, reg. Craiova) (Finds of Roman Republican Coins at Locusteni). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 3 (1960), pp. 135-168, 8 pls., map. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 168-170.

A hoard of eighty-nine Roman Republican denarii spanning the period 217-49 B.C., which was discovered by chance in the commune of Locusteni (Gura Jiului district, Craiova region) in August, 1957, contained no new types but did include variants of a number of types already known and published as well as several countermarked specimens; the new varieties are listed in the descriptive catalogue under the numbers 35, 46, 50, 69 and 73.

In common with similar finds made within the territory of Oltenia, the hoard provides yet another illustration of the commercial relations existing between the Geto-Dacian populace and the outside world.

SHERWOOD, E. D. What Shall I Collect? Ancient Roman Coins. Part VIII. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 11 (Nov., 1961), pp. 3165-3166, illus.

Continuing his series on the collecting of Roman coins, Sherwood discusses here the antoninianus, which was introduced by Caracalla in 211 A.D. and continued as a major denomination up to the year 284; thereafter it was issued only irregularly, and in very small quantities, up to 306. Also given is a listing of Roman emperors (Augustus to Theodosius I) together with their respective years of rule. BPS

STRAUSS, PIERRE. Un Aureo inedito di Cartagine. In: *Numismatica*, NS., Vol. 2, No. 1 (Jan.-April, 1961), pp. 3-5, illus.

An aureus of Diocletian with the reverse legend IOM CONSERVATORI AVGG



ET CAESS NN, related to an aureus of Galerius with the same legend from the Arras hoard, illustrates the distribution of reverses on the Carthaginian gold *vicennalia* issue of 303. Each Tetrarch was honored with two reverses of the patron gods of the Tetrarchy; thus Jupiter and Sol appear on the coins of Diocletian and Galerius, while Hercules and Mars are seen on issues of Maximian and Constantius. Except for the Sol *invictus* coins of Galerius and the Mars *conservator* coins of Constantius, each of these issues is now represented by known examples.

CJS

TAKOV, MICHAIL. Několik poznamek o numismatice v Bulharsku (Some Notes on Numismatics in Bulgaria). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 7 (1960), pp. 5-8, illus. With German and Russian Summaries.

In this review of the development and current state of numismatic studies in Bulgaria, Takov makes special mention of a number of important coin finds which are contained in museums at Sofia and other of the country's larger centers. He describes in detail the hoard of ca. 100,000 Roman denarii (dating for the most part from the first to the third century A.D.) which was discovered in the village of Reka Devnja (near Varna); also a number of important separate finds.

## BYZANTINE

ABRAMISHVILI, T. I. Klad iz Dviri (Find from Dviri). In: *Vestnik Gosudarstvennogo Muzeia Gruzii* . . . Vol. 19-B (1956), pp. 107-121, pl. In Georgian. With Russian Summary.

After its discovery by agricultural workers in the village of Dviri (Borzhomski, district of Georgian SSR) in 1930, a hoard containing forty-five gold and four bronze Byzantine coins, and one Arabic dirhem, was duly transferred to the National Museum of Georgia. The Arabic coin was issued in 140 A.H. (A.D. 757/58).

The writer discusses the gold pieces in considerable detail, dividing them, on the basis of fabric, into two principal groups: flat, and scyphate. To the first group belong twenty-two coins issued by Constantine VIII, emperor of the Macedonian dynasty, while Group II contains twenty-two issues of Constantine X Dukas and one of Romanus IV Diogenes. Information relating to comparable Byzantine hoards found within the territory of Georgia, as well a listing of the fifty coins from Dviri (complete with dates and metrological data) are included.

ABRAMISHVILI, T. I. Nokalakevskii klad (Nokalakevi Find). In: *Vestnik Gosudarstvennogo Muzeia Gruzii* . . . Vol. 20-B (1959), pp. 233-250, pl. In Georgian. With Russian Summary.

Nokalakevi, located in the Tskhakaia district of Georgian SSR, was formerly the capital of the Laszki kingdom and from early times was known as an important, fortified city. In the numismatic collection of

the National Museum (Georgia) is a hoard containing twenty-three gold coins of the Byzantine emperor Mauricius (582-602) which was discovered while archaeological excavations were being carried out there in 1931. Study of these pieces revealed that although they had been struck at six different *officina* of the Constantinople mint (all of which are indicated by relevant letters of the Greek alphabet), they differed from one another only with regard to insignificant details such as sphere, crown, star, etc.

BARNEA, I. Alt tezaur de monede bizantine de la Dinogetia (Another Find of Byzantine Coins from Dinogetia). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 3 (1960), pp. 245-253, illus. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 253-254.

Archaeological excavations undertaken at Dinogetia-Garvăn (Galati region) in 1959 brought to light the third hoard of Byzantine gold coins to be discovered at that site; the treasure may have belonged to some local chief, or Greek merchant, and was probably buried between 1073 and 1074 during the revolt of the local population against certain abusive measures imposed by the Byzantine government. Earlier finds, made in 1939 and 1954, had contained gold issues of Basil II (103), Constantine VIII (8), Romanus III Argyrus (1), Constantine IX Monomachus (1) and silver denominations of Theodora (1) and Isaac I Comnenus (3); the third find comprised fifteen gold scyphates: six issued by Romanus IV Diogenes (1067-71) and nine by Michael VII Ducas (1071-78).

Prior to the discovery of these three hoards no coins struck by the last Byzantine emperors had been found at Dinogetia-Garvan, a site which flourished during the eleventh-twelfth centuries; even bronze coins of the period are much less numerous than those from the first half of the eleventh century. Furthermore, except for two hoards found in the region of Silistrie (Bulgaria), no issues of these emperors have come to light in other areas of Dobrudja.

DOPPELFELD, OTTO. Das fränkische Frauengrab unter dem Chor des Kölner Domes. In: *Germania*, Vol. 38, Nos. 1-2 (1959), pp. 87-113, illus., pls. 13-27.

The grave of a Frankish woman, discovered under the choir of the Cologne Dom in the Spring of 1959, yielded weapons, jewelry, various articles of gold, bronze, glass and wood, and coins covering the period from the late fourth to the early sixth century. They included nine solidi (Valentinian I, Honorius, Theodosius II, Anastasius, Justin I), Ostrogothic imitations of Anastasius, a siliqua and half-siliqua of Theodoric the Great, and a half-siliqua of Athalaric. JMF

GRIERSON, PHILIP. Coinage and Money in the Byzantine Empire 498-c.1090. In: Centro Italiano di Studi sull'Alto Medioevo. *Moneta e scambi nell'alto medioevo 21-27 aprile 1960* (Spoleto, 1961), pp. 411-453, tabs.

Grierson provides a reasoned summary of the latest evidence regarding the economic history of Byzantium, tracing the monetary history first

of the gold, then of the silver and finally of the bronze. The normal solidus of twenty-four carats lasted for many centuries, but its famed stability may be somewhat illusory inasmuch as some inflation may have taken place in terms of money of account and in relation to the bronze; the existence of light-weight solidi in German hoards may possibly be due to the fact that these coins conform more to the German weight-standard and were therefore more popular in German areas. The proper name for the silver currency is miliaresion. In its hexagram form we may properly see a reversion to the Hellenistic past of Byzantium. The reformed miliaresion begins not with Constantine V or Artavasdus but with Leo III and, at least at the start, was ceremonial in character, being issued on the occasions when an emperor took a colleague. The revival of bronze coinage after the debasement of late Roman times is credited to Anastasius; a number of denominations were issued and the system remained down to the reign of Heraclius. After that the history of the follis is erratic, there being various attempts to restore the denomination, none completely successful. The constant over-striking of the bronze remains a puzzling problem for which the answer may lie in administrative arrangements regarding taxes and other receipts of the treasury.

GLK

GRIERSON, PHILIP. Coins monétaires et officines à l'époque du Bas-Empire. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 41 (July, 1961), pp. 1-8, pl.

The question of the use of the same dies in different *officinae* receives an answer slightly different from that proposed by Bastien in *Schweizer Münzblätter* (No. 39, Nov., 1960, pp. 75-77, illus.); namely, that dies were redistributed after repair, with no regard for their former place of use. Grierson points out that although some dies show signs of repair, others do not. He suggests: (1) that the letters A through I refer not to *officinae* but to *offinatores*, who were ultimately responsible for the weight of a coin; and (2) that the dies were cut without the letter identifying the *offinator* and that this mark was not added until the die went into use; he adduces as evidence the fact that nine times out of ten the mark is out of alignment, or differs in size, and substantiates this idea with the fact that during the fifth, sixth and seventh centuries the solidi show many instances of alteration of the *officina* letter. The economy of the period, and the danger of die thefts for the purpose of counterfeiting, might well have advised leaving the mark of the *officina* or *offinator* to be put on only when the die came into actual use. DR

GRIERSON, PHILIP. Monete bizantine in Italia dal VII all'XI secolo. In: Centro Italiano di Studi sull'Alto Medioevo. *Moneta e scambi nell'alto medioevo 21-27 aprile 1960* (Spoleto, 1961), pp. 35-55.

The work is an account of the monetary system prevailing in Italy from the seventh to the eleventh century and of the problems which it

poses. Although basically Byzantine in structure, the system was influenced in its particulars by the economy of the West. The problem of classification arises not so much for the bronze, where mint marks are available, as for the gold, where the widespread use of CONOB makes it difficult to distinguish the imperial from the non-imperial issues. We know of five mints for the period: Ravenna, Rome, Naples, Syracuse, and Cagliari (Sardinia): and there were probably other ducal issues (Spoleto, Liguria, Toscana ?) besides Beneventum. The decline in the gold coinage takes place during the seventh and eighth centuries and is seen not only in the reduced weights but also in the debasement of the metal. The term for this new coin is *mancus*. Inflation must account for the lowering of the gold content—a phenomenon which did not occur in Constantinople. Another problem concerns the definition of an economy where coinage plays only a small part. Most of Italy assimilated itself to Lombard rule, economically speaking at least, while Sicily remained largely within the Byzantine sphere of influence. In the tenth and eleventh centuries the *tari* (one fourth of a dinar) came into favor because of the purity of its gold content, the political motivation being the Arab conquest of Sicily. GLK

HALAČKA, JAN. Nález byzantské mince v Mikulčicích (Find of a Byzantine Coin at Mikulčice). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 7 (1960), pp. 52-53, illus. With German Summary.

Reports the finding of a gold solidus of Michael III (842-867) in the mouth of a skull during archaeological investigation of the Burgwall settlement at Mikulčice (Hodonin district, South Moravia) in 1957; the settlement dates from the period of Great Moravia (seventh to ninth centuries). Obverse and reverse of the coin are illustrated.

[Hebrew University, Israel]. Beth She'arim. In: *Israel Exploration Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 4 (1960), p. 264.

During the tenth season of archaeological excavations conducted at Beth She'arim in the summer of 1960 a collection of artifacts, oil lamps, glass vessels and other utensils was found in what had been a water cistern during the heyday of the place (third and fourth centuries A.D.). The cistern was abandoned when the city was destroyed by Gallus Caesar in 351 but during the Byzantine period became a hiding place for a varied assortment of objects. The concealment of the collection was dated by means of coins found at the site, most of which were issued during the reign of Justin II—particularly the later part of the reign (A.D. 565-578).

METCALF, MICHAEL. A Shipwreck on the Dalmatian Coast and some Gold Coins of Romanus III Argyrus. In: *Greek, Roman and Byzantine Studies*, Vol. 3, Nos. 2-3 (1960), pp. 101-106.

Gold coins of Romanus III have frequently been found in central Dalmatia—chiefly in the upland areas rather than in the region of the coast and the adjacent islands. In explanation of this occurrence the writer

cites a passage from Cedrenus which states that when the emperor Michael IV was at Salonica, John Orphanotrophos, his brother and chief minister of state, sent him ten centenaria of gold by ship. The vessel, however, was caught in a storm and wrecked off the Illyrian coast. Stefan Voislav, the ruler of Zeta, is said to have appropriated the treasure and to have ignored a letter from the emperor threatening war if it was not returned; but an army sent against Voislav failed to achieve its mission and the gold is believed to have remained in the hands of the Slavs. Probably the coins of Romanus III found in Dalmatia were once part of the treasure.

NUBAR, H. Monede bizantine de la începutul secolului al VII-lea și sfârșitul cetății Histria (Byzantine Coins from the Beginning of the VIIth Century and the End of the City of Histria). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 3 (1960), pp. 183-193, illus., map. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 193-195.

The rather large number of early seventh century Byzantine coins which have come to light during the archaeological excavation of Histria in recent years furnish the only available chronological data for the dating of that city's last level of habitation. So far, one gold and thirteen bronze coins of Phocas and three bronzes of Heraclius (overstruck on coins of Phocas) have been found—a representation which appears all the more remarkable when one considers how greatly monetary circulation and the growth of trade within the Byzantine Empire were hindered by internal and external difficulties. During the days of Phocas, then, Histria evidently maintained a rhythm of urban life throughout most of its area. Moreover, the presence of coins points to the continuance of fairly close relations between Histria and the Empire, especially by way of the sea route, which was naturally less exposed to attack from the Avars and Slavs. Life and activity appear to have continued within the city as late as the first quarter of the seventh century. After that period, no known coins or other archaeological data attest the existence of Histria as an organized community.

## EUROPEAN

BENDIXEN, KIRSTEN. Danmarks eneste platemønt. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 4 (April, 1961), pp. 59-61, illus.

The writer discusses the only Danish counterpart of Sweden's well-known heavy copper plate money—a unique specimen of a “one mark Danish copper coin” dated 1714. It constituted a pattern for a coinage which, although contemplated, was never actually produced. LL

BENEUT, G. Demi-guénar de Limoges du Dauphin-Régent. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 6 (June, 1961), pp. 64-65.

A demi-guénar of Charles VI which the writer discusses belongs to

the first issue of the Dauphin-Régent (May-June, 1419) and bears the following legends:  $\vdash$ : KAROLVS<sub>o</sub> [FRA] RV<sub>o</sub> [RE<sub>o</sub>] (obv.); E<sub>o</sub>D [NL<sub>o</sub>BE], [E . . .] (rev.). The coin was struck at the mint of Limoges and was previously known only from a specimen at Angers (formerly part of the Marcheville collection and now in the *Cabinet des Médailles*).

BERGHAUS, PETER. Der mittelalterliche Goldschatzfund aus Limburg/Lahn. In: *Nassauische Annalen. Jahrbuch des Vereins für Nassauische Altertumskunde und Geschichtsforschung*, Vol. 72 (1961), pp. 31-46, pls. 2-5.

In 1957, a hoard of mediaeval gold coins was discovered at Limburg an der Lahn, in what was the mediaeval Jewish section of the town; date of burial is placed between 1338 and 1342, a period of Jewish persecution. Through the kindness of the owner, the hoard was made available to the *Landesamt für Kulturgeschichtliche Bodentalerstücke*, Wiesbaden, where the writer was able to study and photograph the contents. They included fifteen *écus d'or*, 120 gold florins, one Venetian ducat and a gold ingot (probably cast from 100 florins); the ingot and fifty-six of the coins are illustrated. The catalogue, compiled with the author's usual thoroughness, describes forty-nine Florentine guldens and twenty-five imitations of the Florentine type from Brabant, Bohemia and Comtat-Venaissin; references are given to Orsini, Joseph and the *CNI*, and frequent mention is made of the manuscript of a corpus of Florentine guldens (the work of the late Herbert E. Ives) which is in the possession of the American Numismatic Society. Florins bearing the name *John* are attributed by Berghaus to John of Luxemburg (1311-1346), those inscribed *Charles* to Charles Robert of Anjou, king of Hungary (1308-1342).  
HG

BERGHAUS, PETER. Sophus Andreas Bergsøe og Hermann Grote. En numismatisk brevveksling fra årene 1869-1874. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 4 (April, 1961), pp. 61-67, illus.

Among the many scholars with whom Hermann Grote corresponded was the Danish numismatist S. A. Bergsøe (1838-1896); twelve letters, written for the most part in French, passed between them during the years 1869-74. From those written by Bergsøe, who had opened the correspondence with a view to exchanging coins, we learn something of the famous *Catalogue de la collection de monnaies de feu Christian Jurgensen Thomsen*, II (Copenhagen, 1873-76). He expresses his disappointment in not having been chosen to compile the catalogue (speaking mockingly of the then young and unknown Christian Erslev, to whom the commission was given), and in not having been given the opportunity to purchase any of the coins from the above collection, all of which were sold to the Royal Collection in Copenhagen.  
LL

BJÖRKMAN, STAFFAN. Islands mynt. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1960 (Stockholm, 1961)*, pp. 98-119, illus. With English Summary.

Included in this history and full description of all coins struck for Iceland up to 1960 (a most welcome contribution to numismatics, since these pieces were previously dealt with only in dealers' catalogues) is information relating to size, weight, metal, quantities struck, legislation, engravers, etc. The paper concludes with a combined bibliography and listing of the laws pertaining to the coins described. The author has not included those pieces issued in 1930 to commemorate the 1000th anniversary of the Icelandic parliament (the *Althing*); these he considers medals, since they were never authorized as coins by either the king, Christian X, or the *Althing* itself; values which are inscribed around the edges represent the prices for which these pieces were sold. The arguments favoring this view were more fully presented by Björkman in an earlier paper published in *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad* (Feb., 1959, pp. 28-33, illus.; see *NL*, No. 50, Jan., 1960, p. 21). LL

BJØRKVIK, HALVARD and M. M. LARUSSEN. Gangssylv. In: *Kulturhistorisk Leksikon for nordisk middelalder*, Vol. 5 (Copenhagen, 1960), cols. 189-191.

Several instances of the use of the Norwegian-Icelandic term *gangssylv* ("current silver coins") are known from Norway, but only two from Iceland; there the term *gagnlegir peningar* ("current coins") appears to have been more widely used. LL

CAPRA, P.-J. Le léopard et le guyennois d'or, monnaies d'Aquitaine. Essai sur la chronologie de leurs émissions. In: *Annales du Midi*, Vol. 72, No. 52 (Oct., 1960), pp. 393-409.

The writer disagrees with the chronology of the denominations *léopard* and *guyennois d'or*, struck at Guienne, as established by Hewlett in his *Anglo-Gallic Coins* (London, 1920). In the absence of monetary ordinances for Guienne for the period 1354-1372 he bases his study on the accounts of the archbishop of Bordeaux, which constitute excellent sources for the monetary history of Bordelais in the fourteenth century. It is suggested that the écu (not the florin, as stated by Hewlett) was the first coin struck at Guienne (1345/46) and was followed by the florin (1346-1354). For the léopard, Hewlett proposed the dates of 1344, 1346 and 1351-60. Capra shows that this denomination was not struck before September of 1355 and that four issues appeared between that year and 1362; the guyennois d'or was apparently not issued before the founding of the *Principauté* (July, 1362). Also known are silver léopards and guyennois—the latter probably a later name for the silver sterling formerly issued at Bordeaux. JY

Caratteristiche e quantità delle monete coniate dalla zecca italiana nel decennio 1951-1960. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Vol. 62 (1960), pp. 155-159, tabs.

An important Italian governmental publication, issued by the *Ministero del Tesoro* under the title *Relazione sui servizi della Direzione Generale del Tesoro—Anni 1958 e 1959*, contains interesting data concerning the national coinage and that of the *Stato della Città del Vaticano*. Three

tables show in detail technical characteristics and the quantity of coins struck at the Italian mint during the decade 1951-60.

COMȘA, EUGENE and G. BICHIR. O nouă descoperire de monede și obiecte de podoabă din secolele X-XI în așezarea de la Garvăn (Dobrogea). (Coins and Ornaments from the Xth-XIth Centuries Recently Discovered in Archaeological Excavations at Garvăn, Dobrudja). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 3 (1960), pp. 223-242, 3 pls., illus. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 242-244.

While excavating a mediaeval site at Garvan (northwest Dobrudja) in 1954 workmen discovered a ditch, different in shape from the rectangular ones already examined, which contained in the reinforcement of a retaining wall a hoard of coins and ornaments wrapped in a carbonized linen cloth. A study of the contents, which included seven gold and four silver coins, two pendants of gilded silver, two gold rings, two silver bracelets, three gold finger rings, a silver ring and tube, a small iron knife and four spindle-shaped objects made of red slate, permits dating of the hoard to the tenth-eleventh centuries and the year of burial to A.D. 1065.

DELITALA, F. Le medaglie dogali veneziane denominate oselle. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 12, No. 4 (April, 1961), p. 52, illus.

From 1521 until the end of the Republic in 1797, members of the Venetian nobility were presented at the end of each year with specimens of a silver memorial piece known as the osella. In telling the story of these attractive pieces the writer emphasises the symbolism incorporated and the depiction of various historical events such as the Battle of Lepanto (Oct. 7, 1571). Illustrated are oselle of the doges M. Ant. Guistiniani (1684-1688) and Domenico Contarini (1659-1675), the respective reverses of which depict the Piazza di S. Marco and the seated figure of Justice.

DUMAS, FRANÇOISE. Un huitième d'écu inédit d'Henri IV, frappé à Rennes. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 5 (May, 1961), pp. 55-56.

A recent find of silver and billon coins from Point-Croix (Finistère, arr. Quimper) contained slightly less than 400 specimens spanning the period from Charles VII to Henry IV. The writer hopes eventually to publish the entire hoard. In the above note he treats an interesting *huitième d'écu* of Henry IV dated 1590, on which the figure 9 (the mint mark of Rennes) proves an earlier conjecture that such coins had been struck at the Rennes Mint in that year.

ERIKSSON, HARRY. *Gustaf V:s myntvarianter. Ett tillägg*. Gothenburg, Moneta AB, 1959. 12 pp.

As a supplement to the material contained in A. Jönsson's *Utkast till förteckning över Gustaf V:s myntvarianter*, published by the firm of



Moneta AB in 1957 (cf. *NL*, No. 40, 1957, p. 306), the present writer now lists new varieties of Swedish coins struck during the reign of Gustaf V (1907-1950). Actually, coins of Oscar II (dated 1907) were struck up until 1909, and coins of Gustaf V (dated 1950) were issued until 1952. Statistics relating to the percentages of variants found in certain years are included. LL

ERNST, AXEL. Danske mønter fra Knud den store og Hardeknud fra Trzbun-fundet 1824. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 8 (Oct., 1961), pp. 173-177, illus.

In discussing the hoard from Trzbun (Poland), published by J. Lelewel in his *Numismatique du moyen-âge* (Paris, 1835) and dated to ca. 1040-42, Ernst notes and lists a number of coins struck by Cnut and Harthacnut which he believes should properly be assigned to Denmark, rather than to Saxon England, as in Lelewel. [Conversely, Hildebrand Type A, No. 2049, which Ernst emphasizes as "English . . . earlier attributed to Denmark" must surely be Danish after all, since the type in question is now considered Scandinavian (cf. G. van der Meer: *Some Corrections to and Comments on B. E. Hildebrand's Catalogue of the Anglo-Saxon Coins*. In: Dolley, R. H. M., ed. *Anglo-Saxon Coins*. London, 1961, p. 183)]. LL

Famous Numismatic Collection Shown For First Time in Rome. In: *Coin World*, No. 83 (Nov. 17, 1961), p. 37.

After being stored in the cellars of the Quirinal palace during World War II, the famous numismatic collection bequeathed to the Italian people by King Victor Emmanuel III (1869-1947) was put on permanent exhibition in the *Palazzo Barberini* during the holding of the International Numismatic Congress at Rome in 1961. The collection, containing some 120,000 coins and medals valued at nearly seven million dollars, has "not only the finest assemblage of Italian coins in the world, but is also particularly strong in the coins of medieval and renaissance Europe." BPS

FRIIS JOHANSEN, BENTE and OTTO MØRKHOLM. Kilder til Danmarks møntvaesen i middelalderen, II (1340-1412). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1960* (Stockholm, 1961), pp. 25-83.

The publication of sources for the mediaeval monetary history of Denmark, which was begun in the 1955 issue of *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift* (pp. 1-72; cf. *NL*, No. 44, 1958, p. 181) is here continued for the period 1340-1412. LL

FRISIONE, GINO. *Monete Italiane. Catalogo illustrato con descrizioni gradi di rarità e prezzi indicativi*. [5th edition]. Genoa, "La Moneta," 1961. 87 pp., illus.

An illustrated, descriptive catalogue of 1023 coin denominations issued by the Kingdom of Sardinia, Kingdom of Italy, the Italian

Republic, provisional governments and San Marino. It includes indication of rarity, and, printed separately, a list of prices current which may be attached within the book's covers.

FRITSCH, WILHELM. Eine unbekannte Probeprägung zu einer halben Krone aus dem Jahre 1915. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 12, No. 5 (1961), p. 42, illus.

Fritsch publishes a hitherto unknown half krone of the emperor Francis Joseph struck in 1915, the dies of which are still at the Vienna mint. The coin is believed to be a pattern, since the striking of this denomination was prevented by a shortage of silver during World War I. HG

GALSTER, GEORG. Københavns ældste mønt. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 4 (April, 1961), pp. 72-77.

The first coins manufactured in Copenhagen were struck under the mint-master Hermen van Nassouv in the 1490's; the exact location of the mint is not known, although two possibilities (apart from the royal castle) are suggested by Galster. Prior to that time, Danish coins were struck in towns such as Lund, Roskilde and Malmö, all coins issued during the reign of Christopher of Bavaria (1440-48) having emanated from the Malmö mint. Following the flight of Christian II, minting was resumed in Copenhagen in 1523 (although Christian had manufactured coins within the besieged city—probably of the same type as those which he struck in great numbers at Malmö). After having conquered Copenhagen Frederick I continued to strike coins there at a mint known as "The Vineyard" (later called the *Møntergården* or "minter's establishment"). No precise location can be given for the coins struck in the city by Christian III in 1536, but a mint is known to have been established in the church of the old monastery at S:ta Clara in 1540. Here the writer ends his survey of the early history of minting in Copenhagen.

LL

GRASSINI, GUIDO. *Un millennio di numismatica Sabauda*. Rome, 1961. 16 pp., illus.

The one hundredth anniversary of Italian unity, celebrated in 1961, serves as a reminder that the unified country came under the rule of a monarch of the House of Savoy. The writer provides listings of the counts (up to 1416), dukes (1416-1713) and kings (1713-1946) of that House; he also discusses and illustrates some of the coins they issued, together with a medal of Humbert II in whose short reign (1946) no coinage was struck.

LL

GRIERSON, PHILIP. The "Patrimonium Petri in illis partibus" and the Pseudo-Imperial Coinage in Frankish Gaul. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 105 (1959), pp. 95-111.

Grierson assigns the so-called pseudo-imperial gold coinage of Southern

France to the papal rectors of the patrimony in that region. In doing so he is forced to exclude any economic or political motive for their issue, and merely presents the hypothesis that the church possessed fairly extensive estates in the region, the revenues from which were augmented by the rents and investments derived from the commercial centers. He supposes that the rectors issued coinage in the emperor's name because the Pope was an imperial subject, even though it is clear from the literary evidence that the coins were not struck on the normal Byzantine standard and could not have been sent to Italy as part of the income from the church estates.

HLA

HALAČKA, JAN. Dva vzácné moravské brakteáty (Two Rare Moravian Bracteates). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, Nos. 1-2 (1956-57), p. 7, illus. With German Summary.

Illustrated by line drawings and fully described are two rare Moravian bracteates of the Přemysl Otakar II; both were previously published, but not illustrated. The coins were contained in hoards discovered at Znaim and Olmütz.

HALAČKA, JAN. Nález českých brakteátů v Zeleticích u Znojma (Find of Bohemian Bracteates at Zeleticé near Znojmo). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 7 (1960), pp. 53-54, illus. With German Summary.

Bohemian bracteates seldom circulated in Moravia. Two previously known finds, discovered at Čejč and Stará Říše respectively, contained only large pieces which because of their worn condition were not positively identifiable. A third, important find from Zeleticé (near Znojmo, South Moravia), which the present writer reports, contained two types of both large and medium sized bracteates and is described as the first identifiable hoard of such coins.

HALAČKA, JAN. Neznámý moravský denár s obrazem mitry z 13. století (An Unknown Thirteenth Century Moravian Denar). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 7 (1960), pp. 34-36, illus. With German Summary.

A hitherto unknown Moravian denar from the second half of the thirteenth century, here described and illustrated, bears an obverse portrait of a crowned ruler; the reverse representation of an episcopal mitre (a quite unusual feature for a denar of that period) establishes that it was issued by an ecclesiastical sovereignty. The writer attributes the coin to one of the bishops of Olmouc, to whom coinage rights were granted by means of decrees promulgated by Vladislav II and Konrad III in 1144.

HATZ, GERT. Om speciedaleren fra Altona 1795 med stempelskaerer-signaturen R. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 4 (April, 1961), pp. 71-81, illus.

In the issue of the above periodical for January, 1958 (pp. 1-2), Axel

Ernst published a Danish speciedaler struck at Altona in 1795 with a previously unknown engraver's signature, R; together with a similar specimen which was acquired at the same time by the Hamburg Coin Collection, the coin had belonged to a large collection of Danish dalers (500 pieces, possibly a hoard) dating from 1787 to 1808, most of which had been struck at Altona. The writer agrees, for the most part, with Ernst's theory that the signature was erroneously engraved for B (= Bauert; two engravers, father and son, of this name are known), and that the mistake can be attributed to the very extensive manufacture of daler dies at Altona. Mention is also made of a number of known, contemporary Hamburg forgeries of Altona coins. LL

HOLST, HANS and ULLA S. LINDER WELIN. Graffiter. In: *Kulturhistorisk Leksikon for nordisk middelalder*, Vol. 5 (Copenhagen, 1960), cols. 407-410, illus.

The graffiti which appear on certain coins found in Scandinavia were made for various reasons. Sometimes they represent the mark of an owner, while at others they indicate the testing or proposed division of the coin; when taking the form of runes or Latin letters they can frequently be interpreted as magic or religious symbols. Such marks are very common on Arabic dirhems from the Viking Age. LL

HOREDT, K. Un tezaur de monede medievale germane din secolele XI-XIV, găsit la Slimnic (r. Sibiu). (Mediaeval German Coins from the XIth-XIVth Centuries found at Slimnic). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*. Vol. 3 (1960), pp. 255-261, illus., map. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 261-262.

During the digging of house foundations at Slimnic (Sibiu district, Transylvania) sometime between 1920 and 1930, workmen unearthed a find of coins, eighteen of which are still preserved. In 1958, Dr. Bernhard Koch of Vienna identified them as follows: 2 Saxon pfennigs from the first half of the eleventh century; 9 thirteenth century Brandenburg denars; 2 Magdeburg denars; one fourteenth century Nordhausen pfennig; one thirteenth century Friesach pfennig and two eleventh century Hungarian denars (one of which remains unidentified). The period covered by the coins, approximately 1050-1350, although extensive is analogous to contemporary hoards found in the Banat (Deta, Gaiu Mic); the early (eleventh century) issues are believed to have remained in circulation until the thirteenth century, at which time the hoard was buried.

Of the seventeen pieces identified, fourteen (if the Saxon pfennigs are included) represent a wide area ca. 150 km. in extent, situated along the Nordhausen-Magdeburg-Brandenburg border. This first appearance of such coins in Transylvania (or elsewhere in Rumania) cannot be explained on the basis of commercial relations, but supports the generally held opinion that Saxon colonization of the area began toward the middle of the twelfth century and was an extended process which lasted through several separate stages.

HUSZÁR, LAJOS. A kiskunlacházi éremlelet (Coin Find from Kiskunlachaza). In: *Folia Archaeologica*, Vol. 12 (1960), pp. 183-189, pl. 37. With German Summary, p. 190.

Contained in the above find were 116 denars (twenty-eight of German Imperial origin, eighty-five issued by Cologne and three by Friesach), eighteen imitations of Cologne denars, two Byzantine gold coins, one silver bar and one gold piece; somewhat surprisingly, the hoard included no Hungarian regal issues. Since the most recent coins were those issued by Henry VI (1190-1197) the date of burial may be placed in the last years of the twelfth century. A descriptive catalogue of the coins (pp. 183-186) provides bibliographical references to Cappe, Hävernich, Luschin and *BMC* (Wroth).

ILIESCU, OCTAVIAN. O nouă contribuție privitoare la istoria monetară a Țării Românești, în secolul al XV-lea (A New Contribution to the Monetary History of Valachia in the XVth Century). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 3 (1960), pp. 501-503, illus. With Russian and French Summaries, p. 505.

Two bronze coins struck by Vlad II, *voivode* of Valachia (1436-42, 1443-46) are described. The first, when compared with similar coins already published, shows notable stylistic differences, while the second appears as a new variety of the same type. In assigning these two pieces to a logical place within the framework of the Valachian monetary system the writer classifies them as *bani* (i.e. fractional currency).

ILIESCU, OCTAVIAN. "Solidi Valachici vulgo Dumnicze". In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 3 (1960), pp. 311-320. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 320-322.

The treaty between Stanislas Leszcynski of Poland and Charles XII of Sweden, concluded at Warsaw (Nov. 18, 1705), contained certain clauses pertaining to the monetary policy of these two kingdoms, one of which prohibited the circulation of all coins struck from an inferior alloy (*omnis moneta depravata*); this included the *solidi Valachici vulgo Dumnicze*, which the writer, after studying the monetary situation in seventeenth century Poland, identifies as the imitations of Polish, Swedish and Prussian shillings struck at the Suceava mint by the Moldavian *voivode* Eustrate Dabija (1661-65) and his successors. No satisfactory etymological explanation for the popular *Dumnicze* denomination has yet been found.

Included in the article is a register of all known finds of Suceavan imitations, whether found within or beyond the borders of Moldavia.

INCERTI, VICO d'. Ricordo di Pietro Oddo. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Vol. 62 (1960), pp. 160-164, port.

This article treats in some detail the work of the distinguished Italian numismatist Pietro Oddo (d. March 18, 1960), especially his compilation and preparation of the final volumes of the *Corpus Nummorum Italicorum* and his close association with the late numismatist-king of Italy, Vittorio

Emanuele III. Mention is made of the peregrinations of the royal collection during the years following World War II and of the bequeathal, to Pietro Oddo, of the king's rich numismatic library which is now in possession of the *Fondazione Mormino* at Palermo.

LABROUSSE, MICHEL, M. SAVES and JACQUES YVON. Trouvaille à Moissac de monnaies du XIV<sup>e</sup> siècle. In: *Annales du Midi*, Vol. 73, No. 55 (July, 1961), pp. 311-314.

While foundations for a modern building were being excavated in a section of Moissac (where traces of the late Middle Ages may still be seen) a small hoard of thirty-six coins was unearthed; the majority (twenty-six pieces) were *blancs au K* of Charles V (L. 373), two of which were found to be variants of the normal issue. Six *hardis* of the Black Prince struck at Bordeaux and Limoges, two *demi-carlins* of Raymond IV of Orange and two *esterlins* of Edward II completed the find. Burial is believed to have taken place between 1368 and 1385, a period marked by trouble and unrest in Moissac. JY

LINDAHL, FRITZE. Et Nakskov-møntfund fra Dronning Margrethes tid. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1960 (Stockholm, 1961)*, pp. 84-97, illus. With English Summary.

Twelve Danish halfpennies (bracteates) of a very rare type never before seen in a hoard, together with 914 Hanseatic *witten*, *dreiling* and bracteates (pennies and halfpennies) were contained in a hoard found at Nakskov, a town on the island of Låland (Denmark) in 1959. The date of deposit, given as 1403, provides a better dating of the Danish halfpenny with crown (cf *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift* 1955, p. 79, No. 33a) which was issued at a weight of 0.145 gr. and fineness of 334-413/1000. The chronological distribution of the Danish coins is shown by means of a table (p. 97). LL

LOMHOLT, ASGAR. Selskabet som Mønt- og Medailleskommission In: *Det kongelige Danske Videnskabernes Selskab 1742-1942. Samlinger til Selskabets historie*, Vol. 3 (Copenhagen, 1960), pp. 1-40, illus.

When the Danish Coin and Medal Commission was dissolved in 1742 its functions were taken over by the newly founded Royal Danish Society of Sciences; they included publication of the contents of the Royal Coin Cabinet (published in 1791 as *Beskrivelse over Danske Mynter og Medailler in Den Kongelige Samling*), supervision of the said Cabinet, and participation in the production of new medals and jetons. Listed and described in the above article, together with illustrations of various new designs which were submitted to the society, are specimens of a number of its finished products and some of the punches used in their manufacture. LL

MALMER, BRITA and N. L. RASMUSSEN. Förvirrade inskrifter. In: *Kulturhistorisk Leksikon för nordisk middelalder*, Vol. 5 (Copenhagen, 1960), cols. 146-150, illus.

Blundered legends on Scandinavian Viking Age coins are dealt with by Malmer, those on mediaeval coins by Rasmusson. Malmer establishes four categories: (1) largely intelligible, but including single syllables or meaningless combinations of letters; (2) less than half of the inscription legible, but can be interpreted as having some meaning; (3) completely blundered; containing approximately the same number of letter symbols as Group 2; (4) also completely blundered, but with one-third more (or less) letters than Group 3. Scandinavian examples are given from imitations of Aethelraed II (Hildebrand Type D). Malmer also mentions the earlier Birka and Hedeby imitations of Dorestad coins on which the legends are seen to degenerate, partly into figures.

In Denmark, blundered legends occur frequently during the eleventh century (under Sven Estridsson, for example, only 17% can be read). Legible inscriptions (usually in Latin or runic letters) appear on only a few coins struck in Norway after 1050; most legends belong in Groups 2 and 4. On the other hand, legends on Swedish imitations of Anglo-Saxon coins, most of which can be read, may be classed in Groups 1 and 2. Rasmusson notes that while blundered legends appear on Danish coins of the twelfth century and are also found in Sweden during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, they occur only infrequently in later periods. LL

MALMER, BRITA. Halverade mynt. In: *Kulturhistorisk Leksikon för nordisk middelalder*, Vol. 6 (Copenhagen/Malmö, 1961), cols. 79-80.

The practice of halving—or sometimes quartering—coins was quite common during the Viking Age and early Middle Ages in Scandinavia, as well as in England and continental Europe. It is thought that the cross on coin reverses may have served to facilitate the cutting. LL

MATEESCU, C. N. Contributie la studiul monedelor lui Mircea cel Bătrîn: un ducat găsit la Vădastra (Contribution to the Study of Coins of Mircea: Concerning a Ducat found at Vădastra). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 3 (1960), pp. 279-283, illus. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 285-286.

Archaeological excavations carried out at Vadastra in 1954 brought to light a silvered copper ducat struck during the reign of Mircea the Old. When subjected to spectrographic analysis, together with several other coins issued by this same ruler, it was seen that the coin, after being struck in copper in Transylvania, had later been silvered to give it the value of a ducat; although smaller than the specimens struck during the prosperous days of this prince, the coin was nevertheless able to pass for a ducat. It may be considered unique because of the initials M/M, encountered here for the first time on a coin issued by Mircea.

MATEU y LLOPIS, FELIPE. Las emisiones monetarias de la ciudad de Gerona de 1808 y 1809 segun documentos de su archivo municipal. In: *Anales del Instituto de Estudios Gerundenses del Patronato "José M.<sup>a</sup> Quadrado"*, Vol. 13 (1959), pp. 71-89, 2 pls.

Documents contained in the municipal archives at Gerona permit the conclusion that silver coinage was struck in the city prior to the troubled period which followed the War of Independence. Duros cited in the documents as *de planxa* or *plancha* were struck on the eleven *dineros* standard; they are inscribed, on a blank field, with the legend GNA, 1808. UN DURO Y FER. VII. Those cited as *nou encuny* were struck on the 10 *dineros*/15 *granos* standard (March 14 and 22, 1809) and bear the effigy of Fernando VII.

MAZARD, JEAN. Pièces du Consulat et de l'Empire, de l'atelier de Paris. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 5 (May, 1961), pp. 50-51.

Items of numismatic interest appear in three documents connected with the Consulate and the Empire. The first relates to the dispatch of a letter to the Premier Consul, apparently by Tiolier, which contained a specimen of a new one franc issue (VG 1200); a note signed by Bonaparte appears in the margin. The second concerns a specimen of the two franc piece for the year 13 (VG 1270), struck at the Paris Mint from a die altered from the year 12, while the third involves a forty franc issue of 1811 on which the mint letter A has been restruck.

MEZNÍK, JAROSLAV. K vyvoji brněnské mincovny v 15. století (On the Development of the Brno Mint in the 15th Century). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 7 (1960), pp. 46-47. With German Summary.

By furnishing proof that the mintmaster Oldrich (mentioned in the municipal register A of 1446) was not a member of the city council, Mezník destroys what was the sole evidence for the striking of municipal coins at Brno in the fifth decade of the fifteenth century.

MISCOSI, GIULIO. Millenario emblema del commercio. Portovenere ed el simbolo delle Tre Torri. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 12, No. 5 (May, 1961), pp. 65-66, illus.

The design of the *Castello delle Tre Torri*, which appeared on the reverses of mediaeval Genoese coins and which symbolized the commercial importance of the city over a period of many centuries, is discussed here in some detail.

MØRKHOLM, OTTO. Axel Ernsts bibliografi. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 4 (April, 1961), pp. 57-58, port.

Forming an introduction to the enlarged issue of *Medlemsblad* for April, 1961, published in honor of Axel Ernst's 70th birthday, is this bibliography of his writings covering the period 1951-61. A bibliography of Ernst's earlier works appeared in the March (1951) issue of the same periodical (pp. 37-40). LL

MØRKHOLM, OTTO and ANNELIS THYGESEN. Nordisk Numismatisk Union. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 2 (Feb., 1961), pp. 23-28.



A report of the meeting of the Scandinavian Numismatic Union, held in Copenhagen on Nov. 25th, 1960, to which is appended the text of a new policy statement relating to the publication of *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift* and *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*. LL

MONARD, R. Un trésor monétaire au prieuré du Plessis-Grimoult. In: *Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie*, Vol. 54 (1957-58) 7 pp., pl.

Discovered in Sept., 1955, in a hiding place 40 cm. below the floor of the prior's chamber at the priory of Plessis-Grimoult, was a hoard of more than 700 coins; among the 505 pieces studied were *blancs aux écus* struck by the English king Henry VI at the mints of Amiens (7), Auxerre (1), Chalôns-sur-Marne (2), Mans (56), Macon (2), Nevers (3), Paris (46), Rouen (171), Saint-Lô (192) and Troyes (7); also nine *blancs au léopard* of Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy. The writer places the time of burial in the incumbency of the prior Dom Jean de Marivingt (1435-57). JY

MORAND, EDMOND. Lettre close du dauphin Charles, régent du royaume, relative à l'ouverture d'un atelier monétaire à Riom. 17 avril 1422. In: *Bulletin historique et scientifique de l'Auvergne*, Vol. 78 (1958), pp. 44-48.

Because of financial needs, Charles, regent of France, was forced to establish mints in the loyal territory south of the Loire. In the communal archives at Riom is a sealed letter (dated April 17, 1422), written by the Regent from Bourges, which contains instructions directing the bailiff of Auvergne to deliver to one, Denis Courandin (the purchaser of a mint lease), the keys and tools of the mint newly established at Riom. Delivery of the letter to Courandin on April 26, 1422 is confirmed by the appended signature of the bailiff's lieutenant. The mint, which is identified by the letter R at the end of the legend, appears to have operated no later than 1426; no mention of it is made in royal letters dated March 28, 1431, pertaining to the abolition or continuance of the mints then in existence. JY

MUNTONI, FRANCESCO. Sulla attribuzione delle armette dei "Presidenti delle Zecche" nelle monete di Innocenzo XI. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 1, No. 3 (Sept.-Dec., 1960), pp. 116-123, illus.

Because of incorrect attribution of the coats of arms of the mint presidents concerned, the coins of Innocent XI (on which these coats of arms appear) have frequently been wrongly classified; errors which were first published by Saverio Scilla were subsequently repeated by Cinagli, Martinori, Serafini, the *CNI*, and, more recently, by Spaziani-Testa in his work on the papal coinage. The coats of arms which led to the confusion belonged to three families—Corsi, Raggi and D'Aste—and showed a common, principal feature in the form of a rampant lion f.l.

After studying the problems involved the writer provides what he believes to be the correct chronological sequence of mint presidents in

the form of a listing of officials covering the years I-VI of Innocent XI's pontificate (i.e. 1676-1681). Coats of arms which are found correctly published in Serafini, Spaziani-Testa and the *CNI* are listed in three appended tables.

NASCIA, GIUSEPPE. Varianti alle monete Napoleoniche del Regno d'Italia. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 12, No. 5 (May, 1961), p. 68, illus.

Two distinct variants which appear in the coats of arms on coins of the Kingdom of Italy struck at various mints during the Napoleonic period (1807-1814) are shown by means of tables. The differences occur in the halberds which support the royal mantle.

NATHORST-BÖÖS, ERNST. Birger Lundquist på Myntet. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1960* (Stockholm, 1961), pp. 139-145, illus. With English Summary.

A visit once made to the Royal Mint (Stockholm) by the Swedish artist Birger Lundquist, in company with the journalist A. Henriksson, resulted in a series of illustrated verses which were published in the daily newspaper *Dagens Nyheter*. Comments furnished by Nathorst-Böös accompany a reprinting of both the verses and the illustrations which appeared in the above publication. LL

NEKUDA, VLADIMÍR and JIŘÍ SEJBAL. Keramika ze sídliště II. století z Rokytné u Mor. Krumlova datovaná mincí (Pottery from an Eleventh Century Settlement at Rokytna near Moravský Krumlov—Dated by the Coins). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 7 (1960), pp. 23-26, illus. With German Summary.

A rare instance, the discovery of a Moravian denar among pottery and other artifacts of the Burgwall period as reported in the above find from Rokytna, is significant for the fact that such coins permit a precise dating of the material found.

POŠVÁŘ, JAROSLAV. Bibliografický přehled o moravském mincovnictví za léta 1958-1959 (Bibliographical Survey of Numismatics in Moravia, 1958-1959). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 7 (1960), pp. 50-51. With German Summary.

A listing of publications which deal in whole or in part with Moravian coinage during the above period, arranged under the following headings: (1) General, (2) Ancient and Celtic, (3) Denar period, (4) Bracteate period, (5) Gros period, (6) Taler period and (7) Medals, Paper Money, etc.

POŠVÁŘ, JAROSLAV. Měnové údaje z moravskoslezských urbářů ze 17. století (Rates from the Moravian-Silesian Produce Books of the 17th Century). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 7 (1960), pp. 55-56. With German Summary.

The above produce books contained not only the current prices of agricultural products but also the duties imposed by the authorities and the prevailing rates of exchange.

POŠVÁŘ, JAROSLAV. Mincovní regal českých zemích (Royal Coinage in Bohemian Territories). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 7 (1960), pp. 37-45. With German Summary.

By way of an introduction, Pošvář defines royal coinage (its substance, significance, etc.), which in the course of time became a bone of contention between the king on one hand and the feudal lords and cities on the other. Further distinction is made between a ruler's original coinage sovereignty, and a derived right of coinage which was usually acquired by means of a concession, treaty or pledge. In still another sense, the right of coinage was interpreted as the total content of the various mint decrees enacted. The beginning of royal coinage in Bohemia, it is noted, coincided with a monetary issue which bore a political rather than an economic significance; namely, the issue of the country's first denars in the first half of the tenth century.

PRÍCHYSTAL, FRANTIŠEK. Groš Ferdinanda II. se značkou „Z“ (Gros of Ferdinand II with the Mint Mark Z). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 7 (1960), pp. 56-57, illus.

Fully described and illustrated is a gros issued in 1624 by Ferdinand II (1619-1637) on which the mintmark z appears beneath the obverse portrait of the sovereign. The writer proffers the suggestion that it may be the mark of one, B. Zwirner, who was a lessee of Silesian mints in 1624.

PROBSZT, GÜNTHER. Das Münzrecht der Grafen Widmann-Ortenburg. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 12, No. 5 (1961), pp. 39-41.

Coinage rights were first granted to the counts of Ortenburg in 1655. Count Christoph exercised this privilege by striking double and single ducats, and a number of talers, but the fact that he issued no minor coins is regarded as proof that the coinage was struck for presentation purposes only and was not intended for circulation. HG

RADOMĚRSKÝ, PAVEL. Numismatické Nalezý z mladší doby hradištní na Levém Hradci a v okolí (Coin Finds from the Later Burgwall Period at Levý Hradec and in its Environs). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 7 (1960), pp. 12-22, 3 pls. With German Summary.

Levý Hradec, near Prague, constituted one of the oldest Premyslid settlements of Central Bohemia and was the site of a principality as far back as the ninth century. Bohemia's oldest Christian church was erected there by Prince Bořivoj ca. 873, but with the completion of Prague castle and the subsequent removal of the court of the Premyslids to Prague at the end of the ninth century Levý Hradec lost its importance as a fortified settlement and quickly declined. By means of tenth to twelfth century coins recovered in the area the writer is able to prove that the site was inhabited up until the latest Burgwall period, i.e. for some

considerable time after its importance as the site of a principality had ended.

RASMUSSEN, N.L. and L.O. LAGERQVIST, eds. *Commentationes de nummis saeculorum IX-XI in Suecia repertis*. Part 1. Stockholm, Almqvist & Wiksell, 1960. 376 pp., illus., pls.

Comprising the first in a proposed series of preliminary papers relating to problems concerning the Arabic, German, Anglo-Saxon, Scandinavian and other coins found in Swedish Viking Age hoards (which are currently being prepared by a number of Swedish and foreign scholars in Stockholm), the above volume contains articles by Ulla S. Linder Welin, V. Hatz, R.H.M. Dolley (also jointly with J. Ingold and F. Elmore Jones) and B. Malmer. Each of these will be treated separately in *Numismatic Literature*. LL

RASMUSSEN, N.L. Fyrk. In: *Kulturhistorisk Leksikon for nordisk middelalder*, Vol. 5 (Copenhagen, 1960), cols. 40-41.

The word *fyrk*, meaning  $\frac{1}{2}$  örtug, was first used in Sweden in the early years of the sixteenth century. By the 1520's the value of a *fyrk* had increased from  $\frac{1}{6}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  öre—a development for which no explanation has yet been given. LL

RASMUSSEN, N.L. Gyllen. In: *Kulturhistorisk Leksikon for nordisk middelalder*, Vol. 5 (Copenhagen, 1960), cols. 606-615.

In this discussion of the gold and silver coins known as *gyllen* (German: *Gulden*), both the imported (largely Rhenish and Dutch) specimens and those struck in Scandinavia, the writer makes extensive use of mediaeval sources and gives copious examples of the use of *gyllen*—their import, circulation, valuation, etc. He also provides a listing of finds in which single specimens as well as hoards are included.

The first Scandinavian gold *gyllen* were struck in Denmark in the 1490's, but a Swedish specimen, for which only a trial piece is known, seems never to have been struck for circulation. Silver *gyllen* (cf. German: *Guldiner*, *Guldengroschen*, etc.) were issued in Denmark at the beginning of the sixteenth century (by Christian II, struck with the same dies as for the gold *nobel* in 1516, 1518 and 1523), and in Schleswig (1522) by Duke Frederick, later king of Denmark. Swedish silver coins of 1523 and 1528 have also been regarded as *gyllen*—probably rightly so. LL

RASMUSSEN, N.L. Halvbrakteater. In: *Kulturhistorisk Leksikon for nordisk middelalder*, Vol. 6 (Copenhagen/Malmö, 1961), col. 79.

The term *halvbrakteat* does not imply a bracteate cut in two, but denotes a thin silver coin, both sides of which show traces of the dies used (e.g. the Hedeby pennies struck in Scandinavia during the tenth century). Coins with the same characteristics have been found in Norway and

Denmark (twelfth century) and on the island of Gotland (Thordeman, Groups II-III, ca. 1150-1275). LL

RASMUSSEN, N.L. Kring en myntmästare i Sören Norbys tjänst. Till Gotlands och Danmarks mynthistoria på 1520-talet. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 4 (April, 1961), pp. 87-96, illus.

The Danish warrior Sören Norby (d. 1530), servant of Christian II, remained faithful to his overlord even after the king was deposed in 1523. Norby held Gotland for the dethroned monarch, but the coins he issued there (from the castle of Visby, 1523-25) were inscribed with his own name and coat of arms, as were those struck at Landskrona (Scania) where Norby raised a rebellion and was besieged in 1525. After peace was concluded he again issued his own coins (*søslings*, dated 1525) at Ronneby.

Rasmusson makes special mention of the mintmaster Hans Seyer, mentioned in a letter of 1534 as having been formerly employed by Norby (but then serving in Rostock) and suggests a possible identification with mint masters of the same name known from Rostock and Malmö. He then deals with the coins issued by Norby, remarking on the annoyance they caused the Swedish authorities because of their poor quality and the fact that the issuer had the effrontery to inscribe them with his own name. The Gotland coinage, which had consisted of *skillings* and *hvids*, ended in May (or possibly October) of 1525 when Norby's representative relinquished the castle at Visby; *skillings* only were struck at Landskrona (April-June, 1525) and *søslings* only at Ronneby after October of that year (perhaps earlier). With regard to the coins themselves the writer mentions the two peculiar markings (resembling the symbols used for paragraph and parentheses) which are found on those struck at Visby and Landskrona; he also describes as a unique phenomenon the fact that a person of common rank was able to issue coins from three different towns within the same year. LL

[RISK, J.C.]. Numismatic Myths No. II. That "Blood Taler" Again. In: *Coin Galleries (New York). Numismatic Review and Fixed Price List*, Vol. 2, No. 6 (1961), pp. 357-360, illus.

The belief, currently accepted in certain numismatic circles, that the Hessian mercenaries employed by the British during the American Revolutionary War received the so-called "Blood Talers" in remuneration for their services is described as "a pure and quite modern invention." A subordinate piece of invention which is frequently added, states the writer, is that the coins were struck from the "blood money" paid to the Elector of Hesse by England. "It is possible, but not probable, that some of the money paid out to Hesse was used for the Hessian issues of 1776, 1778 and 1779 . . . but there is no immediate way of establishing the point and certainly no way of knowing what coins were struck from the English silver." BPS

SANTAMARIA, LIVIO. Una moneta sconosciuta di Maria Luigia di Parma (Appunti di numismatica contemporanea. III). In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 1, No. 3 (Sept.-Dec., 1960), pp. 124-126, illus.

A hitherto unknown 5 lire coin struck at the Milan mint in 1821 by Maria Luigia, duchess of Parma, Piacenza and Guastalla, is described and illustrated, cogent reasons being given in support of its authenticity. The coin is not included in Dotti, Guilloteau or the *CNI*, and according to the writer has never appeared in a sales catalogue.

SCHNUHR, EBERHARD. 1/48 Talerprägung 1731-1734 in Berlin unter Friedrich Wilhelm I., König von Preussen. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 23 (1957), pp. 249-255.

In spite of the abundant coinage issued by Frederick I of Prussia (1657-1713), a shortage of minor coins forced his son and successor Frederick William I (1688-1740) to rescind an earlier agreement and strike an issue of 24,000,000 *sechser* (six-pfennig pieces) in 1731; the size of the issue necessitated the preparation of many dies, hence the large number of known varieties. In the above article Schnuhr provides a detailed listing of the variants found in a parcel of more than 100 specimens. HG

SCHWARZ, DIETRICH. Der Goldmünzenfund von Beromünster. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 41 (July, 1961), pp. 8-11.

In the summer of 1958, while repairs were being made to a sub-basement of the Chapter-house in Beromünster, workmen unearthed a find of 325 gold coins, all in excellent condition. Because of the importance of the discovery, consent of the Lucerne authorities was required before the contents could be exhibited in the *Landesmuseum* at Zurich. The countries represented include: France (215 issues, Louis XIV to Louis XVIII), Switzerland (75 coins, struck in various cities), Italy (8, including medals of popes Innocent X and Pius VI), The Netherlands (10), Germany (3), Austria (12), Spain (1) and Portugal (1). The earliest coin is a five-ducat issue of Maximilian I of Bavaria, the latest a forty-franc piece of Louis XVIII dated 1818.

The hoard is believed to have been secreted by Jost Kassian Meyer von Schauensee, canon of the Chapter-house from 1805 to 1827. A connoisseur of the goldsmith's art, although something of an eccentric and frequently at odds with his Chapter, von Schauensee is reported to have boasted that no one would find his money after his death. DR

SCHWARZENBURG, CHARLES. The Old Polish Republic. In: *Coin Galleries (New York). Numismatic Review and Fixed Price List*, Vol. 2, No. 5 (1961), pp. 235-240, illus.

Beginning with the Jagiellonic period (1386-1577) which saw the start of Poland's rise to the status of a major European power, the writer traces the country's history up to and including the present Communist-domi-

nated regime. Emphasis is placed upon the period of the early Polish Republic, for which frequent coin illustration is provided. BPS

ŠEBELA, JAN. K periodizaci Španielovy drobné reliefní plastiky. In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, Nos. 1-2 (1956-57), pp. 16-17. With German Summary.

Španiel, one of Czechoslovakia's most distinguished sculptors, is especially well known as the designer of that country's first coinage. In reviewing the high points in Španiel's artistic career the writer remarks on the severe loss which his sudden demise brought to relief and *kleinplastik* in Czechoslovakia.

[SECCHI, ALBERTO]. *Le monete decimali del regno di Sardegna, regno d'Italia, e Repubblica Italiana 1816-1960*. 3rd ed. rev. & enl. Milan, 1961., 158 pp. illus.

A revised, enlarged and up-to-date edition of the work originally published in 1955 and abstracted in *NL* No. 36 (July, 1956, pp. 106-107).

SEJBAL, JIŘI. K počátkům peněžní směny ve velkomoravské říši (The Beginning of Monetary Exchange in the Kingdom of Great Moravia). In: *Časopis Moravského Musea, Acta Musei Moraviae*, Vol. 15 (1960), pp. 73-81, pls. 1-2. With German Summary, pp. 81-82.

Extensive archaeological excavations of recent years have brought to light numerous artifacts—some of which were undoubtedly used in barter and exchange—which give indication of the cultural levels attained by the inhabitants of Great Moravia, the first western Slav state. Among the artifacts found were axe-shaped, iron objects with long, slender blades; they vary in length from fourteen to forty-six centimetres, and, as the study of hoard evidence shows, were clearly used as media of exchange. A concluding note discusses (but leaves unanswered) the question as to why Great Moravia struck no coinage of its own.

SKAARE, KOLBJØRN. Vikingtidsnumismatik. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 9 (Nov., 1961), pp. 189-197.

An expanded review of Part 1 of *Commentationes de nummis saeculorum IX-XI in Suecia repertis*, jointly edited by N. L. Rasmusson and L. O. Lagerqvist and published in Stockholm (1961), together with a discussion of the team work which was applied to the study of Viking Age hoards in Stockholm. LL

SPAHR, RODOLFO. *Le monete Siciliane dagli Aragonesi ai Borboni (1282-1836)*. Palermo, Fondazione "Ignazio Mormino," 1959. 296 pp., tabs., 39 pls.

Beginning with the Aragonese sovereigns Pietro II and Costanza (1282-1285) this long-awaited corpus of Sicilian coinage describes in chronological order all issues of the Messina and Palermo mints, ending with the coins struck under Ferdinand II in 1836; it includes, in addition,

a number of specimens issued from Catalonia, Syracuse and Sciacca together with others from mints not clearly identifiable. Among the coins described and illustrated are several previously unpublished specimens; they include the pierreale of Maria, the pierraela of Maria and Martin, the doppio trionfo (No. 1), the trionfo (No. 93), the 2 tari pieces (Nos. 10-12), the tari of Charles V (No. 16), the 1697 grano of Charles II and the doppio ducato of Giovanni di Ventimiglia (No. 77). Other coins, which although published in various monographs are little known, include: the gold reales issued by Giacomo and Federico III, the doppio trionfo of Ferdinand the Catholic (No. 211) and the rich series of the first coins of Charles II struck at Palermo. The catalogue proper, arranged chronologically by sovereign, reproduces obverse and reverse legends, lists the quantities struck, and gives references to the various collections in which the coins may be found. In addition to thirty-nine excellent plates, the work also provides listings of the collections cited and of the publications and sales catalogues consulted.

STENBERGER, MÅRTEN. Hacksilver. In: *Kulturhistorisk Leksikon for nordisk middelalder*, Vol. 6 (Copenhagen/Malmö, 1961), cols. 37-39.

The German phrase *Hacksilber* was used to denote silver articles such as jewelry, bars, wires, etc. which had been deliberately cut into pieces for use as payment. The practice appears to have enjoyed wide use during the Viking Age in Scandinavia, but is also found (though less often) during the period of the Middle Ages. LL

STRAUCH, M. C. Coins Relate History. Netherlands Fascination Leads to Coin Collecting. In: *Coin World*, No. 83 (Nov. 17, 1961), pp. 10, 38, illus.

In what he describes as "a brief prospectus designed to show the relationship between the development of coins and the growth of a nation" the writer outlines the histories of Belgium and the Netherlands after ca. 1572 in illustration of the contention that a country's coinage plainly reflects important events in its history. Concluding paragraphs tell something of the colonial issues of both countries. BPS

SUCHODOLSKI, STANISŁAW. Poklad z doby raného středověku nalezený v obci Sluszków, okr. Kališ (Velkopolsko) (An Early Mediaeval Find from the Community of Sluszków, District of Kalisz, Poland). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 7 (1960), pp. 27-33, illus. With Polish, German and Russian Summaries.

Found under a large stone in the village of Sluszkow (Poznan province, West central Poland) in 1935 was a clay vessel containing coins and silver ornaments. In the course of time the vessel disappeared, but its contents were preserved intact for more than twenty years by the finder before being made available to specialists for examination and study purposes. In all the hoard contained some twenty-five ornaments and upwards of 13,000 coins, most of which were so-called cross denars



(*Sachsenpfennige* and *Wendenpfennige*) belonging to types struck during the second half and at the end of the eleventh century. There were, in addition, 116 whole and four half specimens of very rare denars of the Palatinate *Sieciecha* [?], twenty German, twelve Hungarian, five Anglo-Saxon and two Bohemian coins, one Moravian denar, two very small fragments of Arabic dirhems (these being the oldest pieces included) and a number of previously unknown issues; the German and Anglo-Saxon coins dated from the first half of the eleventh century. The latest pieces to be included were denars of *Sieciec* struck during the period 1085-95 and three Hungarian issues of Koloman (1095-1114) which were evidently added to the hoard during this ruler's lifetime; these three pieces were found to be particularly important for the dating of the hoard.

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. Haraldsslátta (Haraldsslätten). In: *Kulturhistorisk Leksikon for nordisk middelalder*, Vol. 6 (Copenhagen/Malmö, 1961), cols. 226-227, illus.

The name *haraldsslátta* was used as a nickname for the silver coinage issued late in the reign of Harald Hardrada, king of Norway, at a fineness of 500/1000 (or less); earlier coins had been issued by this ruler at a fineness of 900/1000. Because of the unpopularity of these later issues the successors of Harald Hardrada eventually struck coins of improved quality (but lower weight). LL

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. Et ungdomsportrett av C. J. Schive. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 4 (April, 1961), pp. 104-106, illus.

Publishes a miniature portrait showing the Norwegian numismatist, C. J. Schive, in the uniform of a lieutenant of 1814. The portrait is now known only from a photograph and was probably painted by Chr. Horneman (1765-1844). LL

TRICOU, JEAN. Recherches sur les monnaies frappées à Lyon de 1644 à 1800. In: *Albums du Crocodile*, Vol. 27, Fascs. 1, 2 and 3 (1959).

This work is based on documents preserved in the *Archives du Rhône* and the *Archives municipales de Lyon*, to which may be added documentation furnished by Series ZIB of the *Archives Nationales* and various manuscripts contained in the *Bibliothèque Nationale* which was supplied to the author by Mssrs. Prieur and Lafaurie. As a result of this combined research M. Tricou is able to provide listings of: (1) mintmasters, mint directors and engravers at the Lyons mint, and (2) coins struck at both Lyons and Vimy (a temporary, subordinate mint which was established for the striking of copper liards in 1655/56); indication is given of existing varieties known from the various sales catalogues. In conclusion, the writer publishes material from the *Archives du Rhône* which relates to the coinage of Lyons between Year VIII and 1865 and notes the dossiers which contain important information pertaining to paper money. JY

UNGER, EMIL. *Magyar éremhatározó*. Part 3 (1740-1835). Part 4 (1835-1959). Budapest, 1959.

Parts three and four of this compilation, covering the period from the reign of Maria Theresia to 1959, conclude the author's check list of Hungarian coins. Principal types are illustrated by line drawings, and the descriptions, although not detailed, should prove sufficient for purposes of identification. An abstract covering parts one and two appeared in issue No. 50 of *Numismatic Literature* (Jan., 1960, pp. 40-41).

## GREAT BRITAIN

BLUNT, C.E. and R.H.M. Dolley. The Hoard Evidence for the Coins of Alfred. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 29, Pt. 2 (1959), pp. 220-247, illus.

A review of several hitherto unpublished or imperfectly published hoards containing issues of Alfred enables the writers to divide the coins into five groups. The hoards listed are as follows: Group I: Beeston Tor, Cheltenham, Dunsforth, Gainsford, Gravesend, Hook Norton, London (Waterloo Bridge), Trehiddle, Croydon. Group II: Washington. Group III: London (Bucklersbury), Erith. Group IV: Leigh-on-Sea, Ingatstone, Morley St. Peter, Rome (Vatican), Rome (Forum), Chester. Group V: Stamford, Cuedale, Harkirke, Dean, Goldsborough and Tersley.

JSM

BUTLER, V. J. and R. H. M. DOLLEY. New Light on the Nineteenth-Century Find of Pence of Aethelraed II from St. Martins-le-Grand. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 29, pt. 2 (1959), pp. 265-274.

A listing of thirty-five pennies of Aethelraed II (*BMC* type i) from the Guildhall Museum, London was published in an earlier issue of the above *Journal* (Vol. 27, Pt. 2, 1953, pp. 212-213). Since a second parcel containing twenty-two pennies from the same find has now come to light it is suggested that the hoard may have originally contained sixty pieces. The additional coins, all of which are preserved in the Guildhall Museum, are listed and described in detail.

JSM

DOLLEY, R. H. M. The Degree of Contraction of the Ethnic as an Index of Relative Date in the Case of "Long Cross" Pennies of Aethelraed II. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 69, No. 11 (Nov., 1961), pp. 240-241.

An examination of the Lincoln mint *Long Cross* coins of Aethelraed II preserved in the Systematic Collection at Stockholm, while failing to establish any infallible criteria permitting the distinction between genuine products of that mint and the numerous contemporary imitations, did indicate a definite relationship between the degree of contraction of the ethnic in the obverse legend and the coin weights. A full discussion of the problems relating to the chronology of the series will be possible only

after all the available material has been examined. Meanwhile, the writer believes that there is at least a *prima facie* case for supposing that the 'a 9' and 'a 10' Long Cross coins recorded in Hildebrand, which belong to a group showing the least degree of contraction, can be dated early rather than late in the issue; i.e., before rather than after the Millenium.

BPS

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Hoard of Pennies of Eadgar from Laugharne Churchyard in South Wales. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 29, Pt. 2 (1959), pp. 255-258.

From a hoard believed to have contained some sixty pennies, only three fragments in extremely brittle condition have survived. All are of Eadgar BMC type VI, including one of an uncertain mint. There is some reason to think that the coins, found in a finger size rouleau, were all of one type and were deposited ca. 975.

JSM

DOLLEY, R. H. M. Knud den stores apokryfiske jordske rester. Veritas temporis filia. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 4 (April, 1961), pp. 67-72.

An enlarged version, now presented in Danish, of the article *An Apocryphal Corpse of Canute* which the author contributed anonymously to *The Numismatic Circular* (Jan., 1961, pp. 9-10; cf. *NL*, No. 56, 1961, p. 611).

LL

DOLLEY, R. H. M. The Myth of a Coinage of the Ostmen of Dublin in the Name of Tymme Sjaellandsfar. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 29, Pt. 2 (1959), pp. 275-288, pl. 17.

In his account of a hoard of coins from Stiklestad, Trondheim, V. Ronander suggested that those with the obverse legend + DVMN should be associated with Tymme Sjaellandsfar. This paper declines to advance any positive suggestion as to the identity of this DVMN beyond hinting that there is a possibility of an anonymous Irish coinage, for which the writer suggests a dating of ca. 998-1003. A check list of the principal varieties of Hiberno-Norse coins with obverse legends beginning DVMN is appended.

JSM

DOLLEY, R. H. M. New Light on the 1864 Hoard from Kinghorn. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 29, Pt. 2 (1959), pp. 419-421.

A new description of the Abden (Kinghorn) find, enabling the writer to date the hoard with more precision than hitherto; namely, ca. 1355±2.

JSM

DOLLEY, R. H. M. New Light on the Order of the Early Issue of Edward the Confessor. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 29, Pt. 2 (1959), pp. 289-292, illus.

The discovery of a Trefoil-Quadrilateral penny, overstruck (obverse and reverse) on a Radiate/Small Cross penny, together with the analysis

of a hoard from Espinge (Skåne) containing 3,000 English coins has enabled the writer to substantiate P. J. Seaby's study (*BNJ*, 1955, pp. 111-146, pls. 6-7) concerning the first four substantive issues of Edward the Confessor. The sequence of types is given as Pacx, Radiate/Small Cross, Trefoil-Quadrilateral and Long Cross. JSM

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Note on the Chronology of some Published and Unpublished 'Short Cross' Finds from the British Isles. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 29, Pt. 2 (1959), pp. 297-321.

The finds described are from St. Thomas's Hospital (London), Aston (Cheshire), Sudbourne (Suffolk), Newry (Co. Down), Teston (Kent), Charlton (Kent), Elton (Nottinghamshire), Yorkshire (near Doncaster?), Hickleton (Yorkshire), Eccles (Lancashire), Colchester (Essex), Taddington (Derbyshire), Tiree (Hebrides), Kilmaine (Co. Mayo) and Dublin. Although for the most part previously published, several of these are now re-assessed and re-dated, the newly suggested datings being listed in comparison with those given in Thompson's *Inventory*. JSM

DOLLEY, R. H. M. and KOLBJØRN SKAARE. Nytt lys over Skandinavias nordligste skattefunn med angelsaksiske og kufiske mynter. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1960 (Stockholm, 1961)*, pp. 5-24, illus. With English Summary..

A small but important Viking Age hoard, now republished and discussed, contained Cufic dirhems and Anglo-Saxon pennies; it was deposited ca. 955 and is the northernmost find of its kind known from Scandinavia. The coins are mostly fragments; five out of seven in the case of the Anglo-Saxon specimens (dating from Aethelraed to Eadred) and forty-four out of forty-five in the case of the dirhems (which probably represent thirty-eight coins, dating from 176 to 338 H.; i.e., 792/93 to 949/50 A.D.). A remarkable fact, noted by Dolley, is that not one of the Anglo-Saxon pieces comes from the area of either York or Lincoln (as is very common in Scandinavian finds from this period). The coins are believed to have left England via Chester and thus support the theory that the Ostmen were of Norwegian origin. LL

DOLLEY, R. H. M. Some Further Remarks on the Transitional Crux Issue of Aethelraed II. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 29, Pt. 2 (1959), pp. 259-264, illus.

A late variant of the so-called Crux issue of Aethelraed II (cf. *BNJ*, Vol. 27, Pt. 1, 1955, pp. 75-87) has now been further distinguished by three principal varieties: one with diadem, one without diadem or sceptre, and one with sceptre. The bust is essentially the same and anticipates the Long Cross issue. A fourth variety of the Transitional Crux obverse is discussed and four additional mints with which these important late variants of the main Crux issue are to be associated are listed. Two tables are included. The first sets out the present (i.e. Spring, 1960) position respecting the Transitional Crux variety and the diverse mules thereof; the second, based on the coins recorded in the 1881 edition of

*Anglosachsiska Mynt*, lists the different substantive types of the period (ca. 980-ca. 1015) in which the moneyers so far recorded for the Transitional Crux variety are known to have been striking. JSM

DOLLEY, R. H. M. and VERONICA J. BUTLER. Tre engelska mynt funna på Gotland. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 1 (Jan., 1961), pp. 1-4, illus.

Three hitherto unknown English coins which the writers publish were recently obtained from Gotland by the Swedish Royal Coin Cabinet: (1) A penny of Eadgar (Hildebrand Type C 2), struck by Aethelwold in London; (2) an issue of Harthacnut (Hildebrand Type B), struck at Gloucester by the mintmaster Aelfsige—previously known only for Type A; (3) a coin of William Rufus (*BMC* Type 1); it was struck at Dorchester by Oter, hitherto known only from the reign of William I. LL

MacDOWALL, D. W. Derby Treasure Trove (1957). In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 20 (1960), p. 285.

On January 19, 1957, one sovereign and forty-nine half-sovereigns were discovered in an allotment at Derby, about ten inches below the surface of the ground; the coins were declared treasure trove and were taken to the British Museum for examination and study. "The earliest piece, the half-sovereign of 1849, was considerably worn. The general structure of the hoard suggests that it was made up of current coins between 1892 and 1893. Its composition broadly indicates the fluctuations in the output of the mint, and, like the Lenham Heath hoard of 1954, clearly reflects the peak production of half-sovereigns in 1892." A listing of the specimens is included.

PURVEY, P. F. The Xvd Durham Pennies of Edward III. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 29, Pt. 2 (1959), pp. 322-325, pl. 27.

Numismatic and historical evidence substantiates the Fox brothers classification of the above coins. JSM

REMICK, J. H. Three Recent British Coinage Series. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 6, No. 11 (Nov., 1961), pp. 474-477.

Includes complete listings of the coinages struck for Fiji (1934-59), Jamaica (1869-1959), Rhodesia and Nyasaland (1932-55), together with brief notes on the history of each territory and indication of the major designs used. A short bibliography is appended. BPS

SCHNEIDER, H. The Tower Gold of Charles I. Part 3. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 29, Pt. 2 (1959), pp. 382-403, pls. 25-26, tabs.

A detailed study classifies the gold coins of Charles I into nine obverse and six reverse types and provides tabular listings of the various combinations of both. JSM

SEABY, W. A. Anglo-Saxon Hoards and Coins Found in the North of Ireland. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 29, Pt. 2 (1959), pp. 248-254.

(1) Derrykeighan, Co. Antrim, 1843. At least 260 coins of Athelstan, Eadmund, Eadrig, Eadwig and Eadgar, and a probable issue of Eric Bloodaxe; (2) Carrowen hoard, Burt, Co. Donegal, 1864. Eleven coins of Eadgar. Originally believed to have been two separate finds; (3) near Armagh, 1831. Size and composition unknown; the only two coins named are of Aethelstan and Anlaf Guthfrithsson.

Various other odd finds are noted and a list of the Anglo-Saxon and Viking coins of York in the Belfast Museum is appended. JSM

STEWART, I. H. Two Scottish Coins of New Denomination. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 20 (1960), pp. 195-199, illus.

The two previously unrecorded coins are a billon halfpenny of James III and a quarter bawbee of James V. The former was probably struck between 1464 and 1467 and is identified as a halfpenny (rather than a lightweight penny) by its weight of 4.1 gr. The quarter bawbee, the first such coin discovered for James V., weighs 8.2 gr., i.e. slightly more than one fourth of the weight prescribed for the bawbee (29.447 gr.). НК

STEWART, I. H. An Uncertain Mint of David I. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 29, Pt. 2 (1959), pp. 293-296.

In addition to Berwick and Roxburgh, the two border fortresses and acknowledged mints for the Group I sterlings of David I (cross fleury, with pellet in each angle), the writer suggests that Carlisle can be added as a third, one-moneyer mint. The evidence of the mint-name(s) is very defective, but a general survey of English and Scottish coinage during the period lends strong support to the suggestion. JSM

## UNITED STATES

Adoption of Five-Cent (Nickel). In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 11 (Nov., 1961), pp. 2904-2906, illus.

Correspondence which passed between James Pollack, Director of the United States Mint and Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury during the years 1866/67 is quoted in telling the story of the country's adoption of the five-cent nickel. Of the four designs originally submitted, two (including the one finally chosen) are illustrated. BPS

An Attempt to Establish a Private Mint in Montana. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 12 (Dec., 1961), pp. 3187-3188.

Correspondence, preserved in the National Archives, reveals the attempt made by a William Nowlan in 1864 to purchase from the Denver Mint the coining equipment formerly owned by the firm of Clark, Gruber & Co. Nowlan purposed to establish a private mint within the territory

of Montana, from which he would supply "the people of that remote country with a reliable circulating medium" while in no way infringing upon the reserved rights of the United States government in relation to the coining of money. BPS

BARNSEY, E. R. New Listing of Connecticut Coppers now Available. In: *The Colonial Newsletter*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (April, 1961), pp. 1-2.

Now available to collectors is a listing of all known varieties of Connecticut coppers, recently completed by the writer in an attempt to record the various additions which have come to light in the series since Miller's publication of 1920. Only two dies, it is pointed out, remain inedited since that date: rev. Z (25) of 1787, and rev. C of 1786 which is known only from a single combination.

DEGRUSON, E. H. and T. N. WEISSBUCH. An Unpublished Letter of Rose Terry Cooke. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 11 (Nov., 1961), pp. 2899-2901.

Contained in a collection of private correspondence recently purchased by a resident of Kansas City (Kansas) was an unpublished letter of the Connecticut writer Rose Terry Cooke (1827-1892) requesting from Mr. Jeremiah Colburn, a well known Boston numismatist of the nineteenth century, information concerning the values of certain coins in her possession. Among them was a Gobrecht silver dollar of 1836, which then, as now, commanded considerable premium value. Mention of this coin prompts the present writers to review briefly the career and accomplishments of Gobrecht, whose designs appeared on the U. S. denominations of half dollar, quarter dollar, twenty cents, dime and half dime between 1837 and 1892. BPS

FULD, G. J. A New Washington "Colonial" Variety. In: *The Colonial Newsletter*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (April, 1961), p. 5, illus.

A new Washington "Colonial" variety, discovered by the writer at a recent convention in Washington D. C., is reported as the only known specimen of the undated 1 D with plain edge. "Undoubtedly there are additional specimens of the 4 star North Wales  $\frac{1}{2}$  D, or the Grate cent with milling from right to left rather than from left to right (one of the latter turned up just recently)."

FULD, G. J. and E. P. NEWMAN. Rediscovery of the 1796 Washington President Piece. In: *The Colonial Newsletter*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (April, 1961), pp. 2-4, illus.

The 1796 Washington President piece, known as Baker 33, was first listed by J. R. Snowden in *Medallic Memorials of Washington in the Mint of the United States*. "It is illustrated there as No. 43 on Plate XI. At the time Snowden stated that it 'was presented by H. Drumheller, of Schuylkill Co., Pa., and is believed to be unique.' When Baker, in the

course of research for his book, contacted the Mint he discovered that the piece had only been loaned to the Mint by Mr. Drumheller, and had been included in the Mint collection by error. Apparently, Baker had been unable to locate this specimen." It remained unknown until the summer of 1960, at which time it appeared in a collection handled by a midwestern dealer.

"This piece is one of the most unusual Washington pieces extant, and the actual intent of its issue can only be surmised. The obverse strikingly resembles the 1792 Washington President I half dollar by Getz. The reverse is from the same reverse die as the 1792 half dollar. It is identical to the piece illustrated in Snowden, as evidenced by the location of the hole in the planchet." The specimen is fully illustrated and described.

FULD, G. J. and E. P. NEWMAN. Rediscovery of the 1796 Washington President Piece. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 11 (Nov., 1961), pp. 2882-2885, illus.

A reprint of the article published in *The Colonial Newsletter* (Vol. 2, No. 2, April, 1961, pp. 2-4, illus.; see the preceding abstract).

GLASER, LYNN. A Century of "In God We Trust." In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 11 (Nov., 1961), pp. 2873-2881, illus.

Letters now in the possession of the Ridgeway Library (Philadelphia), the money museum of the Chase Manhattan Bank (New York) and in the correspondence files of the National Archives are quoted by Glaser in his research for new information relating to the use of the above motto on United States coins. BPS

HOCH, A. D. New Fugio Variety. In: *The Colonial Newsletter*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (April, 1961), p. 5, illus.

The die on a new, recently discovered Fugio cent combination (with obverse 17) is similar to reverse I and shows a strong impression of an obverse incused on the specimen; major damage is seen on the 6th and 7th links. The die is reported to be new and has been designated as reverse J.

JULIAN, R. W. Mint Law of April 2, 1792. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 12 (Dec., 1961), pp. 3198-3205, illus.

The years following the Revolutionary War saw many attempts made to establish a stable coinage within the United States, frequently by individual states wishing to have their own currencies. On April 15th, 1790, the House of Representatives instructed Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, to prepare a report on the subject of a national mint; the report was presented to the House on Jan. 28, 1791 and on Dec. 21st of that year received its first reading before the Senate. After much debate, including discussion of suggested alterations and proposed



amendments, it finally became law and was signed by President Washington on April 2, 1792. Included in the article is the full text of the bill, entitled *An Act Establishing a Mint and Regulating the Coins of the United States*. BPS

KELLER, W. P. Lost and Found? In: *The Colonial Newsletter*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (April, 1961), pp. 4-5.

On the basis of evidence recently provided in the pages of *The Colonial Newsletter* (Oct., 1960, in which the "4"-I cent issue was reported as combining a 1787 obverse with a 1788 reverse, and Jan., 1961, in which Walter Breen noted the failure to locate the 5-H and 12-H cents of 1788) the writer states that he may have "found" the two missing issues. In explanation, he proffers the following suggestions: (1) Obverse No. 5 of 1788 is the same as Obverse No. 4 of 1787; (2) the 1788 reverses "H" and "I" are the same; (3) the 1787-1788 "4"-I cent was known to Crosby and Ryder as 5-H; (4) the 1788 cents 12-H and 12-I are the same.

LINECAR, HOWARD. Early American Specie. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 69, No. 11 (November, 1961), pp. 243-244.

A review of the provisions contained in an Act passed by the British Parliament during the reign of Queen Anne, which aimed at regulating the confusion brought about by the numerous varieties of foreign coinage circulating in the American colonies, enables the writer to compile a listing of eleven foreign denominations then in use, showing the weight and legal value of each. BPS

OBOJSKY, ROBERT. Coins and Currency in the American Colonies. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 522 (Nov., 1961), pp. 423-425.

A brief review of the monetary history of Colonial America, in which mention is made of early barter and trade commodities such as wampum and tobacco, circulating foreign coins (chiefly English, German, French, Spanish and Dutch denominations), the Sommer Island pieces imported from what is now the island of Bermuda, colonial issues (e.g. the first New England shillings and the New Jersey St. Patrick's Halfpence), imported tokens, and the Rosa Americana and Hibernia coppers produced in England by William Wood for use in the colonies. A concluding paragraph notes the widespread trouble and confusion brought about by the prevalence of counterfeiting during the period covered. BPS

RUDEL, S. D. U. S. Commemorative Coins Outstanding. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 11 (Nov., 1961), pp. 1481-1483, illus.

An accurate and authoritative report, recently issued by the United States Mint, provides official information relating to the commemorative coins issued during the period 1892-1956. The details, presented in the form of a table, include name of coin, year of issue, denomination, number of pieces authorized, the number actually struck, the number afterwards

melted down (in the case of over-struck issues), and the issuing mint. The Connecticut Tercentenary half dollar, struck in 1935, is illustrated.

BPS

THOMPSON, WALTER. The 1804 Dollar Die and Others found at the Mint in 1867. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 12 (Dec., 1961), pp. 3185-3186, illus.

A letter, signed by the Director of the U. S. Mint, H. R. Linderman, and dated May 18, 1867 was recently discovered accidentally by the writer in the National Archives. It contains the information that in the years 1859 and 1860 several experimental dies were boxed, sealed and placed in the vault of the mint Cabinet, and that listings of contents were made when the boxes were re-opened and re-sealed in 1867. The fact that an 1804 die appears on the list of sealed specimens "should settle once and for all the question of where existing Type II 1804 dollars were struck." The conclusion is drawn that these long disputed coins were struck at the Mint for trading purposes, a fact which is further substantiated by the nature and character of the other dies on the same list.

BPS

VLACK, R. A. The Muttonheads. In: *The Colonial Newsletter*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (April, 1961), p. 4.

"Most of us will recognize the characterized 'Muttonhead' or 'Bradford Head' as that Connecticut variety known and classified by Miller as the 1(2)-C. The obverse of this particular coin is also known to have an extremely weak legend, but with the face usually, clearly outlined." Concerning another (and much rarer) die state of this variety, which is classified as the new 1(2)-mm and is believed to be unique, the writer would welcome a more precise description which might be published for the benefit of collectors.

## HAWAII

RAYMOND, LEW. Merry Monarch Ruled Hawaii. Hawaii's King Kalakaua Pictured on Silver Coins. In: *Coin World*, No. 83 (Nov. 17, 1961), p. 60, illus.

During the reign of the Hawaiian king Kalakaua (1874-91) four denominations of silver coinage bearing the monarch's portrait were struck at the San Francisco mint. The coins remained legal tender in the kingdom of Hawaii until replaced by U. S. coinage when the territory was officially annexed to the United States in 1898. All denominations are illustrated.

BPS

## CANADA

ALLEN, H. D. The Vanishing Tombacs. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 12, No. 2 (April, 1961), pp. 43-44.

In order to conserve needed metal during World War II the Royal Canadian Mint issued more than 28,000,000 five-cent coins struck in tombac (an alloy of 88% copper and 12% zinc). The twelve-sided, brassy-hued coin was never popular and was withdrawn from circulation as soon as supplies of nickel became available, but more than 10,000,000 specimens are still outstanding; hence the popular belief that the coin is (or soon will be) scarce is shown to be completely without foundation. BPS

GILMORE, STARR. *The Silver Dollars of Canada (Voyageurs and Commemoratives)*. Edited by H. C. Taylor and Somer James. Winnipeg, The Canadian Numismatic Publishing Institute, 1961. 96 pp., illus.

A well illustrated, comprehensive history of Canada's silver dollar issues, described by its author as "the embodiment of the knowledge and experience of collectors all over the world." It includes chapters on variants, proof and presentation sets, dollar circulation and metal content, as well as biographical notes on designers and a guide to market values current at the time of publication. BPS

McCARTHY, D. F. 1953 Canadian Nickel Varieties. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 11 (Nov., 1961), pp. 3149-3150, illus.

Two die varieties of the above denomination are described and illustrated. BPS

WILLEY, R. C. The Coins of Canada. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 6 (June, 1960), pp. 276-287 [and various issues to] Vol. 6, No. 12 (Dec., 1961), pp. 506-514.

Following an historical introduction to the subject of Canadian coinage, and an expression of his indebtedness to numerous previously published works, the author offers a comprehensive catalogue compiled under the following chapter headings: (1) British and Foreign Coins Used in the Colonies; (2) French Coins and Counters Used in Canada from 1670 to 1763, and Afterwards; (3) Anonymous and Miscellaneous Coinage of British North America; (4) Newfoundland and Magdalen Island Coinage; (5) Coins of Prince Edward Island; (6) Coins of Nova Scotia; (7) Coins of New Brunswick; (8) Coins of Lower Canada; (9) Coins of Upper Canada; (10) Coins of the Province of Canada; (11) Coins for the Northwest and British Columbia; (12) The Dominion of Canada. Thirty-four plates of illustrations are included. BPS

ZOELL, HANS. *Variety Catalogue of Canadian Coins*. 1st ed. 1961. Regina, Sask., Hobby Publishing and Manufacturing, 1961. 40 pp., illus.

Known varieties in Canadian decimal coinage are listed chronologically under each denomination, with frequent use of enlarged photographic illustration. Brief description and approximate market value for the conditions *fine* to *brilliant uncirculated* are given for each entry. BPS

## AUSTRALIA

HANLEY, T. E. Australian G-Men Needed Money. Holey Dollars Stamped by Convict Craftsman. In: *Coin World*, No. 83 (Nov. 17, 1961), p. 64, illus.

In a measure designed to ease the much felt shortage of coinage during the early days of settlement in New South Wales, Governor Lachlan McQuarrie, acting upon a suggestion made by Governor King in 1804, imported 10,000 pounds worth of Spanish dollars from Madras. Under government supervision, a convict named John Henshall was employed to punch out the centers from the coins, thus producing the well-known "holey" dollars. The venture provided a source of profit for the government, since the punched-out center (or "dump") was given a value of fifteen pence while the "holey" dollar still retained the coin's original value of five shillings.

BPS

STEWART, R. G. Australiana—The Overdated 1921-22 Threepence. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 12, No. 2 (April, 1961), pp. 41-42.

From his investigation of the circumstances surrounding what he describes as a "scarce and interesting numismatic item," namely, the Australian overdated 1921-22 threepence, of which only seven specimens are known, the writer concludes that the coin was an official issue of the Melbourne mint and was struck in May, 1922. An enlarged photograph illustrates the overdating.

BPS

## LATIN AMERICA

BARENDUM, O. M. Algunas monedas mexicanas raras y curiosas. In: *Boletín de la Sociedad Numismática de México*, No. 30 (Jan.-March, 1961), pp. 10-13, illus. With English Translation.

Several rare or curious Mexican coins in the writer's own collection are described. They include a cast, 8-real issue of the provisional mint of Chihuahua dated 1812; one-real coins struck at the provisional mints of Durango and Guadalajara in 1814; three issues of the mint of Mexico City: a bronze, half-real of Charles IV (1813), a quarter-real inscribed with two dates (1832 and 1836) and an off-centre, one-centavo piece struck in 1890; finally a  $\frac{1}{8}$  real, with incomplete date, issued from the mint of Zacatecas. All specimens are illustrated.

COFFING, C. L. Latin American Portraits: Manuel Isidoro Belzu. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 12 (Dec., 1961), p. 1679, illus.

The seven years of Belzu's rule in Bolivia (1848-55) were marked by what the writer describes as "riot, disorder and disgrace that have hardly been equalled in any society." Two coins bearing the president's portrait were issued during the period: a silver half peso (1850) and a gold escudo (1854). The obverse of the earlier coin is illustrated.

BPS

FRANQUET, PETER. Mint Marks on Venezuelan Coins. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 12 (Dec., 1961), pp. 1677-1678, illus.

Explanation of the numerous and curious mint marks found on Venezuelan coinage is given, together with indication of the mints at which the country's coinage has been struck since 1802. Obverse and reverse of the new bolivar, struck at the Paris mint in 1960, are illustrated. BPS

FRANQUET, PETER. Numismatic Study Needed. No Single Book Dedicated to Venezuelan Coin Data. In: *Coin World*, No. 83 (Nov. 17, 1961), p. 14, illus.

While lamenting the fact that no substantial work on Venezuelan numismatics has yet been published the writer proceeds to offer a brief review of the country's monetary history, beginning with the denominations of  $\frac{1}{4}$ , 1, 2 and 4 reales struck at Caracas during the reign of Ferdinand VII of Spain and continuing up to the present day. Paper currency was first tried during the War of Independence but was never popular and soon died a natural death. Finally, in 1879, General Guzman Blanco introduced the familiar modern-style currency by establishing the *bolivar de plata* as Venezuela's basic monetary unit; in 1918 this was replaced by the *bolivar de oro*, which in turn gave way to the use of paper money as the principal medium of exchange. The early denominations minted at Caracas are illustrated. BPS

FURTADO de MENDONCA, CARLOS. Moedas comemorativas do Brasil. In: *Boletim da Sociedade Numismática Brasileira*, No. 7 (Jan., 1961), pp. 60-62.

While commenting upon the paucity of commemorative coins issued by Brazil the writer labels as absurd the statute which, according to mint officials, prohibits the striking of such pieces—much to the annoyance of Brazilian numismatists. Among the few commemoratives listed and briefly discussed are the *peça da coroação*, a gold 6400 reis coin struck at Rio de Janeiro by D. Pedro I in 1822, and the silver 4000, 2000, 1000 and 400 reis pieces issued in 1900 in honor of the fourth centenary of the discovery of Brazil.

MUÑOZ, M. L. Acuñacion mexicana de 1950 a 1960. In: *Boletín de la Sociedad Numismática de México*, No. 30 (Jan.-March, 1961), pp. 5-9, 13, illus. With English Translation.

Fundamental changes which took place in the monetary legislation of Mexico between 1950 and 1960 make that decade one of much importance in the history of the country's coinage. In the above article the writer provides historical background notes on all coins struck during the period, together with dates of pertinent decrees and indication of quantities issued. Described and illustrated are the denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents (copper), 5 and 10 cents (cupro-nickel).

[PRADEAU, A. F.]. Discurso de Ingreso pronunciado por el Sr. D. Alberto Francisco Pradeau, el día 13 de junio de 1960. Contestación del Sr. Dr. Dn. Alberto María Carreño. In: *Memorias de la Academia Mexicana de la Historia*, Vol. 19, No. 2 (1960), pp. 191-214.

Contains the text of the address delivered by D. Alberto Francisco Pradeau, distinguished numismatist in the field of Mexican coinage, upon becoming a member of the Mexican Academy of History (at its session of June 13, 1960), together with the response made by Dn. Alberto María Carreño. The address given by Dr. Pradeau comprises an historical survey of Sonora, from the time of the conquest.

PROBER, KURT. *Catalogo das moedas brasileiras* (Monografias Numismáticas Vol. 10). Rio de Janeiro, The Author, 1960. 189 pp., illus., pls.

Following introductory notes relating to the distinctive characteristics of Brazilian coinage is a descriptive catalogue of the country's coins giving year of issue, numbers assigned, value of the denomination, mint, reference to plate numbers, quantities issued, quantities known at the present time, and other information of special interest. Separately printed, for attachment to the book's inside back cover, is a listing of prices current as of October 15, 1960.

RAMIREZ, R. V. Monedas en las Islas Galápagos. In: *El Coleccionista Ecuatoriano* . . . No. 38 (May, 1961), pp. 26-29, illus.

In the last quarter of the nineteenth century, Manuel J. Cobos, proprietor of the only store in the Galápagos Islands, circulated his own currency in the form of leather scraps crudely stamped with the nominal value of five centavos; they were followed somewhat later by circular lead fragments of the same value.

According to the information supplied to the writer by expert numismatists from Quito and Guayaquil, the counter-stamped monogram AR which appears on the denomination *un sucre* struck during the period 1844-1897 is that of Rogel o Alvarado, who married one of the daughters of the Cobos family. Although the author has been unable to obtain specimens of the counterstamped currency, it is known to have circulated freely on the island of Cristobal, where the Cobos hacienda was located.

[RISK, J. C.]. Pieces of Eight Struck in Gold. In: *Coin Galleries (New York). Numismatic Review and Fixed Price List*, Vol. 2, No. 5 (1961), pp. 251-252.

A reviewer of F. Xavier Calico's recently published work on the Spanish and Spanish American *Onzas of Eight* is quoted as having stated that the book dealt with "gold Pieces of Eight"—which he identifies as the "eight escudo coins often referred to as Pirate Gold." In correcting this assumption the writer points out that the term "Piece of Eight," which was invented and popularly used in Colonial times in North America, should be used only in reference to the silver, dollar-size coins of that period.

BPS

RUIZ, L. E. Nuevo museo numismático. In: *Boletín de la Sociedad Numismática de México*, No. 30 (Jan.-March, 1961), p. 14. With English Translation.

A new numismatic museum, in which all periods and reigns of the Spanish kings during colonial times are represented, was opened by the Bank of Mexico on Feb. 24, 1960, thus bringing to three the number of important numismatic exhibitions located in Mexico City. The coins on display include extremely rare proclamation issues of Charles IV and Ferdinand VII, current coins, and specimens representative of various periods and personages such as the First and Second Republics, the empires of Maximilian and Iturbide, Juarez, Porfirio Diaz, etc. Also exhibited are numerous medals—proclamation medals covering the period from Louis I to Ferdinand VII as well as others (some commemorative) issued in connection with the First and Second Empires, the Republic, and various societies, competitions, exhibition, wars and historical events. A section devoted to paper money contains an ample collection of notes issued by private banks at the end of the nineteenth century, together with practically all issues of revolutionary currency and specimens representing the different states.

TIDWELL, K. K. Building Silver Buckles. In *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 11 (Nov., 1961), pp. 2897-2898, illus.

An anecdote concerning horse trading is quoted by the writer in illustration of the unpopularity of Spanish silver dollars in Mexico after that country had secured its independence. BPS

## ISLAMIC

BELDICEANU, NICOARĂ. *Les actes des premiers sultans conservés dans les manuscrits turcs de la bibliothèque Nationale à Paris. Vol. 1. Actes de Mehmed II et de Bayezid II du ms. fonds turc ancien 39.* Paris/La Haye, Mouton, 1960. 194 pp., map.

Among the fifteenth century documents translated and commented on in this volume are a number which provide valuable information on the administration of the Ottoman silver mines and mints at Novo Brdo, Qaratova, Serez, Sidrekapsa Srebrenica, Skoplie and other localities. A few documents concern the striking of gold florins (e.g., no. 1) and of copper *pul* (no. 11), security measures for the delivery of new "aspres" to the provinces, etc. GCM

DAVIDOVICH, E. A. *The Enigmatic Musayyabī Ghitrīfī and Muḥammadi Dirhams* (From the History of Central Asian Coinage in the 9th-10th Centuries). Moscow, Oriental Literature Publishing House, 1960. 17 pp.

This paper, presented at the 25th International Congress of Orientalists in Moscow, deals with the difficult problem of the identification of the three named types of "Bukhārkhudāt" dirhems in Transoxiana. Basing

her opinion on literary, economic and hoard evidence the author concludes that the criteria for differentiation among the three are not in epigraphical or other typological characteristics but in metal content. They had "a different rate of exchange, the rate of the musayyabī dirhems being the highest, and that of the ghitrifī dirhems the lowest. The rate of each kind with respect to silver had been changing within two centuries but in the same direction, so that the difference in the rate of exchange of each kind remained. It was based on the different metal content of each of the three kinds. . . This difference must have been the decisive practical criterion in differentiating between the three kinds of coins." GCM

ILIESCU, OCTAVIAN. Monede tătărești din secolele XIII-XIV, găsite pe teritoriul Republicii Populare Române. Notă preliminară. (Tatar Coins from the XIIIth-XVth Centuries found in the Territory of the Rumanian People's Republic). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 3 (1960), pp. 263-274, illus., map. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 274-277.

Although numerous specimens have been found within the country's borders, insufficient attention has been given to the Tatar coins struck in Rumania by the Golden Horde and later by the Khanates. The present article is concerned with fifteen such finds made in Moldavia, Dobrudja, Oltenia and the Banat which consisted for the most part of silver dirhems issued by the Horde; their bronze fractional coinage is seldom encountered, being found only in Moldavia and Dobrudja, and even rarer are the coins issued by the sundry Khanates who emerged after the breaking up of the Horde.

An analysis of the circumstances which permitted the penetration of Tatar coinage into the territory of present-day Rumania leads to the conclusion that coins issued by the Golden Horde circulated widely in Moldavia, where, because of the Tatar-Mongol domination of the region, they represented for almost a century the current legal tender. Eloquent proof of this, notes the writer, can be seen in the bronze fractional coinage which they issued.

ILIESCU, OCTAVIAN. Un tezaur de aspri turcesti de la inceputul secolului al XVI-lea, găsit în București (Hoard of Turkish Aspers from the Beginning of the 16th Century Found at Bucarest). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 3 (1960), pp. 287-308, 2 pls. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 308-309.

From a hoard discovered some years ago (under undetermined circumstances) in the Militari quarter of Bucharest, fifteen aspers struck by Bajazet II (1481-1512) and five issued by Selim I (1512-1520) represent all the identified coins. A study of the hoard, which enabled the writer to formulate a number of conclusions regarding the issue of these pieces during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and the role which they played in the economy of Valachia during that period, also revealed its importance as a source for the history of Bucharest.

NAVASCUÉS, J. M. de. Los sueldos hispano-árabes. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 8 (1959), pp. 5-66, illus., pls. 1-13.



This is basically a detailed catalogue of the thirty-two Arab denars and fractions of Latin and bilingual type preserved in the collections of the *Museo Arqueológico Nacional* and the *Instituto de Valencia de Don Juan* in Madrid. The catalogue is accompanied by a thorough analysis and discussion of these emissions as a whole: problems of dating, fineness (grading by color only), metrology, inscriptions, place of minting, etc. Among the writer's conclusions are: (a) the first series consists of dinars only, the second of dinars and fractions of which the unit is bilingual and the fractions have Latin legends only; (b) the purely Latin dinars date from the 10th-12th indictions (93-95 H.); and the bilingual units and Latin fractions all from the year 98 H.; (c) the first series was struck at Seville, the second probably at Cordoba. Full reference is made to the earlier literature, including of course Walker's basic catalogue.

The inscriptions of every specimen in the catalogue are reproduced both in facsimile drawings and in transcription, and all the coins are illustrated photographically both at natural size and in enlargements of approximately four diameters. GCM

SCANLON, G. T. Leadership in the Qarmaṭian Sect. In: *Bulletin de l'Institut français d'Archéologie orientale*, Vol. 59 (1960), pp. 29-48, pl.

The writer makes full use of the important numismatic evidence in reconstructing the history of the Qarmaṭian branch of the Ismā'īlī sect in Baḥrain and Syria in the 4th c. of the Hijrah (10th c. A.D.). The remarkable coins in question were issued in the name of the *sādat al-ru'asā* or "Council of Leaders". GCM

STERN, S. M. The Coins of Thamal and of Other Governors of Tarsus. In: *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, Vol. 80, No. 3 (July-Sept., 1961), pp. 217-225, illus.

The writer identifies the name Thamal appearing on coins of Tarsus (*The Aegean and the Near East, Studies presented to Hetty Goldman*, N. Y., 1957, p. 311, no. 34) as that of Thamal al-Dulafi, frequently mentioned in the chronicles as commander of naval expeditions in 305, 306, 309 and 311 H., and governor of Tarsus between 311 and 320 H. Thamal's career is traced in detail, as are those of other governors of Tarsus in 'Abbāsīd, Tūlūnīd, Ikhshīdīd and Ḥamdānīd times. The numismatic evidence, wherever available, is cited in full. Coins of Ibn abi 'Īsa are assigned to the year 278 H. on the basis of information preserved in al-Mas'ūdi's *Murūj*. The article provides a valuable appendix to the history of Tarsus in early Islamic times. GCM

## AFRICA

PRIDMORE, F. Notes on Colonial Coins. The Cut Quarters of Dollars Counter-marked VR. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 69, No. 11 (Nov., 1961), pp. 242-243, illus.

It is suggested that the cut quarters of Spanish dollars stamped with the letters *VR* should properly be assigned to the West African colony of Gambia, and that they represent an attempt made by the colony to imitate the earlier *WR* crowned form of Sierra Leone. "The punch was possibly the local work of an Army regimental armourer, who, not having the tools or skill necessary for cutting a crown, restricted the design to the simple letters *VR*." BPS

PRIDMORE, F. Notes on Colonial Coins. The Mint Letter A. A new mint for the coinage of East Africa. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 69, No. 12 (Dec., 1961), pp. 265-267, illus.

In his *Colonial Coinages of British Africa* (London, 1950, p. 60) H. A. Parsons remarks that for the East African territories, some coins, marked *H*, were struck by the Birmingham mint, and that others, marked *KN*, were produced by the Kings Norton Metal Company of Birmingham; no mention is made of coins bearing the letter *A*. Pridmore points out that three mints undertook the Florin standard currency of 1920: London (no mint letter), Birmingham (mint letter *H*) and a Private Mint (mint letter *A*). "The private mint is new to English numismatics. It was Ackroyd & Best Ltd. Beacon Works, Morely, Leeds, and the coins struck at that mint bear their own identification mint letter *A* . . . this is found on the line of the ground below the centre of the lion in the same position as the mint letter *H* used by The Mint, Birmingham, Ltd." Examples of the respective letters are illustrated. BPS

## GEORGIA

DZHALAGANIIA, I. L. Anonimnye mongol'skie dirgemy chekanennye v Tbilici (30-40-ye gody XIII v.) (Anonymous Mongol Dirhems struck at Tiflis in the Thirties and Forties of the 13th Century). In: *Vestnik Gosudarstvennogo Muzeia Gruzii* . . . Vol. 19-B (1956), pp. 85-95, pl. In Georgian. With Russian Summary.

The coins struck in Georgia during the Mongol period represent an interesting and numerous group in Georgian numismatics. The first specimens from the period appear to be the anonymous Tiflis dirhems issued in the name of the "Great Khan" which depict a bow upon one side and the Sunnite symbol of faith upon the other. Although somewhat different in detail, a comparable coin, struck at Merv, can be seen in the Hermitage collection.

From his study of these Mongol dirhems the writer establishes three separate types: two, listed as *bow* and *six-pointed star*, bear the legend *Great Khan*, while the third, which depicts a horseman, is inscribed *Ulus Beg*. These circumstances, it is pointed out, suggest the possibility of tracing a succession of administrations in the early years of Mongol rule in Georgia.

## FAR EAST

BOWKER, H. F. Japanese Coins for Indonesia. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 11 (Nov., 1961), pp. 1500-1501, illus.

Illustrated and described are the aluminum one, five and ten sen pieces issued by the Japanese for use in Indonesia during World War II. BPS

MUSSER, D. L. Formosa Using New \$1 Coinage. In: *Coin World*, No. 78 (Oct. 13, 1961), pp. 1, 12, illus.

The new Taiwan one dollar coin, minted from an alloy of copper, nickel and zinc, as well as the paper currency newly issued in a vertical format, are illustrated and described. Also shown are three coins and five denominations of paper money previously issued by the Bank of Taiwan for Formosa. BPS

MUSSER, D. L. New Money in Nationalist China. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 12 (Dec., 1961), pp. 1667-1668, illus.

A new dollar coin, struck in connection with the fiftieth year of the Republic of China, was issued by the Central Bank of China through the branch offices of the Bank of Taiwan on Sept. 15th, 1961; also released by the latter bank were currency denominations of \$1.00 (horizontal format) and \$100.00 (vertical format). BPS

Pakistan Changes to Decimal Coinage System. In: *Coin World*, No. 83 (Nov. 17, 1961), p. 43.

Under the new decimal coinage system adopted by Pakistan on Jan. 1st, 1961 the currency unit of the rupee is divided into 100 paisa units. Eventually, denominations of one, five, ten, twenty-five, fifty and one hundred paisa will be issued and placed in circulation, although at present only one, five and ten paisa coins have been minted. Former coins of all denominations will remain in circulation and be accepted as legal tender until replaced by the new issues. BPS

REMICK, J. H. Two Die Varieties for 1935 Hong Kong 10c. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 69, No. 12 (Dec., 1961), p. 268.

Two distinct die varieties of the Hong Kong ten cent issue of 1935 are described; the differences occur mainly in the crown and lower right part of the robe. BPS

## INDIA

KARIM, ABDUL. *Corpus of the Muslim Coins of Bengal (down to A. D. 1538)*. Dacca, The Asiatic Society of Pakistan, 1960. 210 pp., 10 pls.

The study of the coinage of Bengal, states the author in his preface, has now reached a stage which necessitates a complete re-assessment of

its value in relation to the study of history. "C. R. Singhal's *Bibliography of the Indian Coins*, Vol. II, published by the Numismatic Society of India, serves as a good reference book but it fails to give any comprehensive idea of the Bengal coinage. [The present corpus] is an attempt to compile the results of the contribution of earlier numismatists and to make them readily available to scholars. The published coins have been recorded, the views of different scholars have been critically analysed, plates have been re-examined and the results thereof have been noted. Besides, 529 unpublished coins have been examined and recorded."

The corpus is presented in two parts, the first being devoted to an analysis of the types and the second to a study of the individual coins. The analysis includes both regal and Khilāfat titles, mint names, dates, references and classification (for which the *Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta*, Vol. II served as a guide). A select bibliography (pp. 198-202) is appended, together with an index of proper names, place names and denominations.

MacDOWALL, D. W. Eight Coins of Arakan from Sylhet. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 20 (1960), pp. 229-234, pl. 16.

"Through the generous gift of Mr. I. A. B. McNie, the British Museum has recently acquired eight silver coins with types of the Candara dynasty of Arakan (fourth-sixth century A.D.). They were originally part of a hoard of between thirty and forty coins of the same type discovered in an earthen pot in Sylhet, Eastern Pakistan, half a century ago. At the time of the find the coins passed into the hands of local people from whom Mr. McNie managed to recover these eight specimens." All are fully described and illustrated. They appear to bear the name of a single king and their inscriptions are all basically the same as the legend on the coin found at Sandoway in 1878, which Phayre read as *Yari Kriya*.

"The eight new coins. . . are different from previously published coins of Yarikriya in a number of ways, which enable us to indicate more precisely the relative place of Yarikriya in the general numismatic sequence; and this suggests that the coins of Yarikriya were struck not in the two centuries after the death of Ānandacandra, but in the century or so after the fall of the Candara dynasty (i.e. between the death of Dhrticandra and the time of Ānandacandra) in a distinct petty kingdom."

PRIDMORE, F. Notes on Colonial Coins. The Rupee of British India, 1874-1901. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 70, No. 1 (Jan., 1962), p. 7, illus.

By means of a table the writer presents a listing of the continuous, dated rupee series struck at the mints of Calcutta and Bombay during the above period, with mint mark and numbers struck given for each year. On the Calcutta issues, a small capital c appears on the shell ornament seen on the reverse design; Bombay is identified on the early strikings by a bead or small dot in the field above the shell ornament, and on later issues by a small B stamped either incuse or in relief on the stem of the reverse flower design.

BPS

## CENTRAL ASIA

GÖBL, R. Bericht über die numismatischen Forschungen auf dem Gebiet der Sasaniden, Kušān, Hephthaliten und Kidariten. In: *Congresso Internazionale di Numismatica*, [6th], Rome, 1961. Vol. 1. Relazioni, pp. 193-207.

A concise summary of work accomplished since 1948 and of the present state of studies in the fields indicated by the title, together with a valuable bibliography. GCM

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

CRISOLOGO, MENA. José Rizal in Numismatics. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 12 (Dec., 1961), pp. 1635-1652, illus.

Forty-seven specimens of coins, medals and badges struck in commemoration of José Rizal, Philippine scholar, patriot and martyr, are illustrated and described. BPS

## TOKENS

[BEVERLEY, J. A.]. Church Tokens Leaden Footprints. In: *Coin World*, No. 81 (Nov. 3, 1961), pp. 18, 32, illus.

In the text of an address recently delivered before members of the coin club of Austin (Texas) the author traces in considerable detail the history of the communion and other tokens used by various churches throughout several centuries. These pieces appear to have developed from the tesserae used in Roman and Byzantine times, and are known to have been in use in Europe as early as 1560. From there they were taken by Reformed Christians to countries such as India, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the United States. Extant specimens frequently show a high degree of workmanship, as if professionally made, while others are crude in form as if made by Elders or other unskilled members of a church. Several pieces are illustrated. BPS

CRUSY, J. E. and R. L. MATHOT. Roaring Days of Klondike Recalled with Dawson Token. In: *Coin World*, No. 81 (Nov. 3, 1961), p. 12, illus.

During the prosperous times enjoyed by Dawson City (Yukon) at the turn of the century, a 12½ cent token was issued by the B & F tobacco shop for the purpose of making change on purchases of less than one quarter of a dollar. The piece, erroneously engraved *B & M • DAWSON*, is illustrated, together with the shop from which it was issued. BPS

DREWING, C. J. The Wood Burners. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 12 (Dec., 1961), pp. 1653-1658, illus.

Very little is known of the so-called "cordwood tokens" used in connection with wood-burning locomotives during the early days of American railroads. The writer quotes an article, published in the *Indiana Historical Bulletin* (Vol. 18, No. 81, August, 1941) which states that such tokens were used by railroad engineers in payment for cordwood fuel taken on at various points and were later redeemed by railroad companies through established banks; they are described as about the size of a nickel, or slightly larger, and were issued in denominations of cord, half-cord and quarter-cord. Specimens are contained in the collections of the Carnegie Museum (Pittsburgh, Pa.) and the Crestline Historical Museum (Crestline, Ohio). The article includes a tentative listing of these little-known pieces and illustration of five specimens. BPS

HUGHES, B. H. Sutler, His Script Colorful. In: *Coin World*, No. 88 (Dec. 22, 1961), p. 16, illus.

During the period of the American Civil War, civilian merchants known as sutlers were attached to military units, their job being to keep personnel supplied with articles (other than those included in army rations) which were considered necessary to everyday living. To facilitate purchases, and to ease the shortage of small change in the various camps in which the sutlers operated, tokens were struck by a number of private firms in cities such as Chicago, Cincinnati and Baltimore. They are known in a variety of forms—brass, copper, nickel, bronze, German silver, white metal and lead—and in denominations ranging between one and five dollars. Paper tokens, frequently referred to as "scrip," often display a considerable amount of artistic effort; they are found in denominations ranging from two cents up to two dollars, with an occasional issue as high as five dollars. Illustrated is a note good for ten cents in trade which bears the name of J. R. Bostwick, a sutler attached to Scott's Nine Hundred United States Cavalry. BPS

JEWELL, RAY. Australiana: Surcharges—Additions. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 12, No. 2 (April, 1961), p. 42.

Two specimens of the Andrews 527 token, without the usual Dalton surcharge, were recently located by the writer in the United States. They show an advanced condition of the major die break above the word LETTER on the reverse, indicating that they were struck at a later date. BPS

SEABY, H. A., ed. *British Copper Coins and Their Values. Part 2. Tokens*. London, B. A. Seaby Ltd., 1961. [109-236] pp., illus.

Tokens issued by the respective counties of the British Isles are listed in separate sections covering the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; line drawing illustrations are used throughout the work, and the arrangement, by county, includes indication of value for all specimens listed. Each section is prefaced by an historical introduction

to the period covered. Other useful material (pp. 112-114) includes a brief bibliography, notes on the nature of token coinage, and information relating to value and condition. HK

STEWART, R. G. Australiana—More on the Cole's Checks. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 12, No. 2 (April, 1961), p. 46.

Additional varieties, listed by Chitty numbers, supplement J. Hunt Deacon's article on the above pieces which was published in the October (1960) issue of the *ANJ* (Vol. 11, No. 4, p. 26). BPS

## MEDALS

ABRAMISHVILI, T. I. Medal 1783 goda v oznamenovanie zakliucheniiia traktata mezhdu Rossiei i Gruzii (A 1783 Medal in Commemoration of the Conclusion of a Treaty between Russia and Georgia). In: *Vestnik Gosudarstvennogo Muzeia Gruzii* . . . Vol. 20-B (1959), pp. 251-258 pl. In Georgian. With Russian Summary.

In discussing the above medal, a specimen of which is contained in the numismatic collection of the National Museum of Georgia, the writer notes how little known are this and similar pieces which commemorate important events in Georgian history

BELL, F. The Medal to John Lilburne (M. I. 1649/3). In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 523 (Dec., 1961), pp. 467-468, illus.

H. N. Brailsford's recently published book, *The Levellers and the English Revolution* (London, The Cresset Press, 1961) gives much interesting information on the life and times of John Lilburne, seditionist and member of the Leveller party. During England's period of civil unrest in the mid-seventeenth century Lilburne was arrested and brought to trial for accusing Cromwell and his fellow Grandees of being opportunists whose chief aim was power and domination for themselves. At the end of one hour, the appointed jury pronounced the prisoner innocent of any charges of treason, at which "the multitude of those present gave a loud and unanimous shout as is believed was never heard in Guildhall, which lasted for about half an hour without intermission." In honor of the popular (and at that time, courageous) verdict the Leveller party sponsored the issue of a medal bearing on one side the names of the twelve jurors and on the other a portrait of Lilburne. A line drawing illustrating the piece was taken from *The Medallic History of England to the Revolution* (London, 1790). BPS

BERNSTRÖM, JOHN and BENGT RAPP. *Paysages de France—Franska landskap 1830-1900*. Stockholm, Galerie Rapp, 1960. 23 pp., illus.

In Chapter I (pp. 3-6) Bernström discusses the principles which guided the organizers of the famous *Salon de Paris* art exhibitions in their distribution of the coveted and highly esteemed prize medals. The number

awarded annually is shown to have varied considerably between 1849 and 1893. Included in the article is a listing of the various classes of awards, as well as an illustration of a gold medal of the third class (engraved by Dupuis) which was awarded to the Swedish painter Anders Zorn (1860-1920). LL

BOLTSHAUSER, HANS. Die erste Medaille auf Ludwig Spohr. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 41 (July, 1961), p. 12, illus.

The number of great musicians for whom no commemorative medals have been struck is greater than it should be. Ludwig Spohr (1784-1859), composer, performer, and eventually *Hofkapellmeister* at Kassel, was honored for the first time in 1960 with a medal struck by the firm of Hoffstätter in Bonn from a design engraved by Joseph Kapetz. The piece is illustrated. DR

Dos medallas conmemorativas a Francisco Villa. In: *Boletín de la Sociedad Numismática de México*, No. 30 (Jan.-March, 1961), p. 3, illus. With English Translation.

Two medals recently struck in commemoration of Francisco Villa are fully described and illustrated. The first, designed and executed by Lorenzo Rafael, shows on the obverse the national coat of arms as it appeared during the revolutionary period; an inscription, around the edge, reads: DIVISION DEL NORTE—1960; the reverse bears an effigy of General Villa. The second medal, designed by Ernesto Tamariz and depicting the general on horseback, is inscribed EL CENTAURO DEL NORTE 1913-1960 (obv.); the reverse legends read: CIUDAD JUAREZ-TIERRA BLANCA-TORREON-ZACATECAS and (in the exergue) VIVA VILLA. The design on the reverse depicts a charge made by the *Dorados*, Villa's cavalry.

Due alte distinzioni numismatiche al barone Ulrich-Bansa. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Vol. 62 (1960), pp. 165-170.

Two high numismatic honors have been conferred upon Baron Ulrich-Bansa, the distinguished numismatist and president of the *Società Numismatica Italiana*: the 1959 medal of the Royal Numismatic Society (London) and the American Numismatic Society's Huntington Medal, awarded in 1960. Included in the above report are the relevant parts of the respective citations (translated into Italian) and the letters of acceptance written by the recipient.

FERRARI, J. N., J. M. GONZALES CONDE and H. A. SANCHEZ CABALLERO, eds. *La Revolución de Mayo en la medalla*. Buenos Aires, Asociacion Numismática Argentina, 1960. 878 pp., illus., pls.

No episode in Argentinian history, it is pointed out, has directly or indirectly inspired the issue of a larger number of medals than the *Revolución de Mayo* of May 25, 1810, an event which paved the way for that country's ultimate independence. More than one thousand such pieces are included in the above descriptive catalogue. Part one deals



with those directly connected with the events of the revolution, part two concerns those relating to the nine members of the first *Junta*, while part three, which contains various indices, is tantamount to a classification of the specimens listed and described. Each catalogue entry includes full description of obverse and reverse (and illustration whenever possible), the specifications of the metal and other material used in the process of manufacture, dimensions, weight, and the name of the artist or engraver.

FORTON, RENÉ. La médaille de Charles-Auguste, grand duc de Saxe, oeuvre de Bertrand Andrieu. In: *Bulletin et Mémoires de la Société Archéologique de Bordeaux*, Vol. 60 (1960), pp. 83-89, pl.

The writer describes a medal of Charles-Auguste, executed by Andrieu from an original plaster medallion, the work of Leonhard Posch. From his study of the Goethe correspondence and medals preserved in the Goethe National Museum at Weimar, Forton agrees that the writings of both Voigt and Goethe were consulted by the medallist in drafting the Latin inscription used. The gold specimen described is one of 697 issued by the Paris mint (in gold, silver and bronze) during September, 1816. JV

GAMBERINI di SCARFÈA, CESARE. Medaglia clandestina dei patrioti francesi fraterni amici della Seconda Repubblica Romana. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 12, No. 4 (April, 1961), p. 53, illus.

Fully described and illustrated is a clandestine bronze medal (diameter, 45 mm., weight, 48 gr.), issued by French patriots sympathetic to the aims and aspirations of the Second Roman Republic (1849); the obverse bears the legends *Elle fut tuée par ses frères* and *30 Juillet 1849: République Romaine*; an elaborate tomb, flanked by two lions, is seen on the reverse, with cursive inscription reading *Tombeau de ses ancêtres*. In discussing the medal in the light of the historical background against which it was issued the writer states that it is believed to be unique in expressing the resentment of the French opposition to the official policy of the French government.

HERNMARCK, CARL. Emalj och fajans i Kungl. Vetenskaps-societetens ägo. In: *Kungl. Vetenskaps-societetens Årsbok 1960 (Uppsala, 1960)*, pp. 139-144, illus.

The Royal [Swedish] Society of Sciences possesses a small enamel portrait medallion (illustrated), executed in relief, which depicts Frederick of Sweden (reigned, 1720-51). It is the work of the German artist C. C. Hunger, who had worked in Dresden, Vienna and Venice before coming to Sweden in 1729 to take over a supervisory post at the porcelain factory newly established in Rörstrand. Hunger's ability proved to be somewhat less than he had led the factory owners to believe, however, and he was relieved of his position in 1733. The above medallion, and others of the same type (one, depicting the Swedish numismatist Keder, is also illustrated), are modeled on copper and were no doubt made during his stay in Sweden. LL

HUSZÁR, LAJOS. Az esztergomi bazilika emlékérméi. In: *Esztergomi Múzeumok Evkönyve*, No. 6, pp. 81-88, illus. With French Summary.

Four types of medals were issued in commemoration of the dedication of the Basilica at Esztergom on August 31, 1856. One was the official medal, designed by Karl Radnitzky and struck in Vienna at the instigation of the ordinary. Another was of a popular nature and was issued by order of the primate for distribution to the faithful; its obverse bears an inferior reproduction of the Basilica as depicted by Radnitzky on the official medal. The remaining two pieces were both privately issued. One was the work of an unknown designer and was struck in Vienna; the other, engraved by Philip Wachtler of Pest, shows on the reverse a representation of the Basilica based on a lithograph of Viennese origin dated 1856.

HUSZÁR, LAJOS. Mayer Elek Éremvéső Művei (Medallic Works of Elek Mayer). In: *Művészettörténeti Értesítő*, Vol. 3 (1960), pp. 231-236, illus., 2 pls.

Included in this discussion of the work of the medallist Elek Mayer (1840-1919) is a descriptive catalogue of twenty-five medals. Several of his more distinctive pieces are illustrated.

LANZL, HELMUT. Dr. Josef von Bergmann-Medaille. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 12, No. 5 (1961), p. 41, illus.

A recently struck silver medal, here described and illustrated, commemorates Dr. Josef von Bergmann, best known in numismatic circles as curator (and subsequently director) of the Vienna Coin Cabinet (1828-1872). The medal is the work of Hans Kötténstorfer, chief engraver at the Vienna Mint, and is based on the portrait which appears on an earlier die engraved by Anton Scharff. HG

Lincoln Inaugural Medal to Kennedy. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 11 (Nov., 1961), pp. 1509-1510, illus.

At a ceremony held in the White House on Sept. 6, President Kennedy was presented with a gold specimen of the Lincoln Inaugural Anniversary Medal, engraved by Gene Becker of Chicago. It was modeled on the 1861 medal executed by F. B. Smith of Smith & Hartman (New York), the original of which forms part of the Ralph E. Becker collection of political Americana now housed in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. BPS

Lost Wax Process for Gettysburg Medals. In: *Coin World*, No. 82 (Nov. 10, 1961), p. 16, illus.

Illustrated and described is a medal to be issued by the Gettysburg Numismatic Society in commemoration of the Battle of Gettysburg. It will be limited to 3500 silver and 25 platinum specimens, each of which will be accompanied by a brochure describing the time-honored process

used in the casting. Obverse of the medal, designed by Duane W. Eichholz, will depict the Book of Time at the High Water Mark monument as it appears today on the Gettysburg battlefield; the reverse, designed by Norman L. Annis, will portray troops of the North and South at the end of Pickett's Charge. BPS

Medaglie commemorative del Primo Centenario dell'Unità d'Italia. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 12, No. 5 (May, 1961), p. 65, illus.

Three medals issued in commemoration of the centenary of Italian unity are described and illustrated. The first, sponsored by the National Committee appointed to organize the celebration, was designed and executed by Piero Giampaoli; the remaining two, both of which were issued by the firm of *Lo. Stab. F.lli Lorioli* of Milan, were the respective works of Omero Paladino Orlandini and the medallist Costantino Affer.

Medal Given to President. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 11 (Nov., 1961), pp. 3150-3151, illus.

A similar report of the ceremonies attending the presentation of the above [Lincoln Inaugural Anniversary] medal to President Kennedy, which appeared in *The Numismatist* (Vol. 74, No. 11, Nov., 1961, pp. 1509-10, illus.), will be found abstracted elsewhere in this issue.

Medalla conmemorativa de numismatica de los Reyes Catolicos edita en junio de 1961, por el Circulo Filatelico y Numismatico, Barcelona In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 12, No. 6 (June, 1961), p. 82, illus.

Fully described and illustrated is the medal issued by the *Circulo Filatelico y Numismatico* of Barcelona (June, 1961) in commemoration of the Catholic sovereigns Ferdinand and Isabella; it was struck in silver and copper by the firm of Talleres Vallmitjana (Barcelona) from a design executed by Francisco Socías March.

Mission Medals Being Executed. In: *Coin World*, No. 81 (Nov. 3, 1961), p. 47, illus.

The first of a series of medals designed to commemorate the twenty-two California Missions constructed along El Camino Real has been struck by the Medallie Art Company (New York). Its design, executed by Maria Altobelli Abondolo, depicts the Spanish missionary Fray Junipero Serra on the obverse, and on the reverse, the old Mission Trail. BPS

NASTER, PAUL. Les médailles italiennes d'Adrien VI. In: *Scrinium Lovaniense. Mélanges Historiques Étienne van Cauwenbergh* (Louvain, 1961), pp. 372-380, 3 pls.

Whether of large or small module, the Italian medals of Pope Adrian VI can be divided into two distinct groups according to a scheme proposed by the writer (p. 379). On the basis of their striking and engraving they may be dated to the late sixteenth century—some have already been attributed to G. Paladino, an engraver of that period—but the style

of the medals is still that of Renaissance, without any of the baroque elements.

NATHORST-BÖÖS, ERNST. Timmermansordens mynt- och medaljsamling. In: *Timmermansorden 1761-1961. Minneskrift* (Stockholm, 1960), pp. 56-57, illus.

Describes the coin and medal collection and exhibition of the [Swedish] Order of Carpenters, of which the writer is curator. Illustrations of the exhibition room and of two medals (one, by Pisano, depicting the famous Filippo-Maria Visconti, duke of Milan) are included. LL

New Washington Medal Released. In: *Coin World*, No. 86 (Dec. 8, 1961), p. 1, illus.

Officials of Presidential Art Medals Inc. (Englewood, Ohio) have announced their issue of the Washington medal, the third in the current series of presidential medals. Together with the previously issued Lincoln and Kennedy medals it forms part of a planned program in which three or four pieces will be struck each year until all presidents are represented. Designer of the Washington medal was the well known sculptor Ralph J. Menconi. BPS

OBERMAJER, JAROSLAV. Neobvyklá morová medaile (An Unusual Plague Medal). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 7 (1960), pp. 48-49, illus. With German Summary.

An unusual, uniface silver plague medal which the writer describes and illustrates is inscribed with the prayer of Pope Zacharias (741-752) and is believed to date from the late sixteenth or early seventeenth century, a period marked by numerous epidemics. It also represents the only known use of the above prayer as a medal motif. Two mistakes which appear in the legend are attributed to the fact that the maker of the amulet lacked some of the necessary letters and was obliged to substitute hand engraved specimens.

Recent Commemorative Medals. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 12 (April, 1961), p. 1680, illus.

Two medals, recently issued by Heraldic Art (Cleveland, Ohio) in commemoration of Kansas statehood and the Civil War centennial, are fully described and illustrated. BPS

ROSENTHAL, F. S. Medals Outline Historic Events. Biography of Napoleon Illustrated by Medals. In: *Coin World*, No. 83 (Nov. 17, 1961), pp. 16, 18, illus.

It is doubtful whether any medals record a person's life, accomplishments, and the events which he influenced as faithfully as do those of Napoleon Bonaparte; virtually his entire career may be illustrated by medals issued in France and other countries, not only during the emperor's lifetime but also in later years after the total impact of his rise, accomplishments and fall had been fully realized. Included in the above article,

which records various highlights of the Napoleonic period, are illustrations of thirty-five medals relating to events and personages of historical importance. BPS

Saint Patrick Medal. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 12 (Dec., 1961), p. 1682, illus.

The latest issue in the Educoin medal series, a Saint Patrick medal, is illustrated. In addition to twenty-six presentation pieces, 2,900 specimens have been struck in ten gauge, .999 fine silver. The issue of a limited number of platinum specimens is under consideration, but in no case will more than nine be produced. BPS

SAPORI, FRANCESCO. Medaglie e medaglisti italiani d'oggi. In: *Médailles*, Vol. 24, No. 1 (July, 1961), pp. 2-5, illus. With French Translation.

A review of contemporary Italian medals and medallists, in which the author notes the principal characteristics seen in the work of G. Romagnoli, C. Merzagora, R. Brozzi, P. Morbiducci, F. Giannone, L. Mercante, G. Pirrone, T. Bertolino, O. Taddeini, G. Verginelli, B. More-scalchi, F. Papi, E. Calvelli, F. Sgarlata and G. Veroi. Seven distinctive medals are illustrated: Saint Luke (Giuseppe Romagnoli), Narcissus (Publio Morbiducci), Leda with the Swan (Francesco Giannone), the Horsemen of the Apocalypse (L. Mercante), Homage to Dali (Guisepppe Pirrone), *La Festa* (Orlando P. Orlandini) and *Tempio del Cielo* (Pietro Giampaoli).

La seconda medaglia annuale di Giovanni XXIII. In: *Numismatica*, N. S., Vol. 1, No. 3 (Sept.-Dec., 1960), p. 154, illus.

The second annual medal of Pope John XXIII, the last such piece to be designed and executed by the distinguished medallist Aurelio Mistruzzi, shows an obverse effigy of the pontiff f.r.; the reverse depicts one of the most solemn liturgical ceremonies, namely, the consecration of fourteen bishops, representing many different races and parts of the world, which took place in 1960.

SOININEN, GUNNAR. Suomen Lääkärimitaleista. In: *Eripainos Helsingin Lääkärilehti*, No. 3 (1953), pp. 54-62, illus.

Description, illustration, and notes on the artists concerned are given in connection with the various medals struck (or cast) in Finland in honor of Finnish surgeons. LL

Statehood Medals to be issued by Ohio, North Carolina Firms. In: *Coin World*, No. 88 (Dec. 22, 1961), p. 2, illus.

A new series of medals honoring each of the United States has been announced by Capitol Medals of High Point, N. C.; the series will be struck in limited, serially numbered quantities in silver, platinum, bronze and aluminum and will begin with a medal honoring the state of Florida.

A similar Statehood Art Medal series is announced by officials of Presidential Art Medals, Inc. (Englewood, Ohio), all issues of which will be struck by the Medallic Art Company of New York. The first in the series will honor the state of Ohio and is the work of the noted sculptor Ralph J. Menconi. Each medal will depict a prominent native citizen of the state commemorated and will show on the reverse the state seal. BPS

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. Medaljören Henri François Brandt. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 2 (Feb., 1961), pp. 21-23, illus.

Included in this short survey of the life and work of the Swiss medallist Henri François Brandt are description and illustration of a hitherto unknown striking, in lead, for a medal bearing the portrait of King Oscar I of Sweden. Born in Switzerland in 1789, Brandt died in Berlin at the age of fifty-six while holding the office of First Engraver of Coins and Medals at the Berlin Royal Mint. LL

Uncle Sam Medal Released. In: *Coin World*, No. 85 (Dec. 1, 1961), p. 10, illus.

A medal recently released by Homer C. Platt of Manchester (Iowa) commemorates the 150th anniversary of the United States' adoption of the "Uncle Sam" caricature as a national symbol. Established in Troy, New York, in 1812, the symbol originated with Uncle Sam Wilson, a patriotic merchant who served as an inspector and provisioner under contract with the Army of young America. BPS

WEISSBUCH, E. N. Richard Jordan Gatling: The Right Man; The Wrong Medal. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 12 (Dec., 1961), pp. 3195-3197, illus.

During a life-time devoted to peaceful pursuits, Richard Jordan Gatling (1818-1903) invented, patented and manufactured a variety of agricultural implements and machines which brought him international recognition. The writer sees as ironical the fact that a recently issued medal commemorates his only warlike invention—the Gatling rapid-fire gun, forerunner of the modern machine gun—whose power, the inventor thought, would be the strongest possible deterrent to future wars. BPS

## PAPER MONEY

ALLEN, H. D. Allied Military Notes of World War II. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 12, No. 2 (April, 1961), p. 43.

In an article reprinted from the *Canadian Numismatic Digest*, published in Montreal (1960) on the occasion of Canada's National Coin Week, Allen describes five popular series of invasion currency used by allied troops in Italy, France, Austria, Germany and Japan respectively. BPS

ALLEN, H. D. The British Guiana Bank (1836-1914). In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 11 (Nov., 1961), pp. 2886-2888, illus.

During its period of operation, 1836-1914, notes in denominations of five, twenty and one hundred dollars were issued by the above bank, whose history the writer outlines. Cancelled specimens of these notes are now preserved at the Head Office of the Royal Bank of Canada, with which the British Guiana Bank merged in 1914. BPS

ALLEN, H. D. Nationalist Currencies Multiply. In: *Coin World*, No. 87 (Dec. 15, 1961), pp. 12, 14, illus.

The present great increase in nationalist currencies has produced what the writer describes as a complexity of units unparalleled in the age of modern nations. The printing of bank notes, however, is an art so specialized that relatively few countries attempt to do their own work, and the student of paper money soon encounters "interesting variations on sameness—a study of how relatively basic designs of a handful of printing firms are adapted to the tastes of a hundred and more nations." Among the leading producers of paper currency for their own and foreign markets are the United States, Britain and Russia, with Canada cited as an outstanding issuer of privately printed notes. Fifteen specimens are illustrated. BPS

ALLEN, H. D. Reversible Banknotes for U. S.? In: *Coin World*, No. 86 (Dec. 8, 1961), p. 3, illus.

Reversible bank notes, the invention of Rene Laflamme, a pharmacist of Hull, Quebec, made their first appearance earlier this year as one dollar notes issued on the mythical "Bank of Cadana." The design was submitted for the consideration of Canada's Central Bank. A similar type of United States currency which Laflamme now proposes incorporates into its design the American flag, eagle, and the Statue of Liberty. One thousand sets of the suggested currency have been dispatched from the Ottawa area, addressed to President Kennedy, various government officials, and to some five hundred editors in the United States and Canada. The five-dollar "denomination" is illustrated. BPS

Banknotes Barometer for State of Affairs in Many Countries. In: *Coin World*, No. 86 (Dec. 8, 1961), p. 80, illus.

Specific examples of the way in which a country's weakened financial status can be reflected in its paper currency are seen in various notes issued by Brazil, Bolivia and Argentina during periods of inflation. BPS

BERGMAN, W. Mafeking Siege Notes. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 522 (Nov., 1961), pp. 425-426.

At the time of the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902) emergency currency in denominations of 1/-, 2/-, 3/-, 10/- and £1 was issued under the authorization of Lord Robert Baden Powell, commander of the Rhodesian forces

during the siege of Mafeking. The writer describes the manufacture and appearance of the siege currency, with mention of the varieties existing in the lower denominations and indication of rare issues. BPS

BLANCHARD, JULIAN. Paper Money Potential Broad Field. In: *Coin World*, No. 86 (Dec. 8, 1961), pp. 12, 14, 16, illus.

A reprint of an article which originally appeared in *The Essay-Proof Journal* (1944), in which the writer draws parallels between philately and numismatics and suggests various ways in which the collecting of paper money can develop into a field of wide and varied interests for stamp collectors. BPS

Bureau Composed of Experts: Workmanship High at Low Cost. In: *Coin World*, No. 86 (Dec. 8, 1961), pp. 44, 48, illus.

The story of the manufacture of a new die at the United States Bureau of Printing and Engraving (Washington, D. C.) is told in illustration of the way in which the handiwork of expert artists and steel engravers is combined in the production of currency and other imprints. Also mentioned is an electrolytic process for duplicating plates which has been developed in the Bureau. BPS

ELLSWORTH, CHARLES. Swedish Bank Notes. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 11 (Nov., 1961), pp. 1475-1480, illus.

A brief history of the bank notes issued by Sweden's *Riksbank* and *Palmstruch Bank*, including biographical notes on Johan Palmstruch and illustrations of six specimens. BPS

FELDMAN, A. R. Irish Revolutionists Issue Freedom Bonds. In: *Coin World*, No. 88 (Dec. 22, 1961), p. 56, illus.

Following a convention held in Pittsburgh in 1865, bonds in denominations of 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500 dollars were issued and sold by the Fenian Brotherhood (the American branch of the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood) in support of the movement for Irish freedom; but charges of a mis-handling of funds were levelled, and the issue was ultimately declared null and void. On being elected President of the Irish Republic, De Valera announced that he regarded the settling of the affair as a debt of honor and offered to redeem the voided bonds for the new bonds of the Republic. Few people accepted the offer, however, evidently preferring to retain the cancelled bonds as relics. The five dollar issue is illustrated. BPS

GALSTER, GEORG. Papirpenge. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 5 (May, 1961), pp. 113-117.

Galster reviews A. Platbärzdis' recent work, *Sveriges första banksedlar. Stockholms Bancos sedelutgivning 1661-1668* (published in Stockholm,



1960) and at the same time offers a brief survey of bank-note collecting in Denmark and Sweden, which, as in other countries, was a comparatively late development. LL

HABREKORN, RAYMOND. Les papiers-monnaie de Lyon de la collection Claudius Côte. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 5 (May, 1961), pp. 57-59.

Describes in brief the contents of the *Petit Album* of the late Claudius Côte, now in the collection of the *Cabinet des Médailles*. It contains necessity paper money issued and used at Lyons during the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries in times of severe shortage of fractional currency.

HUGHES, B. H. Bank Note Golden Age Magnificent. In: *Coin World*, No. 86 (Dec. 8, 1961), pp. 18, 20, illus.

An outline of the early history of United States bank note engraving, including illustration of number of vignettes, mention of several of the best known engravers, and a list of firms which operated between 1770 and 1881. One of the principal reasons for the elaborate designs used on the early currency is said to be their adoption as a means of combating the widespread activities of counterfeiters. BPS

HUGHES, B. H. Fare Ticket Currency Clever Oddity. In: *Coin World*, No. 87 (Dec. 15, 1961), p. 40, illus.

Illustrated are three specimens of the fare tickets made by the American Bank Note Company for the use of the South Carolina Railroad Company in 1873. Although their use as currency was officially illegal, contemporary newspaper accounts report that the tickets were readily accepted by the public, merchants and banks as a circulating medium of exchange. BPS

KELLER, ARNOLD. *Das Notgeld der deutschen Inflation 1923*. Vol. 6 Oberammergau-Soltau. Berlin-Wittenau, 1961. [761-922] pp.

Because of widespread inflation during the years following World War I Germany was unable to fulfill the demand for paper money, with the result that communities, private firms and industrial concerns issued emergency notes in their efforts to keep business alive. Continuing his catalogue of this emergency currency, the author now lists, in alphabetical order, some 815 entries in the Oberammergau-Soltau group; descriptions include date, denomination, issuing agency and present market value.

KUPA, MIHÁLY, ed. *Kétszázéves a hazai papírérték (1760-1960)*. Összeallította. Budapest, 1960. 58 pp.

A compilation of eight separate articles relating to the history, design, technical processes and various ramifications of the paper money issued

in Hungary during the above period, to which is appended a bibliography of seventy-five titles jointly compiled by Béla Ambrus and the editor.

LINDGREN, TORGNÝ. Militär sedelutgivning i Göteborg. Ett hittills obeaktat slag av "valutor." In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 3 (March, 1961), pp. 41-43.

During the Swedish inflation of the early 1760's a shortage of copper coins forced many merchants and private individuals to issue their own paper money, known as *valutor*; such currency was eventually forbidden by a Royal Decree dated October 22, 1766. A contemporary newspaper notice, which the writer reprints, shows that private currency of this type was issued at the fortress of Nya Älvsborg, near Gothenburg, in 1763, although no specimens are known to have been preserved. LL

MUSSER, D. L. Chile Adopts New Unit; To Safeguard Currency. In: *Coin World*, No. 87 (Dec. 15, 1961), p. 33, illus.

Beginning on Jan. 1, 1960 a new monetary unit, the escudo, was introduced in Chile to replace the former, much inflated peso currency. The changeover began with a transitional period during which peso notes were overprinted with their new values in centesimos and escudos, but after a period of two years is still uncompleted; thus three distinct forms of currency—peso, escudo and transitional—are at present circulating within the country. A complete listing of denominations is given, together with illustration of specimens from each of the three series. BPS

NARBETH, COLIN. Cost Low in Assembling Collection of Paper Money. In: *Coin World*, No. 86 (Dec. 8, 1961), p. 66.

Besides being a sound investment ("few hobbies offer such a possibility of value-increase") the collecting of paper money is described as relatively inexpensive when compared with coins or stamps. In addition, the field offers wide possibilities to anyone whose interests lean towards research, art or economic history. BPS

NEWMAN, E. P. Historic Printing Plate Located. In: *Coin World*, No. 86 (Dec. 8, 1961), pp. 10, 16, illus.

A copper printing plate in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia) is identified as an engraved plate made for the manufacture of counterfeit specimens of the \$7 denomination of Continental Currency. In addition to defining and illustrating the differences between the genuine and false notes the writer includes, for the benefit of collectors, a revised, descriptive listing of known counterfeits in the Continental series. BPS

PIRIE, ANTHONY. *Operation Bernhard. The Greatest Forgery of All Time*. London, Cassell, 1961. 236 pp., illus.

The forgery to which the above title alludes concerns the attempt made by the Nazis to undermine the British economy during World War II with a gigantic issue of counterfeit Bank of England notes—a scheme which was thwarted in its final stages by Britain's issue of an entirely new currency. In what appears as a painstaking effort made to reconstruct the details of the ambitious plot the writer offers a comprehensive record of what he describes as "almost wholly attested fact," to which are added imaginative reconstructions of other known but unrecorded events. Among the illustrations are portraits of Nazi officials connected with the operation (including Bernhard Krüger, for whom it was named), diagrams of the Sachsenhauser concentration camp in which the work was carried out, and photographs of post-war operations in which bundles of the counterfeit notes were salvaged from the bed of the *Toplitzsee* (Austria). A useful bibliography is given on p. 229. BPS

ROSENTHAL, FRED. Ohio Banking Charters Granted as one of First Official Acts. In: *Coin World*, No. 88 (Dec. 22, 1961), p. 44.

Under the title *Early Ohio Currency* this article appeared in the January (1958) issue of *The Numismatist* (Vol. 71, No. 1, pp. 26-28). For abstract see *NL*, No. 43 (April, 1958, p. 210).

SCHELL, F. R. New Collectors Find Many Rewards. In: *Coin World*, No. 86 (Dec. 8, 1961), pp. 76, 78, illus.

One reason for the popularity of United States paper money among collectors is the fact that all currency issued since 1861 has retained its validity. Another is that methods of collecting are legion. "Unlike the coins of our early period (1793-1900), currency is replete with serial numbers, signatures, designs, historical significance, denominations and dates." BPS

SINGER, J. D. Racine Man World Authority on Asian, Military Currency Issues. In: *Coin World*, No. 87 (Dec. 15, 1961), p. 68, illus.

The author describes the numerous occupation and military currencies printed by the Japanese for use in China, Korea, Hong Kong, Siam, Burma, Malaya, the Philippines, Netherlands East Indies, the Aleutian Islands, etc., with illustration of eight specimens. After the occupation of Japan by the Allied Forces at the end of World War II, whatever records pertaining to these currencies that had not been destroyed by the Japanese were confiscated by the Allied Military Government. The high quality of the engraving on many of the issues is seen by the writer as an indication that the Japanese anticipated a considerable amount of counterfeiting, particularly in the areas of China, Malaya and the Philippine Islands. BPS

SLABAUGH, A. R. L. Prang. The Christmas Card Maker Who Printed Paper Money. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 12 (Dec., 1961), pp. 3177-3180, illus.

The Civil War proved a boon to Louis Prang, a German-born designer and engraver who emigrated to the United States in 1848 and after settling in Boston operated a lithographing business in partnership with Julius Mayer. During the period 1862-69 the firm printed small denominations of fractional currency for a number of firms in the New England area, many of which bore the portraits of famous generals of the time; an illustrated ten cent issue, printed for C. S. Seaver of Barton's Landing, Vermont shows the portrait of General Banks. Fractional scrip was also issued by Prang for his firm's own use, and is known in denominations of 3, 4, 5 and 25 cents.

BPS

SMEDLEY, GLENN. Counterfeit Notes Launched Detective. In: *Coin World*, No. 88 (Dec. 22, 1961), p. 14, illus.

Allan Pinkerton, the son of a Glasgow police sergeant, emigrated to the United States in 1843 and established a cooperage business at Dundee, Illinois. While there, information which he was able to supply to the local sheriff (through his accidental discovery of a counterfeiting hideout) led to the exposure and arrest of counterfeiters in the area—and indirectly to the beginning of Pinkerton's career as a detective. In 1850 he left Dundee to join the Chicago Police Force, and shortly thereafter was persuaded by a group of railroad officials to establish the private detective agency which still bears his name.

BPS

SMEDLEY, G. B. Landseer Paintings Used on Money. In: *Coin World*, No. 86 (Dec. 8, 1961), pp. 33, 58, illus.

This article appeared earlier in *The Essay-Proof Journal* (Vol. 16, No. 2, 1959, pp. 51-61, illus.) and in *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine* (Vol. 25, No. 11, 1959, pp. 2698-2708, illus.). For abstract see *NL* No. 50 (January, 1960, p. 72).

SMEDLEY, G. B. Techniques on How to Improve Worn Currency. In: *Coin World*, No. 86 (Dec. 8, 1961), p. 16, illus.

Reprinted from *The Numismatist* (Vol. 74, No. 5, May, 1961, pp. 587-588, illus.). For abstract see *NL* No. 57 (October, 1961, p. 749).

SWAILS, A. J. *Military Currency W. W. II. U. S. and Allies*. Tucson, Arizona, The Author, 1961. 63 pp., illus.

Included in this illustrated listing of paper currencies used during World War II are U. S. Allied Military Notes, U. S. Military Payment Certificates, U. S. Banknotes adapted for military currency, MacArthur Victory Notes, French Army currency, Liberations Notes of the Netherlands and Netherlands Indies, notes used by the Danish Brigade in occupied Germany, British Armed Forces vouchers, North African invasion notes, and currencies used in Germany, Italy, Norway, Yugoslavia, Denmark, France, Japan, Okinawa, the Philippines, etc. The pamphlet includes a table of suggested values, and, by kind permission of its author, the Loeb

listing of Philippine provisionals, considered the most complete compilation yet assembled. BPS

THOMPSON, WALTER. An Expedient to Abate Shinplasters. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 11 (Nov., 1961), pp. 3151-3152.

The writer quotes a letter written by General William T. Sherman to the Mayor and Common Council of Memphis on November 26, 1862, which included the suggestion that pending the arrival of the new "post office currency," cotton, rather than the proposed "shinplasters," be used as a monetary commodity. BPS

U. S. Paper Currency Marked by Four Historical Designs. In: *Coin World*, No. 86 (Dec. 8, 1961), p. 36.

Four basic features of design are used in the printing of United States paper money: (1) The Great Seal of the Treasury; this is imprinted on all currency and Treasury documents and is older than the country's Constitution, having been designed under the direction of a committee appointed on Sept. 26, 1778; (2) the Great Seal of the United States as found on the reverse of the \$1 silver certificate; (3) portraits of great Americans, and (4) illustrations of famous buildings or monuments. A listing of all denominations currently in circulation notes the basic features found on each. BPS

UPTON, S. M. Indiana's Civil War Money. Military Obligations and Soldiers' Relief Notes. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 11 (Nov., 1961), pp. 3153-3159, illus.

During the Civil War period, unassisted by the State, all of the ninety-two counties in Indiana issued their own Soldiers' Bounties and Relief notes. Although the total expenditure amounted to more than \$20,000,000, not more than seven specimens of this temporary currency have been seen by the writer. Three issues, two from the Clinton County Military Obligation Fund and one from the Orange County Soldiers' Relief Fund, are illustrated. BPS

VÍTEK, L. J. Nouzová Poukázka z Kolštejna z roku 1866 (An 1866 Necessity Note from Goldenstein). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 7 (1960), p. 57.

Discussed and described in detail is a twenty crown necessity note issued at Kolštejn (=Goldenstein), South Moravia in 1866, a year marked by financial distress and a resulting shortage of fractional currency.

WAIT, G. W. History Comes Alive with Currency. In: *Coin World*, No. 86 (Dec. 8, 1961), p. 50, 52, 62, illus.

In discussing the historical interest which may be derived from the study

of official and private issues of paper money within the United States the writer devotes considerable attention to colonial notes, Continental Currency, the various forms of scrip issued in the years immediately following the Revolutionary War, State bank notes, Confederate notes, etc. Also noted are the ways in which paper currency was influenced by the Civil War, the panic of 1907 and the widespread depression of the 1930's.

BPS

## DECORATIONS

DE LA BERE, Sir IVAN. *The Queen's Orders of Chivalry*. London, William Kimber, 1961, 212 pp., illus., pls.

From 1945 to 1960 the author held the office of Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood at St. James's Palace; hence he is in a position to write with authority on the subject of British orders and to speak his mind on certain controversial aspects connected with the future of Britain's honors system. Introductory chapters are devoted to the history of honors (from ancient times to the present) and knighthood, following which are detailed descriptions of the orders of the Garter, Thistle, Bath, Saint Michael and Saint George, the Royal Victorian Order, the Order of the British Empire, the Orders of Merit and the Companions of Honor, and four obsolete orders, three of which were issued in connection with Britain's former Indian Empire. Part two of the work includes chapters entitled: Investitures and the Presentation of Insignia, The Order of Precedence of Insignia, The Wearing of Insignia on Formal Occasions, The Wearing of Insignia by Ladies, and a listing of the regulations governing the wearing of foreign insignia. Photographs (black and white) are used to illustrate the insignia of the orders described and to show scenes representative of installation ceremonies.

BPS

RISK, J. C. The Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus. In: *Coin Galleries (New York)*. *Numismatic Review and Fixed Price List*, Vol. 2, No. 6 (1961), pp. 285-291, illus.

Until 1946, the above order represented the highest ranking award for merit in the hands of the Italian crown. "Although an unusual combination of two old aristocratic institutions, joined together in the sixteenth century, it survived the French Revolution to become a democratic Italian distinction resembling the French Legion of Honor. When King Humbert II left Italy in 1946, and the order ceased being used, it could claim a longer pedigree than any other of its class." Illustrations of various stars, ribbons and badges used between 1831 and 1870 are included in the writer's discussion of the order and the evolution of its distinctive badge.

BPS

## SEALS

BARNEA, I. Sigilii bizantine inedite din Dobrogea (Unpublished Byzantine Seals found in Dobrogea). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 3 (1960), pp. 323-330, illus. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 330-332.

The writer publishes eight Byzantine lead seals discovered in the Dobrudja, all of which are at the present time in various collections in the cities of Bucharest and Călărași.

The first, from Constantza, bears the name Theodosius, believed to be that of a prefect of Scythia Minor toward the end of the sixth century. The second is an imperial seal discovered at Silistrie and is attributed to Constantine Porphyrogenitos. In addition to its sigillographical value this specimen is of some historical importance, since it shows that during a period of Bulgarian domination in the Dobrudja the relations between the Byzantine Empire and cities situated along the Lower Danube were not completely disrupted. Seal No. 3 was found at a site known as Derwent, located on the right bank of the Danube some 20 km. south of Silistrie, where ruins indicate the erection of a vast Byzantine establishment on earlier Roman ruins; it belonged to a patrician and Byzantine strategos of unknown name from the first half of the eleventh century. Nos. 4, 5, 6 & 7, all dating from the eleventh century, were discovered among the ruins of a Byzantine fortress on the island of Păcuil lui Soare, opposite Derwent. The name Jerome, on the last specimen described, is believed to be that of a clerical official attached to the *Theme* of Paristrion during the eleventh-twelfth centuries.

VÎRTOSU, EMIL. Despre dreptul de sigiliu (Seal Rights). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 3 (1960), pp. 333-344, illus. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 344-346.

Within the limits of Moldavia and Valachia, seal rights of civil personages were fully recognized as a natural privilege regardless of social standing. The only restriction imposed—and this was implicit—concerned the obligation of avoiding any possible confusion with the seal of a prince in matters of legend, heraldic figures, dimensions and material (the use of red wax and ink, for example, was regarded as an exclusive privilege of princes). Illustrated is a seventeenth century contract from the monastery of Cimpulung which bears seven impressions of the same seal.

VÎRTOSU, EMIL. Sigilii de corporații bucureștene (Seals of Bucharest Corporations). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 3 (1960), pp. 347-371, illus. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 372-373.

Thirty-five seals which the writer publishes and illustrates date from the nineteenth century and were used after the enforcement of a statute which reorganized the activities of various groups of tradesmen under newly formed corporations. The specimens described represent farmers,

silversmiths, makers of foulards, coachmen, cotton merchants, manufacturers of *braga* (a beverage made from millet juice), bakers, café operators, etc., etc. They are all of simple design, showing in the field either the eagle of Valachia or (somewhat rarely) a symbol distinctive to the corporation in question or the initials of the head of that body.

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The editor is grateful to the following who have contributed abstracts to this issue: Howard L. Adelson, Francis D. Campbell, Joan M. Fagerlie, Henry Grunthal, Hillel Kaslove, George L. Kustas, Lars Lagerqvist, Joan S. Martin, Irwin L. Merker, George C. Miles, Doris Raymond, Cynthia J. Sheldon, Beulah P. Shonnard, Jacques Yvon.

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NUMISMATIC LITERATURE is a quarterly published in January, April, July and October by The American Numismatic Society, New York, N. Y., and printed by Dancey Printing Co., Bogota, N. J. Subscription price to non-members is \$2.00 per year postpaid. Single current issues, \$.50 each.

All communications should be addressed to: Richard P. Breaden, Editor of *Numismatic Literature*, The American Numismatic Society, Broadway between 155th and 156th Streets, New York 32, N. Y.

Printed in U. S. A.

# NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

Published Quarterly by

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Broadway Between 155th and 156th Street

NEW YORK 32, N. Y.

Subscription price to non-members \$2.00 per year postpaid. Single current issues 50 cents each.

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AUG 30 1962

GENERAL

ANGEL ORTIZ, MANUEL. Los billetes del futuro. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*. No. 31 (April-June, 1961), p. 23.

The replacement of present-day paper money by some form of plastic currency would, the writer suggests, be highly advantageous in matters of hygiene, durability and accounting. The advantages are specifically set down in a patent recently applied for at Bonn, Germany.

BABELON, JEAN. Numismatique. In: *Encyclopédie de la Pléiade*, (Paris, 1961), pp. 329-392, illus.

A general survey of numismatics, in which the writer devotes special attention to the origin of coinage, its spread throughout the civilized world, and to the topics of aesthetic and artistic interpretation in coin design (past and present). Illustrations of denominations well-known to both the historian and the numismatist appear within the text, and an appended bibliography (pp. 389-392) is arranged under the following headings: *Antiquité (ouvrages généraux)*; *Moyen Age et époque moderne*; *Art monétaire*; *Numismatique et économie politique*.

BECKER, T. W. Changing Face of World Commemoratives. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 2 (Feb., 1962), pp. 590-604, illus.

The present development of commemorative coin design, notes the writer, parallels that of modern art and architecture in the trend towards utility and simplicity. The beginnings of the movement can be seen as early as 1913 in Russia's ruble commemorating the 300th anniversary of the Romanovs; it appears in Austria and Germany in the 1920's and '30's, and, as evidenced by the Mexican Railway commemorative of 1950, the Rhodes Crown of Southern Rhodesia (1953) and the Canadian Totem Pole Dollar (1958), has survived with considerable



vigor into the post-war years. Perhaps the greatest impact of the current trend is to be seen in the abstraction and form depicted in the designs of Israel's Deganya Jubilee issue and Finland's memorial to the founder of the markkaa system, both struck in 1960. BPS

BERRY, JAMES. Counterfeit Money, from Roman to Modern Times. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 5 (Dec., 1961), pp. 146-151.

In addition to noting a number of unusual coin forgeries perpetrated throughout history the writer tells of the various laws passed in attempts to curb the practice and discusses some of the punishments handed out to convicted criminals. BPS

BURNS, J. F. Behind-Scenes Saga of Book Disclosed. In: *Coin World*, No. 97 (Feb. 23, 1962), pp. 44, 72, illus.

An article entitled *Cons at Cards* which appeared in an October (1959) issue of *Time Magazine* is cited as the inspiration for the author's illustrated publication entitled *Media of Exchange Used in State and Federal Penitentiaries* which appeared in *Annals of Carnegie Museum* (Vol. 35, 1960, pp. 341-378 14 pls). An abstract of the work was published in *NL*, No. 58 (Jan., 1962, pp. 1-2). Here Burns tells something of the rules governing correspondence with inmates, of the red tape frequently encountered before permission to photograph prison currency could be obtained, and of the satisfaction which derives from having assembled the collection of tokens, coupon books, punch cards, tickets and other media of exchange now on display at the Carnegie Museum (Pittsburgh). Tokens from state institutions in Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, New York, Nevada and Tennessee are illustrated. BPS

BYRNE, RAY. Mints of the Americas. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 2 (Feb., 1962), pp. 310-313.

Since a number of early mint references are now no longer extant, making it increasingly difficult for the new collector to identify coins of western origin, the writer offers an extensive listing of mints known to have operated in the Western Hemisphere. Under the respective groupings of Mexico, South America, Canada and the United States, mints are listed in alphabetical order, with mint marks and dates of operation shown in adjoining columns. BPS

DODSON, O. H. and T. E. LUDEROWSKI. The Money Museum of the National Bank of Detroit. In: *Curator*, Vol. 4, No. 3 (1961), pp. 244-251, illus.

Since its opening on May 1, 1960, more than 50,000 persons have visited the Money Museum, located in the main offices of Detroit's

National Bank. As director and chief designer, respectively, the authors are well qualified to describe its extensive collection of primitive money, coins and paper currency numbering more than 12,000 items, to discuss the value of its broad educational appeal, and to tell of the vast amount of care and planning which went into the exhibition's constructional design — described as combining great built-in flexibility with a general effect of lightness and simplicity. Excellent photographs illustrate the spacious and artistic appearance of the display area. **BPS**

DREIFUSS, JACQUES. Salzburg, Savoyen und Gratianus: drei Inedita. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 43 (Dec., 1961), pp. 60-62, illus.

(1). A completely new and hitherto unknown coin from Salzburg: an 8-ducat issue of Max Gandolph, struck in 1686 at his appointment to the rank of cardinal. The types are normal but the inscription omits the DEI GRATIA.

(2). To the four known examples of the quadruple of 1642 (with the reverse type of the half-lira) issued by Carl Emmanuel II of Savoy under the regency of his mother Christina, a fifth is now added with still another half-lira reverse die. The shield is Spanish in shape and the inscription is divided.

(3). A gold coin of Gratian, weight 5.35 gr., which might be either the  $1\frac{1}{4}$  solidus or an aureus; obv., diademed bust r., DN GRATIA NUS P F AUG; rev., Victory striding to left, with wreath and palm branch; Christian monogram in the field; VICTORIA ROMANORUM; ANOBZ.

The view has been held by some that into the early Byzantine period an occasional aureus was struck after the appearance of the solidus as a regular issue. Gratian's solidi belong to the period 367-375. A  $1\frac{1}{2}$  solidus of Valens is known from Antioch. The inscription on the coin of Gratian is not listed in the index of *RIC IX* for the entire Valentinian period. **DR**

F[errari], C. A sarabanda das moedas. In: *Boletim da Sociedade Numismática Brasileira*, No. 9 (Sept., 1961), pp. 77-78.

In reporting the continuing inflationary spiral throughout the world the writer cites actual or purported currency changes in the following countries: Indonesia, Argentina, Morocco, Chile, France, England, Russia, Bolivia, the United States, Italy, Austria, and last but not least, his own country of Brazil.

GOEDECKE, GERHARD. Gehören Funde ins Museum? In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 22 (1956), pp. 222-227.

The question as to what constitutes the most suitable repository for

coin finds is usually answered in favor of museums, chiefly on the grounds that such centers permit a detailed study of the coins found and are able to dispense the knowledge obtained through their publications. After presenting the many pros and cons relating to the problem, notably the varying points of view as expressed by the numismatist, scholar, collector and dealer, the writer concludes that the compulsory preservation of such finds in museums would run counter to the general interests.

GYULAY, FERENC. Fotografía de monedas y plaquetas. Traducción de L. V. de P. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 8 (1959), pp. 127-132, pls. 16-21.

A discourse on various problems encountered in the photographing of coins and plaquettes, the scope of which is indicated by the following headings: Camera, photographic equipment, technique, background, lighting, filters, film, exposure and enlargement.

JUCKER, HANS. Aus dem Münzkabinett des Bernischen Historischen Museums. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 43 (Dec., 1961), pp. 57-59.

Coins found at various sites in Switzerland and deposited in the Bern Museum during 1960 included specimens from the fifteenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; also fifteen Roman Imperial issues, ranging from a dupondius of Augustus (issued in 23 B.C.) to a sestertius of Severus Alexander; the mints, when indicated, are either Rome or Lugdunum.

Acquisitions made by purchase, gift or deposit during the year included fourteen Greek, three Roman, three Parthian and eight Swiss coins; also forty-seven Swiss and two foreign medals. Bern Museum catalogue numbers are given for the most valuable of the coins — a bronze of Commodus from Caesarea, a variant of a Trajanic tetradrachm from Tyre, and eleven Alexandrian billon tetradrachms, all unpublished. DR

Kassenwerte für in- und ausländische Gold- und Silbermünzen zum 1. Jänner 1961. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 12, No. 4 (1961), pp. 34-35.

Exchange values of foreign currencies are listed in terms of Austrian schillings. HG

KRAUS, ERNST. New or Recent Issues. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 2 (Feb., 1962), p. 164, illus.

Two coins, the 20 Satang piece issued by Thailand in 1942 and the 10 centesimo denomination struck by Uruguay in 1960, are described and illustrated. BPS

KRAUS, ERNST. New or Recent Issues. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 3 (March, 1962), p. 309, illus.

Four coins are described and illustrated: Argentina, 5 pesos (1961); Chile, 5 centesimos (1961); Syria-U.A.R., 5 piastres (1960); Hungary, 20 pengo (1928 and 1929, first known to the West in 1961). BPS

LINDAHL, FRITZE. Den konglige Mønt- og Medaillesamling, København 1959. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1960* (Stockholm, 1961), pp. 146-153, illus.

Acquisitions made by the Royal Collection of Coins and Medals (Copenhagen) in 1959 included several Greek coins, among which were nine tetradrachms emanating from the hoard published by Otto Mørkholm in *Fra Nationalmuseets Arbejdsmark 1960* (1961, pp. 86-94). Among the Danish finds, several are of special interest. An Egyptian copper coin, struck under Ptolemy VI, provides one of the rare instances of the finding of a Greek coin in Denmark. Church restorations also brought to light a number of interesting specimens, including a bracteate imitating the Hamburg type (but with a crown in the gate) which may have been struck on Femern, and three Danish coins, discovered in the church of St. Ib's at Roskilde: a penny of Knud VI, in a hitherto unknown type, and two specimens of the extremely rare penny of 1234 — the oldest known dated European coin outside the Arabic area. LL

LODGE, L. G. and P. D. SNEDAKER. Exhibiting and Judging. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 16, No. 1 (Winter, 1962), pp. 14-15.

After careful study and review of the relevant problems, members of the California State Numismatic Association have formulated a system of exhibit classification and judging which the writers here outline and explain. They suggest that if adopted, the new system would do much towards establishing uniform standards throughout the state. BPS

McCABE, L. W. Coins and Coin Weights. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 7, No. 1 (Jan., 1962), pp. 43-44.

After presenting a brief survey of primitive and modern weight systems, the writer outlines the historic and economic significance of coin weights in their relationship to numismatic studies. BPS

McCABE, L. W. Comentarios sobre la moneda Anglo-Americana. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 3, No. 11 (July-Sept., 1961), pp. 273-289, illus.

A short but useful survey on the coins of the United States and Canada, emphasizing especially the course of monetary legislation and the changing physical characteristics of the coins (weights, alloys, etc.) — all in an historical context. TVB

MARTIN, COLIN. Gibbon's Journey from Geneva to Rome. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 43 (Dec., 1961), pp. 62-64.

Gibbon's Journal from April to October, 1704, contains references to numismatic collections. Of Turin, he comments that the collection is rich in bronze but weak in gold and silver, and is smaller than the 60,000 pieces claimed by M. Bartholi. Besides Roman coins he mentions Sicilian, Parthian and a daric. Although he says nothing of Genoa, the collection there evidently inspired him to reflect on weight standards. He suggests that the Troy pound is the ancient Roman libra, and that the Attic talent can be equated to the French livre and the English pound. Of Modena, he mentions an important collection of between eight and ten thousand pieces in bronze and silver. There were good coins, though few, of Greek kings; none of cities or colonies. He has no praise for the curator of the cabinet in the Pitti Palace, Florence, since he is "quite disinterested and the coins are in considerable disorder."

DR

MARTIN, ROBIN. Coins of the Middle Ages. An Introductory Survey. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 2 (Feb., 1962), pp. 323-330, illus.

In this survey of the coinage issued between the fifth and sixteenth centuries the writer emphasizes the manner in which the various series reflect the historical and economic decline of the Graeco-Roman civilization and the rise of hitherto barbaric peoples of Northern Europe and Asia — a movement which finally lead to the glory of the Renaissance. Although not the most popular field among collectors, it presents a challenge in attribution due to the immense variety of coins involved and to the lack of anything approaching an all-inclusive corpus. Brief outlines are given of the mediaeval coinages issued under the Byzantine, Sasanian and Mohammedan empires and the major countries of western Europe, together with notes on the contemporary history of each and illustration of several representative specimens.

BPS

MATEU y LLOPIS, FELIPE. Hallazgos monetarios. XVII. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 8 (1959), pp. 151-164.

The contents of twenty-one recently discovered European hoards (Nos. 1007-1027 in the writer's current compilation) containing Spanish coins (Celtiberian, Roman, Islamic and coins of Spanish possessions) are briefly described, followed by a discussion of the circulation of Iberian coinage as indicated by the study of relevant hoards with special attention given to the coins of Arse, Saitabi, Aidubas, Valentia, Ebusus and Ilduro. Further information is provided for hoards Nos. 459 and 957, reported in previous issues of *Numario Hispánico*.

New York Numismatic Club. *History of the New York Numismatic Club 1908-1961*. New York, 1961. 56 pp., illus.

The New York Numismatic Club surveys its fifty-three years of existence justly proud of its continuing adherence to high numismatic standards. Commercialism is excluded from all meetings, emphasis being placed upon the reading of well-planned, interesting papers and on the prevention of collector exploitation. The forward look is toward a healthy and active future. Among the booklet's illustrations are medallic portraits of the club's twenty-one presidents, the obverse of the medal struck to commemorate the honorary membership offered to (and accepted by) King Victor Emanuel III of Italy in 1919, and photographs of two early club meetings. In addition, listings are given of the club's officers (1908 to the present) and of the current membership. **BPS**

OGILVIE, J. W. The A. N. A. and Its Presidents. Judson Brenner, Ninth President, 1912 and 1913. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 2 (Feb., 1962), pp. 165-167, port.

A resident of De Kalb, Illinois, where he developed a very active interest in civic affairs, Brenner's numismatic interests were devoted to assembling a collection of medals, patterns, trade dollars and Lincolnia. During his presidency a Federal Charter was finally secured for the Association, making possible the legal acceptance of *The Numismatist* as its absolute property and permitting branch or corporate membership — a clause of which centers such as Chicago, Rochester, New York, Newark, Boston and Springfield (Mass.) were quick to take advantage. Other highlights of Brenner's incumbency were *The Numismatist's* attainment of the widest circulation of any numismatic publication in the country, and a revision made to the by-laws which put the Association on a fiscal instead of on a calendar year basis. **BPS**

4° Congresso Internazionale di Numismatica. Rome — 11-16 settembre, 1961. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 12, No. 10 (Oct., 1961), pp. 133-134.

A note on the International Numismatic Congress of 1961. The papers given are listed here in full from the printed program (though in fact a few alterations occurred), as are the contents of the bibliographical volume distributed to the participants. **TVB**

RAMOS FOLQUES, A. Hallazgos monetarios en Elche. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 8 (1959), pp. 133-149, illus., pls. 22-25.

Descriptions of Celtiberian, Roman, Byzantine, Visigothic and Islamic coins preserved in the municipal museum at Elche (ancient Ilici) in Valencia are included in this discussion and documentation of the hoards

discovered in the vicinity of Elche from the sixteenth century on. Seventy-one distinctive specimens are illustrated.

RINALDI, OSCAR. XII° Raduno Numismatico di Riccione. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 12, No. 9 (Sept., 1961), pp. 117-119, illus.

A brief description of the 1961 Numismatic Convention at Riccione, Italy, with a note of the important collections exhibited, new publications presented, and awards bestowed. TVB

STERNFELD, BERNARD. *How to Grow Money*. New York, How-to Publications, 1961. 124 pp.

After indicating the profits which might have accrued from monetary investments made twenty or thirty years ago the author outlines a plan open to present-day late starters. The work is divided into three main parts: (1) Coin investing and its possibilities, (2) A visual presentation of the coin market in action, and (3) A collection of pertinent articles and clippings culled from periodicals and other publications. BPS

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. Universitetets myntkabinett, Oslo 1959. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1960* (Stockholm, 1961), pp. 155-157, illus.

The most important acquisitions made by the Oslo Coin Cabinet in 1959 were furnished by finds, two of which have already been published elsewhere by Kolbjørn Skaare and Carsten Svarstad respectively; the first, discovered at Kaupang, comprised two ninth century coins (c.f. *NL*, No. 55, 1961, p. 518); the second, from Tønsberg, contained thirty-four Netherlands gold coins of the fifteenth century (cf. *NL*, No. 53, 1960, p. 320). Of the several new medals purchased by or presented to the Cabinet during the year, two are illustrated: A silver medal by Øivind Hansen showing the portrait of King Olav V, and a cast bronze piece, by H. J. Meyer, bearing the portrait of the merchant O. B. Eriksen. LL

TAUTE, FRITZ. Münzen falsch und richtig photographiert. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 22 (1956), pp. 221-222, illus.

In coin photography, the improper use of light often creates distortion of the items photographed. To illustrate this point the writer cites reproductions found in various numismatic publications, which, he states, frequently leave the reader in doubt as to whether the coin in question is executed in relief or in intaglio. Four illustrations help to clarify the points discussed.

VOIONMAA, JOUKO. Myntkabinettet, Nationalmuseum, Helsingfors 1959. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1960* (Stockholm, 1961), p. 154.

A summary of the acquisitions made by the Helsinki Coin Cabinet in 1959, including a number of new Finnish medals. LL

Wayte Raymond Pioneered in Spreading Numismatic Light. In: *Coin World*, No. 93 (Jan. 26, 1962), p. 20, port.

A biographical sketch of the late American numismatist Wayte Raymond (1886-1956), noting the organizations and business ventures in which he became interested, the various collections which he helped to form, and the impressive list of his numismatic publications. BPS

White 75 : 25 Cupro-Nickel. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 5 (Dec., 1961), pp. 142-143.

By permission of the Comptroller, this article is reprinted from the *Annual Report of the Royal Mint* (London, 1960).

"It has been observed that by the ordinary processes of cold-rolling, short-time oxidizing annealing, blanching in acid, and drying in hot air, cupro-nickel coins are not uniform in colour, some having a faint but perceptible pink tinge . . . tests carried out on production cupro-nickel deoxidized with cupro-manganese showed that the whitest and most satisfactory coins were obtained from hot rolled and scalped bars, although scalping alone seems to have little effect on the colour. More generally, white coins were obtained from blanks that had been bright annealed at 900 deg. C for twenty minutes; this improvement was probably due to a reduction in coring and the formation of a uniform grain structure."

BPS

## ANCIENT

CASTELIN, KAREL. Zur sogenannten "Basler Gruppe" keltischer Goldstatere. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 42 (Oct., 1961), pp. 35-37, illus.

Increased study of Celtic gold coins has led to greater sureness of their organization, with the result that many groups of coins published some years ago now demand re-study. One of the Basle pieces does not fit the series of Bohemian staters, as found near Stradonice; a comparison shows that it was probably struck somewhere in the neighborhood of Bohemia, perhaps in the Danube region of upper Austria, in or near the first century B.C. Recently, two more staters from the St. Louis-bei-Basle find show more clearly the variations from the Stradonice type. Chance may account for this variety of Boian coin having been found so far from its proper provenience; the location may be evidence of tribal movements of the Cimbri or the Helvetians. Before the type can be finally



claimed for the Boioi an exemplar must be found nearer to, if not in, their territory. DR

KINDLER, ARIE. The Eleazar Coins of the Bar-Kokhba War. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 70, No. 2 (Feb., 1962), pp. 27-29, illus.

With "complete disregard of the numismatic literature, including the fundamental study of this subject by Dr. L. Mildenberg," an article contributed by W. Wirgin to the October (1961) issue of the *Circular* (pp. 216-218) attributed the striking of the Eleazar denarius to members of the Sadducee party in the period between the Jewish War (66-70 A.D.) and the Bar Kokhba War (132-135 A.D.). On the basis of evidence provided by the coins' emblem, legends, and die linkage with other coins of the Bar Kokhba series, the present writer furnishes proof that these issues were undoubtedly struck during the Bar Kokhba War. Additional evidence, in the form of a specimen in the British Museum collection overstruck on a denarius of Trajan, "precludes automatically any earlier issue." BPS

LAFaurie, JEAN. Trésor de monnaies de cuivre trouvé a Sidi Aïch (Tunisie). In: *Revue Numismatique*, 6th Ser., Vol. 2 (1959-60), pp. 113-130, illus., diagrs., pl. 10.

From a hoard estimated to have contained some 873 pieces, 836 specimens of so-called Vandalic coinage were preserved; the legible issues are anepigraphic, showing stylized heads or rosettes on the obverse and a Victory (either facing, or in profile to left) on the reverse. From his detailed study of the types and dies Lafaurie is able to establish a system of classification.

A relatively small number of the coins appear to be related to an earlier deposit unearthed at Henchir Bou-Lilate in 1938. Frequency curves based on the contents of the Sidi Aïch hoard provide graphic illustration of the way in which the coins adhere to a given standard. Lafaurie suggests that since they indicate a median weight of 0.148 gr. and an average weight of 0.145 gr., they are probably half-nummi or inflation coinage; the coins from Henchir Bou-Lilate, showing an average weight of 0.31 gr., would appear to be nummi. The article includes an excellent map as well as a listing of additional, related hoards. HLA

LLUIS y NAVAS, JAIME. Los estilos en las artes mayores y su repercusión en el arte monetario de España en la edad antigua. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 8 (1959), pp. 81-118, illus.

Under the broad headings: Greek style, style of Hispano-Semitic coinage, Art of Hispanic coinage and Art of Hispano-Roman coinage the writer discusses the subject of style in the major arts, showing by frequent use

of coin illustration the manner in which national characteristics strongly influenced its adaption to the coinage of ancient Spain.

MEYSHAN, JOSEF. Chronology of the Coins of the Herodian Dynasty. In: *Eretz Israel*, Vol. 6 (1960), pp. 104-114, pl. In Hebrew. With English Summary.

Jewish numismatic chronology, particularly in relation to coins of the Herodian dynasty, has not yet been fully determined notes the writer.

"In the 1940's it was finally established that Jewish shekels belonged to the period of the First Jewish Revolt against Rome (66-73 C.E.), and only about ten years ago was it proved that the series of copper coins bearing the inscription *Fourth Year of the Redemption of Zion* (hitherto thought to have been coined by Simon the Hasmonaeae) dated from the First Revolt and were coined in 69 C.E. . . ."

"The classification of the coins of the Herodian dynasty is clear in so far as it is possible to distinguish them by the names and dates of their rulers. The determination of the era of the Herodian coins (Philip, Antipas, Agrippa I, Herod of Chalcis) is clear, as they bear exact dates, and the era is always reckoned from the beginning of the reigns involved. On the other hand it is difficult to fix the chronology of the coins of Agrippa II, despite the fact that dates are inscribed on almost all of them." Fourteen distinctive specimens are illustrated.

MEYSHAN, JOSEF. Eine unbekannte Porträtmünze des Königs Agrippa II. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 42 (Oct., 1961), pp. 32-34.

A hitherto unknown portrait coin of Agrippa II which can be dated to the end of the Second Temple is important not only for Jewish numismatics but also for the history of Jewish art. During this period the third commandment appears to have been strictly obeyed, for there remains no sculpture or painting of any Jewish person; in architecture the ornamentation was mostly architectonic, with stylized floral decoration. Evidence that the regulations were relaxed during the third century — especially in the Byzantine period — can be seen in the synagogue at Dura-Europas, and is confirmed by comments appearing in the Jerusalem Talmud which state that when wall painting was resumed under Rabbi Tochanan nothing was done to stop it.

The portrait coins include those of Agrippa I and II, Herodes of Chalcis, and Aristobulus and Salome, two only of Agrippa II having been known until recently. A third, discovered near Pania (modern Banyas, known earlier as Caesarea Philippi and later as Neronias, the residence of Agrippa II) can be dated to A.D. 58; it shows the bust of the emperor f.r. (obv.) and goddess holding calathos (rev.). The coin is badly worn, making it impossible to determine whether Demeter or Tyche is repre-

sented. The three portraits show Agrippa at different ages and hence are of considerable importance to the study of Jewish art. DR

MITREA, BUCUR. Découvertes récentes de monnaies anciennes sur le territoire de la République Populaire Roumaine. In: *Dacia*, N. S., Vol. 4 (1960), pp. 587-591, map.

Nineteen finds of ancient coins (hoards as well as isolated specimens) recently discovered within the boundaries of Rumania are reported by the writer. They include Greek (Canlia, Richitele, Novaci, Dieci, Sinpetru and Furculesti), Geto-Dacian and Celtic (Movila and Noul), Roman Republican (Racatau, Novaci and Movila), Roman Imperial (Movila, Novaci, Cocioc, Sapata de Jos, Berzasca and Cepari) and Byzantine coins (Novaci and Garvan-Dinogetia). A map showing the exact location of each find is included.

Report on the Fifth Numismatic Convention in Israel. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 7, No. 1 (Jan., 1962), pp. 14-16.

A report on the above convention appeared in *Coin World*, No. 87 (Dec. 15, 1961, p. 2) and was abstracted in *NL* No. 59 (April, 1962, p. 104).

SPIJKERMAN, A. Trésor de sicles juifs trouvé au mont des Oliviers à Jerusalem. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 42 (Oct., 1961), pp. 25-32, illus.

Discovered during the construction of a new wall, near a chapel where mediaeval tradition placed Jesus' weeping (as recorded in St. Luke) were a Bronze Age tomb, a Judeo-Christian cemetery, and the remains of a Byzantine chapel containing handsome mosaics. At a depth of about three meters the floor of a funerary chamber of the *columbarium* type appeared, and in one of the *loculi*, along with (but not in) a Herodian lamp, were sixteen silver coins: Ten Jewish shekels (three each from the years 1, 2 and 3, one from the year 5), four half-shekels, a shekel of Tyre dated A.D. 52/53 and a tetradrachm of Nero struck at Antioch in 61/62. Although heavily encrusted, the coins were well preserved but included no new types. Their importance lies in the fact that they are proof of the issue of heavy Jewish shekels during the period of the First Revolt, for other finds which had included such coins had never been completely authenticated. The find confirms the synthesis of Kadman (*Coins of the Jewish War of 66-73 C.E.*) published in 1960. On the basis of the shekel dated to the year 5, time of burial is placed between March/April and July/August of the year 70. DR

WIRGIN, WOLF. The Mint of the Priest Eleazar. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 69, No. 10 (October, 1961), pp. 216-218, illus.

After describing and illustrating the denarius of the priest Eleazar ("the denar bears no date but we conclude from the style that its time of origin is the early Roman Empire") the writer explains and provides a detailed history of the type in conjunction with an exposition of contemporary mint organization and Jewish magistrates. Eight titles are listed in an appended bibliography.

## GREEK

BENUET, GUY. Une méthode d'analyse non destructrice. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 7 (July, 1961), pp. 74-75.

Various new analytical techniques available to archaeologists are discussed by M. J. Aitken in the June (1961) issue of the English periodical *Discovery*. Especially important to the study of ancient coins is analysis by the activation of neutrons, a method which is described as absolutely non-destructive and whose only inconvenience is the slight amount of radio activity which it produces. By subjecting a silver coin to an intense flux of neutrons in an atomic pile the percentages of copper and gold in the coin are readily determined. The method has already been successfully used in the analysis of six hundred Greek coins at the Laboratory of Archaeological Research (Oxford).

GERASSIMOV, T. Prinos k'm numizmatikata na Odesos (Contribution to the Coinage of Odessos). In: *Bulletin de la Société Archéologique à Varna*, Vol. 11 (1960), pp. 59-66, 2 pls. With German Summary.

Twenty issues of Odessos, ranging from a tetradrachm depicting the god Darzalas to a bronze medallion issued by Gordian III, are fully described and illustrated. They represent various public and private collections, and include several specimens not listed in the corpus compiled by B. Pick; also a number of variants of known types.

KRAAY, C. M. Caulonia and South Italian Problems. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 20 (1960), pp. 53-82, pl. 4.

The present article reconsiders the coinage of Caulonia and wider problems connected with the Magna Graecian issues, the latest incuse series being extended and a die link with the double-relief types established. Groups H-J are re-examined in the light of a more detailed study of the ethnic. The author aims at confirming and amplifying Noe's chronology (cf. his *The Coinage of Caulonia*, New York, 1958) and estab-

lishes an overall pattern for the period from the end of the incuse fabric issues. The change to medium incuse flans occurred  $\pm 500$  B.C. Dumpy incuse flans began at Caulonia, Croton and Metapontum  $\pm 480$  B.C. Double relief fabric was used at Caulonia from  $\pm 475$  B.C. A tentative chronological scheme down to the year 389/8 B.C. is proposed, metrology and overstrikes are again examined, and finally, a brief account of the development of coinage in south Italy is attempted. JFH

MacDOWALL, D. W. and N. G. WILSON. Apollodoti Reges Indorum. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 20 (1960), pp. 221-228.

The authors re-examine the manuscript tradition of Pompeius Trogus and the metrology of the silver coins of Apollodotus. This evidence, together with the findings of Guépin and Jenkins on the present problem, counteracts the five principal arguments advanced by Dr. A. K. Narain against the existence of two distinct Indo-Greek kings called Apollodotus. Coins of Apollodotus I were struck in Afghanistan, and those attributed to Apollodotus II (separated from his namesake by almost the whole period of Indo-Greek rule south of the Hindu-Kush) in the region east of the Indus. JFH

MILLIAU, E. Une piécette de bronze avec contremarque trouvée à Liberchies. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 107 (1961), pp. 191-192, illus.

Among the twenty-five coins found during the excavation of a Gallo-Roman site at Bon Villers was a small bronze piece weighing 3.16 gr. which appears to be of Greek origin. It has a countermark on one side and the letters oc on the other. JMF

MØRKHOLM, OTTO. A Posthumous Issue of Antiochus IV of Syria. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 20 (1960), pp. 25-30, pl. 1.

Tetradrachms belonging to the period 146-145 B.C. carry on the obverse the diademed head of Antiochus IV (r.); rev., Zeus seated on throne (1.) with legend reading BASILEOS ANTIOCHOU EPIPHANOUS. A number of drachms and bronzes also belong to the same issue although they bear no date. These coins, recorded by Mørkholm, originate from the central mint of Antioch and are a posthumous issue of Antiochus IV of Syria. JFH

ROBINSON, E. S. G. Two Greek Coin Hoards. Smyrna (Bairkali) Hoard. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 20 (1960), pp. 31-36, pl. 2.

A hoard of twenty silver coins, from a clay 'lydion' found in a stratified deposit of the early years of the fifth century B.C., contains coins attributed to Smyrna? (1-14), Croeseid types (15-16) and Persian types (17-20).

The second hoard of c.375-350 B.C., discovered in the Egyptian Delta nearly twenty years ago, is noteworthy because of its provenance and composition: Athenian coins and Persian sigloi are absent. The relative number of Phoenician pieces might suggest that it had belonged to a merchant from the Eastern coastal strip of the Mediterranean. JFH

SCHEU, FREDERICK. Coinage Systems of Aetolia. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 20 (1960), pp. 37-52, pl. 3.

Some reflection of the importance of the Aetolian League, which played a large part in the history of the third century B.C., is seen in the coinage. Most Aetolian coins are distinguished by monograms, initials, or letters. These do not, however, refer to strategoi, but changes of standard and type within the coinage help in establishing a chronology somewhat more precise than an overall 279-168 B.C.: the chief issues at least can be given an approximate date. Two groups of Attic tetradrachms — the earliest — are differentiated by style. In addition there occur three denominations (stater, drachm, hemi-drachm or triobol) of silver of Corcyrean standard. The gold staters of Attic weight, together with issues of the Acarnanian League, are the only gold coins struck in Greece between 281 and 196-190 B.C. Bronze coins fall into two categories: 'Nationalist' and pro-Roman Aes. JFH

THOMPSON, MARGARET. *The New Style Silver Coinage of Athens* (Numismatic Studies No. 10). New York, The American Numismatic Society, 1961. 2 vols. (Text and Plates).

Athens struck two extensive series of silver coins with a head of Athena on the obverse and an owl on the reverse. The earlier of the two, the Old Style issue of "Laureotic Owls," served as the currency of classical Athens. The second or New Style series was struck during the Hellenistic period. It is an abundant, extensive and varied coinage, bearing the names of Athenian magistrates, month dates and control letters.

The greater part of Miss Thompson's comprehensive work on the latter series is devoted to a catalogue of the coins, for which detailed and valuable commentaries are provided. It includes close to 7,000 specimens — divided into 110 regular and two irregular issues — and records 1136 obverse and well over 3,000 reverse dies. The coinage is grouped in three periods: Early (196/5-169/8), Middle (168/7-132/1) and Late (131/0-88/7). The first issues resulted from the enthusiasm with which Greece greeted Flamininus' Isthmian proclamation of freedom in 196 B.C.; from this date, New Style coins appear to have been issued annually up until the time of Sulla's siege of Athens. One issue, which bears an elephant symbol and the same *Antiochos*, was formerly attributed to

Antiochus, a Seleucid king; but in dating the emission to the year 163/2 the author rejects the Seleucid connection and identifies the magistrate Antiochus as a private Athenian citizen. Another earlier attribution which she abandons is that which assigned the *King Mithradates* coins (with star-between-crescents symbol) to the period of the First Mithradatic War; the issue is now dated to ca. 121 B.C. and implies a hitherto unsuspected relationship between Mithradates V and Athens.

Pseudo-Athenian issues were struck at Athens after its capture by Sulla and New Style coins of all periods were widely imitated in antiquity. They have been found in a number of hoards, some of which furnish valuable information pertaining to circulation and dating; the Anthedon hoard, for example, establishes the beginning of the series. In addition, the more than six hundred names of Athenian magistrates provide an extensive body of prosopographical material which the author records and interprets; furthermore, the theory of a group liturgy is advanced as an explanation of the appearance of the names on the coinage. Various symbols, chosen in each case by the first magistrate of the issue, at times seem to be canting badges and at others are apparently related to antecedents, festivals, politics and so forth. Letters from A to N, found on the amphorae, indicate the months of the Athenian calendar and are of particular importance in furnishing evidence for intercalary years. Control combinations of two to four letters are perhaps to be connected with the source of the silver used in minting.

Numerous tables are included in a large section devoted to the annual distribution on the coinage, and two folding plates showing reduced obverses, which appear in the volume of illustrations, facilitate an appreciation of the stylistic arguments for the chronology. Without doubt, Miss Thompson's impressive accomplishment will long remain the standard work on the New Style coinage.

ILM

TOD, M. N. Epigraphical Notes on Greek Coinage. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 20 (1960), pp. 1-24.

A discussion of the drachma — which can signify a weight, a silver coin worth six obols, or a sum or value consisting of either a single coin or several small denominations — continues the record of the contribution made by epigraphy to numismatic studies. Qualifying adjectives or other descriptive phrases used in connection with drachmae include: (a) number, (b) metal, (c) state or issuing authority, (d) ruler or dynasty, (e) epithets relating to emblems stamped upon the reverses. Signs and common abbreviations used for the drachma, accompanied by numbers in words, acrophonic or alphabetical numerals, are illustrated in detail, and multiples of the drachma are listed with special reference to epigraphical evidence.

JFH

W., R. Chr. Koninklijk Penningkabinet. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 11, No. 3 (July, 1961), p. 33, illus.

An especially beautiful silver didrachm of Carystus (Euboea) which was recently acquired by the Netherlands Royal Coin Cabinet is discussed and illustrated. The obverse depicts a cow with calf; the reverse, a proud and confident rooster (possibly an allusion to the name of the city) together with the inscription KARUSTION [Greek letters]. The coin was issued either at the end of the fifth or during the first half of the fourth century B.C.

## ROMAN

BASTIEN, PIERRE. A propos des trésors de Montbouy. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 6th Ser., Vol. 2 (1959-60), pp. 292-296.

This article comprises a series of comments, chiefly related to matters of chronology, regarding the section devoted to the hoards of Montbouy which appeared in *Gallia* (Supplement XII, 1958; cf. *NL*, No. 53, Oct., 1960, p. 296). A lengthy review of the complete *Supplément* is published on pp. 353-359 of the above issue of *Revue Numismatique*. HLA

BASTIEN, PIERRE. Monete rare dell'epoca Costantiniana battute ad Aquileia. In: *Numismatica*, N. S., Vol. 2, No. 2 (May-August, 1961), pp. 67-74, illus.

Four rare or unpublished gold coins struck at the mint of Aquileia: (1) Solidus of Constantine I, rev. Victory with Genius supporting shield reading VOT XXX (a second example in Paris); (2) solidus of Constantine II, rev. as above but VOT XX / MVLX XXX; (3) solidus of Constans, rev. legend VICTORIAE D N AVG — a unique reference to Constans alone as emperor; (4) 1½ solidi of Constans, rev. emperor standing with German prisoner at his feet. All four coins derive from a mysterious hoard which may have been Near Eastern in origin and of about 100 pieces in size. tvb

BASTIEN, PIERRE. Monnaies romaines présentant une effigie en creux sous l'image du revers. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 107 (1961), pp. 13-21, pl. 1.

The existence of some specimens among the Roman Imperial coinage bearing traces of an incuse portrait underneath the reverse type has attracted the attention of numismatists for some time. N. Dürr offered the following explanation: A matrix was engraved with the outline of a portrait, intaglio, from which puncheons were made; finishing details



were then added to the puncheons before dies were made from them. Sometimes the unfinished puncheons were utilized as reverse dies by engraving the reverse type, intaglio, over the outlined portrait (which was then in relief). Coins struck from such dies would bear traces of an incuse portrait under the reverse type.

Bastien offers a simpler explanation: The coins are merely incuse pieces that were discovered by mint workers and restruck. Incuse coins are common in the earlier period and the process is well known. A coin adhered to one of the dies and, unnoticed by the worker, another flan was inserted between one die and this coin. When struck, the coin would thus emerge with one side bearing an incuse motif and the other side the same motif in relief. Most frequently, the coin adhered to the upper die (and thus the reverse die), so that the obverse of the first coin impressed an incuse portrait on the flan of the second. Under the Republic and Early Empire incuse coins were circulated with regular strikings; but under the Empire, when such pieces were noticed in the mints they were restruck. JMF

BASTIEN, PIERRE and HÉLÈNE HUVELIN. Trésor de folles (295-313) enfoui en Gaule. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 107 (1961), pp. 23-45, pls. 2-3, tab.

Nothing is known of the find-spot or circumstances of this hoard of 180 folles, other than that it was discovered in France. The composition is similar to other Gallic and British hoards of the same period which show the importance of the mint of Trier in the reformed monetary system and indicate extensive contact between Britain and Gaul. JMF

BURZIO, H. F. *La marina en la moneda romana*. Buenos Aires, Secretaría de Estado de Marina, 1961. 179 pp., illus.

A non-technical survey of the Roman fleet and Roman maritime history, including a sketch of the maritime references found on Roman coins. TVB

CAPPELLI, REMO. Commodus. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 12, Nos. 7-8 (July-August, 1961), pp. 98-99, illus.

A brief account of the coinage of Commodus, directed primarily toward Italian collectors, in which the personality cult as developed by the emperor and reflected on the coinage is singled out for special comment. Three sestertii, one with portrait of Commodus as Hercules Romanus, the others depicting Crispina and Lucilla (wife and sister, respectively, of Commodus) are illustrated.

CARNEY, T. F. The Working of the Roman Mints. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 5 (Dec., 1961), pp. 154-158.

A concise, interesting description of the mints and moneyers, as well as the minting methods used under both the Roman Republic and the Empire.

BPS

COTHENET, A. Comment l'argent a pu être taxé au prix de l'or. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 7 (July, 1961), pp. 70-71.

Pertaining to the numerical symbols xx, xxi or ka which appear on antoniniani after the reform of Aurelian, Cothenet rejects the hypotheses put forward by Missong (one antoninianus = 20 as) and Rohde (one antoninianus = 4 as and 1/20 of the old silver denarius). He suggests that the number xx represents the rate of exchange (i.e. twenty antoniniani) which the public treasury was authorized to give in exchange for the aureus.

ELOY, L. and M. THIRION. Imitation d'un sesterce des Antonins provenant de la Sambre à Namur. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 106 (1960), pp. 311-317, illus.

An imitation of a second century sestertius weighing 17.08 gr. was discovered on the site of a Roman settlement on the right bank of the Sambre river. Such imitations are extremely rare and only two other pieces of this period are known. This specimen, a cast, is identified as an imitation of a coin of Marcus Aurelius — possibly one struck between December, 170 and December, 172.

JMF

FLAQUER y FÁBREGES, JUAN. Un triens de la serie libral hallado en Menorca. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 8 (1959), pp. 165-166, pl. 26.

A triens of the libral series, once in the collection of the Minorcan antiquarian Don Juan Pons de Soler, is described and illustrated. The coin was found at Barranco de Algendar, district of Ferrerías (Minorca), and in diameter and weight was found to be slightly below the specifications given by Sydenham.

GERASSIMOV, T. Monetite, namereni v dvete rimski postroiki pri s. Madara (Coins Discovered at Two Roman Villas near the Village of Madara). In: *Bulletin du Musée National à Kolarovgrad*, Vol. 1 (1960), pp. 55-64. With French Summary.

Among seventy-two Roman coins discovered during the excavation of two Roman villas at Madara (East Bulgaria) were three denarii issued during the first century; denarii, dupondii and sestertii from the second and third centuries; copper coins from the fourth, fifth and sixth centuries

and a single copper coin from the tenth century. The finds bear witness to habitation of the two villas between the second and fifth centuries, and besides giving indication of the denominations then circulating in the area they show that there was a break in civil life in Lower Moesia during the second half of the third century (i.e. at the time of the Gothic invasion). The interruption of the influx of Byzantine coins, brought about by the founding of the Bulgarian State in A.D. 681, is well illustrated by the fact that no issues representing the period from the second half of the sixth to the tenth century were found. A descriptive catalogue of the seventy-two pieces appears on pp. 57-64.

GRICOURT, JEAN. Le trésor de monnaies de Postume de Douai: Compléments. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 107 (1961), pp. 227-230.

An unpublished manuscript, dealing with the hoard from Douai and previously believed to have been lost, has been found since the author's publication of part of the hoard (*Revue Belge*, 1957, pp. 21-30). Additional information is contained in the manuscript but no details are given concerning thirty other pieces known to have been part of the original find.

JMF

GUEY, J. Etude spectrographique d'un flan d'antoninianus. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol 16, No. 7 (July, 1961), p. 74.

Provides the results obtained from a spectrographic analysis of an antoninianus issued by Caracalla in A.D. 216. The experiment was conducted by Mlle. J. Condamin at the *Faculté catholique des Sciences* (Lyons).

HAAK, A. C. and A. N. ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA. De romeinse muntvondst van het Domplein te Utrecht. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 47 (1960), pp. 1-5, pls. 1-3. With English Summary, p. 6.

Excavations conducted at Domplein te Utrecht in 1932, on the site of a Roman camp destroyed during the revolt of A.D. 69, brought to light a hoard of fifty aurei: chiefly portrait coins of Nero, but including also two unpublished varieties issued during the period of the Civil War. In their discussion and listing of the contents the writers suggest that the hoard may well represent the savings of a Roman soldier — perhaps a centurion.

HILL, P. V. Propaganda on Coins of the Civil Wars, 44-30 B.C. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 70, No. 3 (March, 1962), pp. 52-53, pl.

During the period 44-30 B.C., when much of the Roman coinage was

being issued by generals in the field, the potential of coin types as propaganda becomes plainly evident. In contrast to the "moneyers" types struck occasionally (and on a much smaller scale) at Rome, those issued by the generals allude to contemporary events, celebrate victories and alliances, and appeal to the troops. JMF

KRAFT, KONRAD. Die Taten der Kaiser Constans und Constantius II. In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vol. 9 (1958), pp. 141-186, pls. 12-13.

Kraft attempts to prove conclusively that the views put forward by Mattingly, Carson and Kent concerning the date and significance of the FEL TEMP REPARATIO coinage cannot be sustained, and in doing so provides us with an excellent summary of the *Virtus* representation. He notes that all four types bearing the FEL TEMP REPARATIO legend depict the Emperor in action. This was obvious in the case of the "ship" and "captive" reverses, but less so with regard to the "hut" and "fallen rider" types. The latter scene, he points out, depicts an individual combat in which one opponent was mounted, and in which, peculiarly enough, the foot soldier was victorious; the fallen rider is identified as a Sasanian — probably the king or one of his leading nobles — and the scene is connected with the Battle of Singara (A.D. 344) at which the heir to the Persian throne was captured by the Romans.

In continuing his search for events which could have inspired the remaining types, Kraft divides the coins by mint and ruler; then, by careful analysis, limits the possibilities for the meaning of each scene. The "hut" type, it is suggested, refers to the settlement of the Franks in Toxandria and to the peace which Constans concluded with them ca. A.D. 342. The "ship" type was probably inspired by Constans' victorious return from his visit to Britain in 342/43 and the "captive" type by the settlement, in Thrace, of a number of prisoners from Adiabene in 343. HLA

LALLEMAND, JACQUELINE and BETTY GUALBERT. Le trésor de Helchteren. Petits bronzes de Gratien à Honorius. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 107 (1961), pp. 47-69, illus.

The 165 identifiable fourth century bronze coins of the Helchteren hoard confirm the contention that the *Victoria auggg* type is predominantly of Gallic mints and the *Salus reipublicae* type of Italian mints. Further, the author suggests that the Gallic mints of Trier, Lyon, and Arles ceased striking bronze shortly after 395 and that the products of Italian mints gradually replaced these in the circulation of bronze in North Gaul. The Helchteren hoard was buried ca. 396-397 and confirmation of the author's theory must await publication of Gallic hoards later than this. JMF

LEOGRANDE. Le monete Romane dell'Età Repubblicana e la tormentosa questione della prima datazione del denario. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 12, Nos. 7-8 (July-August, 1961), pp. 101-102, illus.

A general discussion on the subject of Roman Republican coinage, with particular attention devoted to the dating of the first issue of the denarius. From their study of the written sources (Livy, Pliny, the pertinent passages being cited in extenso), together with critical evaluation of the evidence derived from thorough examination of the coinage itself, students of the problem have placed the introduction of the denomination at various dates: 269/268 B.C. (traditional theory), 187 B.C. (revolutionary theory), and ca. 200 B.C. (intermediate theory).

LORET, K. E. Julio-Claudian Dynasty Women. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 16, No. 2 (Spring, 1962), pp. 39-40, illus.

Although they shared the divine status accorded the ruling males, the wives, mothers and sisters of Roman emperors were not eligible for public office and hence were usually depicted posthumously on the coinage. Coin portraits of Agrippina, Drusilla and Julia (sisters of Caligula), Livia (wife of Augustus) and Julia (daughter of Augustus) are used to illustrate this article describing the fortunes of the female members of the Julio-Claudian dynasty. BPS

MAŽURAN, I. Rimski novci nadeni u Osijeku (1949-1954). In: *Osječki Zbornik*, Vol. 4 (1954), pp. 32-40, illus.

A descriptive catalogue, including weights, of thirty-three coins found on the site of Roman Mursa. Twelve obverses are illustrated. DMM

MILLIAU, E. Quelques monnaies romaines d'Antioche; étude de la direction des revers. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 106 (1960), pp. 317-319, diagr.

Two hundred and twenty-five gold, silver, and bronze coins of the fourth century from the mint of Antioch were studied in regard to their die-positions. The results indicated that chance was not an element in determining the die-position and that either ↑ or ↓ was intended. JMF

OWER, JOHN. Some Notes on the Casaleone Find of Roman Republican Silver Coins. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 70, No. 3 (March, 1962), pp. 59-60.

The object of this paper is to correct information found in E.A. Sydenham's *The Coinage of the Roman Republic* regarding the contents of the hoard of Casaleone. The writer lists the moneyers found in the hoard, some of which were not included by Sydenham, and on this basis dates the find to 55-50 rather than ca. 59 B.C. The dates of two other denarii are also revised on the basis of hoard evidence. JMF

PFLAUM, H.-G. Une tessera nummularia inédite. Deux nouveaux consuls. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 7 (July, 1961), pp. 72-73.

An ivory *tessera nummularia* (11 x 88 mm.) in the *Cabinet des Médailles*, part of the W. Fröhner collection, is inscribed over its four long sides with the legend ARSINAS / IVLI / SP VIII K MAI / CFISI / SABINMANNI / MESSAL. In discussing the significance of the inscription the writer explains that the first name is that of the *nummularius* (a slave who verified the weight and alloy of the contents of the receptacle to which the *tessera* was attached) and the second is the name of the banker who assigned to the *nummularius* the task of verification. The third line gives the date of the inspection by day and month (in this case the twenty-fourth of April), while the fourth gives the names of the two consuls for the year.

RADOMERSKY, PAVEL. Nález římských republikánských denárů ze severního Bulharska (Find of Roman Republican Denarii from Northern Bulgaria). In: *Sborník Národního Muzea v Praze*, Vol. 15, No. 2 (1961), pp. 69-90, 3 pls. With Russian and English Summaries, p. 91.

From the hoard of Roman Republican denarii discovered in 1957 in the village of Guljancy (ancient Moesia Inferior) situated near Nikopolis in Northern Bulgaria, 441 specimens — representing the major portion of the find — were acquired by the National Museum at Prague; 148 of these are listed and described with references to Sydenham, BMC and Haeblerlin. The hoard represents a broad range of Republican denarii, dating from almost the beginning of Roman silver coinage to the year 47 B.C. and contains a number of hitherto unpublished varieties as well as two apparently unrecorded hybrid types (Nos. 135 and 136).

THIRION, MARCEL. Le trésor d'aurei découvert à Aartrijke en 1806 ou 1808. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 107 (1961), pp. 211-213.

Descriptions of nine aurei, covering the period from Nero to Marcus Aurelius (Caesar) and reputedly found at Aartrijke, were ascertained by examination of published notes and a manuscript in the Royal Library. The latest pieces are issues of Marcus Aurelius (145-147), Diva Faustina I (after 141) and a coin described only as having two portraits, but supposed by Thirion to have been issued by Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius. On the basis of the latest known coin, and from the absence of any of the voluminous series commemorating the fourth consulship of Antoninus (145-61), the hoard is tentatively dated after 145. JMF

THIRION, MARCEL. Trésor de sesterces à Petigny: Domitien — Postume. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 107 (1961), pp. 214-217.

Several hoards found in the area of Petigny show the same characteristics: sestertii from the late first to the late second century, followed by a gap to ca. 260 and closing with coins of Postumus; the above hoard of ninety sestertii and three antoniniani varies little from the general pattern. The latest issues, two coins imitating sestertii of Postumus, suggest a burial date of ca. 261/62. However, the composition of the hoard is similar to two others whose burial dates were established as ca. 268 by a coin of Gallienus, and it is not impossible that it was buried at the same time.

JMF

THIRION, MARCEL. Les trésors de sesterces d'Elverdinge et de Werken. Les imitations des bronzes de Postume et la circulation du bronze au III<sup>e</sup> siècle. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 106 (1960), pp. 81-198, pls. 5-8, tabs.

Each of the hoards mentioned above is composed of two distinct groups of coins: (1) sestertii from the late first to the late second or early third century, and (2) bronze coins of Postumus, most of which are imitations. The gap from the beginning of the third century to ca. 260 is common to other hoards found in the area but has so far defied explanation. The Elverdinge hoard was buried ca. 270 and the Werken hoard ca. 268. The article includes a discussion of the Postumus issues and a catalogue of the coins from both finds.

JMF

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. De collectie-Quaestius in het Fries Museum. II. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 47 (1960), pp. 7-10, pl. 4, illus. With English Summary.

Comprising Part II of the listing of coins in the Quaestius collection (Fries Museum, Leeuwarden), this compilation covers the period A.D. 235-1263 and includes a number of remarkable aurei issued by Gordian, Trajan Decius, Probus and Carinus. [For abstract of Part I, published in the 1955 issue of the *Jaarboek* (Vol. 42, pp. 1-5, pls. 1-2) see *NL* No. 42 (Jan., 1958), p. 16].

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. Contorniaten. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 47 (1960), pp. 82-83, pl. 10. With English Summary, p. 88.

Four contorniates from the Six collection, Amsterdam (the source of twenty-five of the forty-seven contorniates in the Netherlands Royal Coin Cabinet) are described with references to Alföldi.

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. Eck en Wiel (G.) 1908. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 47 (1960), pp. 91-92. With English Summary, p. 111.

According to records in the Royal Coin Cabinet at The Hague, a hoard discovered at Eck en Wiel (Gelderland) in 1908 contained thirty-five

denarii and antoniniani issued by Elagabalus, Julia Maesa, Severus Alexander, Julia Mamaea, Maximinus Thrax, Gordian and Philip in the third century A.D. Date of deposit is given as ca. 250. Pertinent references to *RIC* are included in the present descriptive listing of the coins.

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. Maurik 1910. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 47 (1960), p. 94. With English Summary, p. 111.

In 1910 the Netherlands Royal Coin Cabinet recorded a solidus of Valens (*RIC* p. 61, no. 1d or j) which had been discovered in a field at Maurik aan de Rijn; the coin was dated 364/7 and was struck at Arles. A similar solidus in the Cabinet collection, listed as *RIC*, p. 61, no. 1 j RR, may be the same coin.

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. Renkum (G.) 1811. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 47 (1960), pp. 89-91, illus. With English Summary, p. 111.

A hoard of 246 second century denarii (Hadrian to Septimius Severus) was discovered at Renkum (Gelderland) in 1811 and purchased by the Royal Academy of Arts and Sciences, Amsterdam, in 1819. The only coin from the hoard which can be identified with certainty in the Academy's present collection is an extremely rare denarius of Didia Clara (*RIC* 10, RRRR), obverse and reverse of which are illustrated.

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. Rossum (G.) 1956/7. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 47 (1960), p. 89. With English Summary, p. 111.

Seven halved Roman coins — asses struck in Rome before 85 B.C. and in Gaul during the reign of Augustus — discovered at Rossum (Gelderland) in 1956/7, are listed and discussed.

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. St. Oedenrode 1942. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 47 (1960), pp. 92-94. With English Summary, p. 111.

A hoard of 168 third century denarii and antoniniani, discovered at St. Oedenrode in 1942 and published for the first time by W. Knippenberg with references to Cohen (1944), is now republished with relevant references to *RIC*. The date of deposit (ca. 260) may be connected with the incursions of the Franks.

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. Uit twee Italiaanse muntvondsten. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 47 (1960), pp. 80-82, pl. 9. With English Summary, p. 88.

Three coins from the hoard discovered at Aventine (Italy) in 1893



are in the Royal Coin Cabinet at The Hague. As far as is known, the find consisted solely of aurei: obv., effigy of Lucius Verus; rev., Victoria (*RIC* 522) or the investiture of the Armenian king (*RIC* 512). All coins were found in mint condition and indicate the use of only one die for both obverse and reverse strikings.

The Cabinet also contains four aurei from a second Italian find (Boscureale, 1894) : Augustus (*RIC* 339), Claudius (*RIC* 38 and 98), Vespasian (*RIC* 9). It is suggested that the distinctive reddish hue peculiar to these coins — probably caused by the presence of sulphur in the soil — could lead to the identification of other specimens from the same hoard.

## BYZANTINE

BERTELE, TOMMASO. Autocratori dei Romani, di Costantinopoli e della Macedonia. In: *Numismatica, N. S.*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (May-August, 1961), pp. 75-82, illus.

The rare Byzantine bronzes with obv. two emperors / rev. legend in field TES MAKEDONIAS have been attributed to the joint reign of Andronicus II and III, and dated shortly after 1325. But the second emperor is beardless and can only be Michael IX. A new coin joins the same obverse with rev. monogram of KONSTANTINOUPOLIS. The author understands both reverses to be additions to the imperial titulature (thus the title of the article). These two parts of the empire were singled out to suggest that the emperors were true successors of Constantine and of Alexander. The coins will have been struck shortly after the coronation of Michael in 1294.

TVB

GRIERSON, PHILIP. Tetarteron or Counte-feit? A Note on Mr. Uzman's Coin. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 70, No. 3 (March, 1962), p. 53.

A solidus of Nicephorus II, weighing 2.96 gr. and of base gold, was the subject of an earlier note (*Numismatic Circular*, Jan., 1962, pp. 4-5) by L. L. Uzman, who suggested that the piece was a tetarteron. Grierson definitely rejects this possibility and maintains that it is a forgery, but whether it is ancient or modern is not clear.

JMF

PROTASE, D. Ein Grab aus dem V. Jh. aus Cepari (Transsilvanien). In: *Dacia, N. S.*, Vol. 4 (1960), pp. 569-575, illus.

Together with three gold artifacts (bracelet and rings), a gold coin of Theodosius II (408-450) was recently discovered in a grave located in the environs of the village of Cepari (Transylvania). The finding of the coin is of particular interest, notes the writer, in view of the fact that

very little archaeological material dating from the period of the Hun invasion has been found in either Transylvania or the Carpathian basin.

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. Midlum (Fr.) 1925. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde* Vol. 47 (1960), pp. 94-96, pl. 12, With English Summary. pp. 111-112.

From a hoard of fourteen solidi discovered at Midlum in 1925 — the first of a series of mediaeval finds from Friesland — twelve (eight issued by Leo I, two by Marcian, one each by Anastasius and Justinian) are in the Fries Museum collection at Leeuwarden. Coins of Leo I, the writer notes, have been found in Scandinavia but nowhere else in Western Europe.

## EUROPEAN

BERGHAUS, PETER *Dortmunder Münzen aus acht Jahrhunderten. Ausstellung in der Stadtparkasse Dortmund Hansastrasse 3, 22. Oktober - 29. November, 1958.* Dortmund, 1958. 3 pp., illus.

An historical account of the coinage of Dortmund (which spanned a period of almost eight centuries: 983-1760), written in connection with an exhibition of representative coins of that city sponsored by the Dortmund Municipal Bank and displayed at its premises between October 22 and November 29, 1958. Fully illustrated are a pfennig (ca. 1050), a sterling (ca. 1235), a 1636 ducat and a 1/6 taler of 1758.

BERGHAUS, PETER. *Lippstädter Geld im Lauf der Jahrhunderte.* Lippstadt, 1958. 3 pp., illus.

Although numerous finds (both Roman and Byzantine) attest the circulation or presence of struck coins at a very early date in the environs of Lippstadt, not until much later was coinage actually produced there. The oldest known mint in the district, that of Soest, struck imitations of Cologne coin types ca. 990-1000, and shortly after the founding of the city in 1170 the Lippstadt mint itself commenced operations; its first issues, the silver pfennigs struck under the aegis of Bernhard II zur Lippe (the city's founder) depict the enthroned Archbishop of Cologne as he appears on pfennigs of Soest, except that his crosier (on the Lippstadt coins) is decked with the rose of Lippe. In tracing the history of Lippstadt's coinage from this beginning up to the present time the writer devotes some attention to the emergency currencies issued during the years following World War I (1919-23) and World War II (1945-48).

BERGHAUS, PETER. Münze und Geld im Kreisgebiet von Coesfeld. In: *Festschrift Fünfzig Jahre Kreissparkasse Coesfeld 1911-1961* (Coesfeld, 1961), pp. 87-117, 7 pls.

Berghaus stresses the value of hoard evidence in this discussion of the monetary history of Coesfeld, Westphalia. Strong influence from both the Netherlands and Rhineland — the effects of which can be traced well into the thirteenth century — is evident from a study of the numerous finds of mediaeval coins made in the area. Prior to the thirteenth century the penny appears to have been the only denomination used. Strong commercial ties with England then stimulated the influx of the sterling, and later, as the spread of commerce necessitated the use of a coin of higher value, the groschen (valued at six Westphalian pennies) was struck. Towards the end of the fourteenth century an even larger denomination (the gold florin, equal to fifty-four pennies) made its appearance in Westphalia, but the discovery of large deposits of silver in Bohemia and Saxony — coupled with the importation of vast quantities of that metal from mines in the New World — eventually paved the way for the return to a silver coinage and from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century the taler remained the basic monetary unit in use.

The article includes a listing of Coesfeld's coinage and inflationary paper currency, together with plate illustrations of the principal coin types struck. HG

BIANCHETTI, ANTONIO. Le monete di Pio IX<sup>o</sup> Conte Giovanni Mastai Ferretti di Senigallia (1846-1878). In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 12, No. 5 (May, 1961), pp. 67-68. Vol. 12, Nos. 7-8 (July-August, 1961), p. 101.

This completes the listing of the coinage of Pius IX (1846-1878), part one of which appeared in the March (1961) issue of the above periodical (Vol. 12, No. 3, p. 35); arranged by denomination, it includes obverse and reverse descriptions as well as indications of mint and rarity. A bibliography of seven titles is appended.

BINGEN, F. J. Hundred Years of Finland's Coins. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 2 (Feb., 1962), pp. 147-158, illus.

During the period of Swedish domination — beginning with the Christian era and ending with the country's cession to Russia in 1809 — no money was struck for Finland. Paper currency was issued by the Central Bank, established under Russia in 1811, but not until 1860 did the country acquire its own monetary system, based on the unit of the markkaa. From that date on, the present survey attempts to provide a complete listing of Finnish coins, including quantities issued, dates of coin enactments, metallic composition, weight and size, but excluding all patterns, proofs and trial pieces; statistics are taken from the official

Mint reports. The listing includes references to Wayte Raymond (*Coins of the World, Nineteenth Century Issues* and *Coins of the World, Twentieth Century Issues*), also to R. S. Yeoman's *Catalog of Modern World Coins*, the publishers of which furnished the writer with the various illustrations used.

BPS

DABROWSKA, I. and S. SUCHODOLSKI. Monety odkryte w grobowcu Mieszka Starego na Zawodziu w Kaliszu (Coins Found in the Grave of Mieszko the Elder at Zawodz in Kalisz). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 5, No. 1 (1961), pp. 28-31, illus.

Five eleventh and twelfth century silver coins, found in the above grave in the church of St. Paul (Zawodz) while archaeological excavations were being conducted in 1959-60, are described with references to the *Corpus Nummorum Poloniae* (1316, 1313, 1324, 638-641, 858, 986). Four of the pieces are illustrated.

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Spanish Dinero Found at Verulamium in 1959. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 69, No. 9 (Sept., 1961), p. 186, illus.

Found during the course of excavations carried out at Verulamium in 1959, in "a mediaeval rubbish pit driven through the Roman levels and providing sherds which quite independently were ascribed provisionally to a period not later than the thirteenth century," was a battered dinero of Alfonso VI of Leon and Castile (1065/1072-1109). The coin is described and illustrated.

ENNO van GELDER, H. Arnhem 1959. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 47 (1960), pp. 108-110. With English Summary, p. 112.

Reports and discusses a hoard of unusual composition discovered at Arnhem (Gelderland) in 1959: Eight gold coins from the end of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth century, thirty silver groats struck at Saxony during the same period, and sixty-three silver coins from the North and South Netherlands issued during the second and third quarters of the seventeenth century.

ENNO van GELDER, H. Bunschoten 1959. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 47 (1960), pp. 100-104, illus. With English Summary, p. 112.

A hoard of thirty-six gold and fourteen silver coins (one of the latter a counterfeit specimen), discovered at Bunschoten in 1959, represents mints of the Netherlands, France, Spain and the German Empire and may be dated to ca. 1565. From parallels drawn with earlier finds — Noordwijkerhout, 1902 and Courtrai, 1951 — a gold ring and two silver chains also contained in the hoard are dated to the same period.

ENNO van GELDER, H. Onbekende Bourgondische munten. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 47 (1960), pp. 83-84, pl. 11.

Since publication of the work entitled *Les monnaies des Pays-Bas bourguignons et espagnols 1434-1713*, jointly authored by H. Enno van Gelder and Marcel Hoc in 1960, five additional specimens have come to light: issues of Philip the Fair, Charles V and Philip II. All are described in full.

ENNO van GELDER, H. Twee onbekende munten van Bergh. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 47 (1960), pp. 85-87, pl. 11.

Two hitherto unknown coins from Bergh are described: (1) In the collection of the Royal Coin Cabinet (Stockholm): a silver daalder of William IV, count of Bergh, previously known only from an illustration in a picture book published by Wolff Stürmer in 1572; (2) a three plakken ( $\frac{1}{4}$  stuiver) issue, also of William IV, found among the contents of a recently discovered hoard. The coin proves to be an imitation of one struck by the three towns of Overijssel and may be dated ca. 1565.

GIBASIEWICZ, STANISŁAW. Srebrny medalion z XI/XII w. (A silver Medallion from the XI/XIIth Century). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 5, No. 1 (1961), pp. 1-9, illus. With English Summary.

A pot found in a field on the outskirts of the village of Chelmce (near Kruszwica) in 1822 contained coins (subsequently lost) and a necklace made from twelve silver bracteate medallions connected by means of small chains. After separating the medallions, the first owner of the find presented them as individual gifts to various Polish and foreign collections. In this article the writer describes the only specimen known to be in Poland at the present time: a medallion in the numismatic collection of the Polish Academy of Sciences at Kórnik (near Poznań) which consists of two round plates, 31 mm. in diameter, fastened together by a silver rim; the obverse of these, made by *repoussé*, shows the effigy of a churchman holding a crosier (possibly St. Peter, in whose honor a near-by church and a Benedictine Abbey at Kruszwica were dedicated); the reverse plate is smooth. The hoard may have been buried in 1096, in which year strife erupted between prince Władysław Herman and his son Zbigniew.

GUPIENIEC, A. Grabica, pow. Łask. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 5, No. 1. (1961), p. 43.

Towards the end of 1960 the numismatic section of the Archaeological and Ethnographical Museum at Łódź was presented with a coin and a

silver casting, all that remained from a hoard reported to have been discovered in a clay pot during the demolition of an old house at Grabica (Łask district) ca. 1920. On the basis of the two remaining pieces the concealment of the hoard is dated to the second half of the eleventh century.

GUPIENIEC, A. Kielce, m.p. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 5, No. 1 (1961), p. 44.

Three mediaeval coins discovered at Kielce (S. E. central Poland) in 1959 are fully described: (1) A denar of Władysław Lokietek (1306-1333) of previously unknown variety; (2) a Prague parvus of Wacław II (1300-1305); (3) a szelag of Zygmunt I the Elder (1506-1548) struck in 1531.

GUPIENIEC, A. Wodzin, pow. Łódź. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 5, No. 1 (1961), p. 43.

Registered in the archives of the Archaeological Museum at Warsaw, under the date 1930, is a hoard of mediaeval coins — as yet unpublished — listed in the related correspondence as having been found near St. Mielczarka (Wodzin, district of Łódź) in October, 1929. Part of the hoard has undoubtedly disappeared. The remaining portion, deposited in the Museum, now contains only fifty-eight *krzyzowek*, a silver casting, and the bottom of the vessel in which the coins were found.

HOC, MARCEL. La politique monétaire de Charles Quint aux Pays-Bas. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 8 (1959), pp. 119-125, illus.

The modern coinage of the Low Countries dates from the 1521 decree of Charles V. Imperial crown size silver was to be struck along with good gold. In the 1540's a gold crown of the type and fineness of the French crown was introduced for international trade, and copper began to be struck in lieu of billon. The main mints were those of Brabant, Flanders, and Holland, many of the earlier mints in what was now imperial territory being suppressed. The monetary legislation of the period is plentiful and complex, reflecting the emperor's concern with the stabilization of monetary values, and the exclusive circulation of his own coin.

TVB

JESSE, WILHELM. Engelgroschenfund von Hemeln (Vergraben nach 1512). In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 22 (1956), pp. 218-219.

A hoard of 193 Saxon Engelgroschen (or *Schreckenberger*) and two Goslar Mariengroschen, discovered at Hemeln (*Kreis* Hannover-Münden)

in November, 1955, although containing nothing new is of interest because of its distribution of mints and mintmaster marks.

K., R. Szczecin — Rynek Warzywny. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 5, No. 1 (1961), pp. 43-44.

Reports the finding of six coins in the mediaeval section of Szczecin (Stettin) during archaeological work carried out between 1955 and 1959: (1) Denar (cross type V); (2) German denar from Bardowick struck at the end of the eleventh or the beginning of the twelfth century (obverse type, Dbg. 1778 b; reverse, Dbg. 1778 c); (3) Pomeranian denar (Stettin) with the name of the mintmaster Eilbert (ca. 1185-1190); (4) Brandenburg denar of Albrecht II (1205-1220); (5) bracteate; (6) copper gros of Frederick the Great of unknown date (possibly 1767).

KRUSY, HANS. Ein neuer Gegenstempel von Schaffhausen. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 43 (Dec., 1961), pp. 53-56, illus.

The agreement on the tariffing of foreign coins, entered into by Zürich, St. Gall and Schaffhausen and dated by Wieland to January of 1424, mentions the countermark of the Prague *grosschen*. In 1391 there is a reference to the striking of these coins in the *Konstanzer Ratsbuch*. The type of the countermark is a ram's head which Krusy connects with the canting type of Schaffhausen: a sheep emerging from a tower. Other cities in southern Germany used the same type, and the ram as a symbol was later used by Widdern (Württemberg). Zürich used a z countermark, St. Gall an A on silver and possibly a bear on gold. Until the ram's head mark was suggested, no recognizable countermark was known for Schaffhausen.

DR

KRUSY, HANS. Stadt oder Stift? Ein heraldischer Beitrag zur Gegenstempelfrage. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 24 (1958), pp. 265-272, illus.

The counterstamping of coins in the Late Middle Ages (1370-1510) has been attributed both to cities and to rulers. From his study of contemporary heraldry, combined with the evidence found in archival documents, Krusy concludes that the countermarks of Salzburg, Bamberg and Würzburg which appear on certain groschen struck at Prague were stamped by the cities themselves — not by ecclesiastical rulers, as was formerly supposed.

HG

LAFAURIE, JEAN. Comptes des monnaies d'or créées par l'Edit de janvier 1726. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 7 (July, 1961), pp. 73-74.

A register recently discovered by the writer in the archives of the *Hôtel des Monnaies* (Paris) was found to contain information relating to the gold coinage struck under authorization of the Edict of January, 1726. The document covers the period 1726-1785 and gives, for each year, the weight of the gold coins struck at each mint (after 1754 in the case of Metz, and after 1775 in the case of Pau).

LAFOLIE, PAUL. Testons de Gilles Redon à Tours (1523-1532). In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 7 (July, 1961), p. 71-72.

The individual marks of the respective mint masters are of primary importance in classifying the testons issued by a particular mint, although differences in the various styles of engraving frequently furnish supplementary evidence. Such aspects of the testons struck at Tours under the aegis of Gilles Redon (1523-1532) are discussed by Lafolie.

LAVANCHY, CHARLES. DOMITOR ELVECIORUM. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 42 (Oct., 1961), p. 38.

In spite of the fact that Cardinal Schiner is reported to have struck a gold florin with the legend FRANCISCUS REX FRANCIE DOMITOR ELVECIORUM, no such specimen has come to light. The legend, however, appears on a bronze medal from the Engel-Gros collection, sold in 1921, and on a silver medal published in the *Trésor de Numismatique* (Paris, 1836), both of which are said to have been struck after the battle of Marignan. It is suggested that these pieces may have led to the erroneous attribution of the above gold florin to Cardinal Schiner. DR

LOPEZ-CHAVES y SANCHEZ, LEOPOLDO. *Catalogo de la onza española*. Madrid, [1961]. 168 pp., front., illus.

An illustrated catalogue of Spanish onzas of proven existence, arranged by mint and giving the number, date, assayer and approximate value in U. S. dollars for each specimen listed. As stated by the compiler, the work in no way lessens the need for a scientific treatise on the subject and is to be considered solely as a photographic compendium of specimens authenticated by long and careful investigation, presented as objectively as possible "in order to protect the interests of all who come into contact with the Spanish onza." A number of important auction catalogues are included in the appended bibliography of ninety-nine titles.

M., A. Pińczów, m.p. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 5, No. 1 (1961), p. 45.

Two denars issued by the Jagiello dynasty in the fifteenth century, two half gros of Casimir Jagiello, two szelag and two Lithuanian five gros



issued by John Casimir, and three unidentified pieces were among coins discovered during the course of archaeological excavations carried out at Pinczow (S. E. Poland) in 1960.

MARTIN, COLIN. Du cours des monnaies françaises au Pays de Vaud (1530-1798). In: *Mélanges Paul-Edmond Martin* (Geneva, 1961), pp. 239-253, diags.

On the basis of material drawn from many contemporary documents, French gold and silver issues of the above period are tabulated according to their exchange values in *sols* (Paris) and *batz* (Berne). A constant diminution in coin (as against bullion) value can be traced in both cities. But the two great increases in the price of gold do not coincide: in Berne, 1620-1635, as a result of the Thirty Years' War; in Paris, in the 1720's as a result of the speculation of Law. TVB

MAŽURAN, I. Skupni nalaz srebrenog i zlatnog novca iz XIII — tog stoljeća u Baranji. In: *Osječki Zbornik*, Vol. 5 (1956), pp. 133-142.

Mažuran provides an excellent catalogue of the Baranji hoard, consisting of seventy-six silver coins — chiefly of French and Hungarian origin but including also specimens from Germany, the Low Countries, Sweden and Spain — and five Venetian gold pieces. The latest issue is dated 1682, and the hoard was very probably deposited during the following year, during the campaign conducted against Vienna by the Grand Vizier Kara Mustafa. The writer also discusses the monetary and economic circumstances under which West European coins circulated in Syrmia, Slavonia and the Baranja while those regions were under Turkish rule. DMM

MAŽARUN, I. Skupni nalaz srebrenog novca iz XVII. stoljeća u Oriovcu, lokalitet "Garište." In: *Osječki Zbornik*, Vol. 6 (1958), pp. 135-142.

The Oriovac hoard, found in the 1940's, consisted of fifty-three silver coins of France, Spain, the Low Countries, Poland and Hungary, the latest being dated 1691. It was concealed probably in 1691 or 1692, but as was the case with the Baranja hoard, contained no Turkish coins. DMM

McCabe, L. W. Los reales de plata castellanos. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 1, No. 10 (April-June, 1961), pp. 257-261, illus.

The origins of the Castilian real can be dated to the fourteenth century, when Pedro the Cruel (1350-68) ordered the striking of a *moneta regalis argenteus* equal in value to three maravedis; sixty-six reales were obtained from one silver mark. From this beginning, the writer traces the history of the coin up to 1865, at which time it was exchanged for a décimo of the *escudo de plata* (the ancient tostón or *real de a cuatro*); the denomination was last struck in 1868, being replaced in that year by the twenty-five

centimos coin (= one quarter of a peseta). Included in the article are illustrations of Castilian reales issued by Pedro the Cruel and Henry II (1369-79); also Mexican reales struck under Charles and Johanna, Philip II (1555-97) and Charles IV (1789-1808).

MEER, G. van der. Heerlen 1960. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 47 (1960), pp. 96-100. With English Summary, p. 112.

During the construction of a road at Heerlen in 1960 workmen discovered a vessel containing 182 silver and seven gold coins struck at various European mints during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the latest dated ca. 1532. Almost half of the coins were Burgundian vuurijzers, stuivers and double stuivers issued prior to 1496 — a year marked by the debasement of Burgundian coinage and the demonetization and melting down of most of that territory's fifteenth century issues.

MEER, G. van der. Ommen 1960. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 47 (1960), pp. 104-106. With English Summary, p. 112.

A hoard discovered among the foundations of an old house at Ommen in 1960 contained nine silver and fifty-one billon coins from the sixteenth century, concealed sometime after 1582. Of the larger group, forty-seven were drieplakken issued jointly by the three towns of Overijsseel (Deventer, Kampen and Zwolle); four were imitations. The periods in which both prototypes and imitations were struck are discussed at some length.

MEER, G. van der. Vinkeveen 1960. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 47 (1960), pp. 106-108. With English Summary, p. 112.

One hundred and sixty-three silver coins — chiefly schellingen, stuivers and double stuivers from the Northern Netherlands, the majority in a poor state of preservation — were contained in a hoard discovered at Vinkeveen in 1960. The few larger denominations, as might be expected, were all from the Southern (i.e. Spanish) Netherlands, where during the period 1612-1659 the standard of coins struck was lower than in the Republic. The hoard is dated post 1651.

Moneda y medalla conmemorativas de la Unidad Italiana. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*. No. 31 (April-June, 1961), p. 37, illus. With English Translation.

A coin and a medal, both issued in commemoration of the centenary of the unification of Italy (1861-1961) are illustrated and described. The former, designed by Guido Verci and issued in silver in the denomination of 500 liras, shows on the obverse a seated figure representing the Republic and the legend REPUBBLICA ITALIANA; on the reverse, the dates 1861 and

1961 appear above and below a quadriga, with the value L 500 inscribed in the exergue.

The medal is the work of the distinguished sculptor and engraver Piero Giampoli and was issued in various sizes of gold only. It is described as follows: obv., portraits of the four leaders concerned: Victor Emmanuel II, Cavour, Garibaldi and Mazzini; edge inscription reading PRIMO CENTENARIO DELL' VNITÀ D'ITALIA. The reverse shows a quadriga.

OWEN, D. S. An Introduction to the Coinage of Russia. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 524 (Jan., 1962), pp. 8-10.

In what may be called a brief monetary history of Russia the writer tells of the earliest coins to circulate within the country — Roman Republican denarii which were used for purposes of trade as early as the first century B.C. — of the Arabic dirhems which entered in large quantities from the East during the eighth century, of the first native Russian coinage, modeled on Byzantine prototypes, which circulated during the ninth and tenth centuries, and of the earliest issues of modern-style coinage which were struck in several principalities during the second half of the fourteenth century. Mention is made of the introduction of the kopeck ca. 1534, of the major reforms of Peter I which completely revolutionized Russian coinage in the early eighteenth century, and of the unsuccessful attempt by Catherine I to imitate Swedish plate money in 1726. A point of particular interest noted is the absence of royal portraits on coins issued after the reign of Catherine II, a circumstance which is attributed to the emperor Paul's dislike of his own physiognomy.

BPS

PELLEGRINO, ENZO. Monete Ossolane. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 12, Nos. 7-8 (July-August, 1961), p. 100, illus.

Two fourteenth century denari, one issued by Giovanni Visconti, bishop of Novara, the other by Filippo Maria Visconti, Duke of Milan, are described and fully illustrated; both are reported to have been struck at Domodossola (Novara province, Piedmont, N. Italy). Discussed at some length are problems connected with the historicity of the mint at Domodossola.

PINI, G. Note sullo scudo per Mantova di Carlo I Gonzaga-Nevers, ossidionale 1629-1630 di cui al Vol. IV, p. 369, No. 1 del "Corpus" e su una medaglia analoga. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 12, Nos. 7-8 (July-August, 1961), pp. 97-98, illus.

The author discusses and illustrates a piece almost identical with the CNI "scudo" in question. The "scudo" is struck in silver, the author's

piece in bronze. Given their high relief, both are doubtless medals, not coins. TVB

PROBSZT, GÜNTHER. Eine unbekannte Salzburger Rechenpfennig-Klippe. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 12, No. 4 (1961), p. 31.

Probszt publishes a hitherto unknown counter klippe of Salzburg dated 1540. The coin was struck from dies made for a penny which was apparently never issued. HG

SABETTA, LUIGI. Le Oselle reimprese. In: *Numismatica*, New Series, Vol. 2, No. 1 (January-April, 1961), pp. 6-9, illus.

Restrikes on which the configurations of the original coin are still clearly visible are of special interest to the numismatist. Two such pieces, both Venetian oselle, are discussed in this article. The first, described as in excellent state of preservation, is the penultimate osella of Doge Ludovico Manin, struck upon one issued in the third year of Alvise Mocenigo IV; the second, overstruck on an osella of Alvise Contarini, was issued in the second year of Silvestro Valier and is inscribed EXEMPLO MONSTRANTE VIAM.

SANTAMARIA, ALBERTO. La Zecca di Aosta sotto la Repubblica Sociale Italiana. In: *Numismatica*, N. S., Vol. 2, No. 1 (Jan.-April, 1961), pp. 10-21, illus.

Reopens the question of the Aosta mint. Backed by documents from the authorities in Rome, the writer concludes (contrary to several who have previously written on the subject) that: (1) the acmonital 10¢ 1943/XXI was struck for the Italian Social Republic, not for the Kingdom of Italy; (2) only about thirty-two pieces were struck, of which two are now in the museum of the Rome mint; (3) the mint mark was R, the dies with mark A having been cut but not used; (4) with mint mark R, 2,053,000 pieces of 20 cent., none of the authorized 50 cent. were struck at Aosta in 1944-5. TVB

SCHNUHR, EBERHARD. Stendaler Halbtaler Joachims II. von 1543. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 24 (1958), pp. 272-273, illus.

A half taler of Joachim II which the writer describes and illustrates was struck at Stendal in 1543 with the mark of the mintmaster Hans Thornow; in the design of both obverse and reverse the coin corresponds to the taler struck at Stendal during the period. Emil Bahrfeldt, in his *Das Münzwesen der Brandenburg unter den Hohenzollern bis zum Grossen Kurfürsten, von 1415-1640*, reports talers (but no half talers) struck

at Stendal under Joachim II in 1542, 1543 and 1544 (cf. op. cit., p. 189: " . . . von Stendal gibt es überhaupt keine Halbtaler.").

SCHNUHR, EBERHARD. Unbekannte und seltene brandenburg-preussische Prägungen. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 22 (1956), pp. 213-217, illus.

A number of rare or previously unknown coins are described and illustrated. They include an unpublished Brandenburg bracteate struck at the Salzwedel mint at the beginning of the thirteenth century, two rare Brandenburg gold guldens — the first issued by Joachim I and Albrecht (1499-1514), the second by Johann Georg (1571-1598) — and two unpublished Brandenburg-Prussian ducats; the first of these, dated 1560, was struck at Berlin during the reign of Joachim II (1535-1571), the second at Minden (1706) under Friedrich I (1701-1713).

SCHULMAN, H. M. F. Dos nuevos libros para la historia de la pieza de a ocho escudos de oro. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 3, No. 11, (July-Sept., 1961), pp. 295-298.

Two works are appearing simultaneously on the Spanish gold 8 escudos. The author compares them in scope, price, and availability. That of López Chávez covers only the Spanish imperial series; that of Xavier Calicó includes as well the republican issues of Mexico, Peru, etc. tvb

SELTMAN, A. J. Two Deniers of Mediaeval Athens. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 69, No. 9 (Sept., 1961), p. 186, illus.

The coins described and illustrated are deniers tournois of a type usually attributed to Guy II de la Roche, Duke of Athens (1287-1308).

"Whilst these two deniers are undoubtedly imitated from those of Guy II of Athens, the annulet symbol on them may well have been copied from a denier of Achaea struck between 1313 and 1318 or from one of Epirus struck between 1323 and 1335. They would in this case have been minted after 1313, following the Catalan occupation of Athens in 1311, perhaps under Duke Guillermo II of Aragon (1317-1338), for whom the name 6vi in the legend could serve as an abbreviation."

SPAJIĆ, E. Nalaz Žigmundovih novaca. In: *Osječki Zbornik*, Vol. 7 (1960), pp. 43-52.

The Čokadinci pot-hoard of 1958, concealed in the fifteenth century, included 5,507 Hungarian coins, mostly obols; two were of Maria, and the rest were of Sigismund. They were of the types listed in *CNH*<sup>2</sup>, nos. 120, 128, 125A, 125C, and 129, but the inscriptions were almost always lacking. The coins are very carefully catalogued by Spajić. dmm

SPAJIĆ, E. Numizmatički odio. In: *Osječki Zbornik*, Vol. 6 (1958), p. 309.

A brief note includes mention of a hoard found at Viljevo, containing approximately 100 Hungarian coins of Matthias Corvinus, Ladislaus II and Louis II. DMM

S[UCHODOLSKI], S. Piatek Wielki, pow. Kalisz. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 5, No. 1 (1961), p. 44, illus.

Found at Piatek Wielki (District of Kalisz, W. central Poland) in 1960, a Hungarian ducat issued by Matthias Corvinus (1443-1490) is illustrated and described with reference to L. Rethy's *Corpus Nummorum Hungariae*.

TAUTE, FRITZ. Hat König Heinrich I. Randpfennige geprägt? In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 23 (1957), pp. 237-243, pl. 5.

Although the somewhat crude imitations of Carolingian deniers known as *Randpfennige* were attributed by Dannenberg to Magdeburg and the early years of Otto I, Gumowski and other numismatic scholars have recently expressed the opinion that the coins were not forerunners of the Otto pennies but were struck later, possibly by Henry I. In producing the *Randpfennige*, the die cutters, it is suggested, transformed the O's on the Otto pennies into simple ornaments. HG

TERLECKI, WŁADYSŁAW. Reformy monetarne Stanisława Augusta Poniatowskiego (Currency Reforms of King Stanisław August). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 5, No. 1 (1961), pp. 10-26, illus., tabs. With English Summary, pp. 26-27.

In this study and evaluation of the monetary reforms of Stanisław August the writer notes that the monarch paid particular attention to problems connected with the country's coinage. These he made his chief interest, attaching special importance to such things as the full value of money, fair standards, and attractive appearance of the coins themselves; the losses which ensued from the use of an excessive amount of silver in the manufacture of Polish coins were looked upon as a necessary evil — one which resulted in huge losses to both the government and the citizenry, and which increased noticeably as Frederick II of Prussia took advantage of every opportunity to profit at the expense of Poland. Listed in tabular form are the following: (1) The contemporary Polish monetary system, given in weight units of the period; (2) the method used for determining silver content and assay marks; (3) metric weights and common fractions, given in terms of decimals; (4) assay marks, shown in terms of percentage.

TRICOU, JEAN. Alcune monete di Casa Savoia nel Museo di Lione. In: *Numismatica*, N. S., Vol. 2, No. 2 (May-August, 1961), pp. 83-86, illus.

A brief list of twenty-six gold coins of the House of Savoy in the Lyons Museum. Several are varieties of the listings in *CNI* Vol. 1; one is entirely wanting there — Carlo Emanuele II, 4 scudi, Turin, 1642; R/ legend, PRINCIPES. PEDEM. REGES. CYPRI. TVB

VLACK, R. A. French Colonies — 1767. In: *The Colonial Newsletter*, Vol. 2, No. 4 (Oct.-Dec., 1961), pp. 6-7, illus.

Nine varieties, and a multitude of counterstamps, have been recorded in the French Colonies series of 1767 which the writer plans to cover in this and forthcoming issues of *The Colonial Newsletter*. The first to be listed is the 1767 sou, obverse and reverse of which are fully described and illustrated. BPS

VRIES, C. de. Epe (bij Gronau) 1959. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 47 (1960), pp. 110-111. With English Summary, p. 112.

Sixty-seven specimens were recovered from a hoard of ninety-two silver coins discovered at Epe (near Gronau, Germany) in 1959. They represent a number of Netherlands mints from the period 1685 to 1763.

WASCHINSKI, EMIL. Mittelalterliche Wechselkurse. Ein Beitrag zur Geldgeschichte. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 23 (1957), pp. 244-249.

In emphasizing the importance of exchange rates to the study of economics, Waschinski makes a comparison of the mediaeval currencies of Lübeck and Denmark and notes the standards which existed in several German territories during the second half of the fifteenth century. HG

Wd., Z. Ciechanów, m.p. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 5, No. 1 (1961), p. 44.

While excavating the foundations for a new house at Ciechanów (N. E. central Poland) workmen uncovered a hoard of 136 coins believed to have been concealed in the late fourteenth century. The majority of the pieces found (125 half gros and nine 1/3 gros) were issues of Ladislaus Jagiello (1350-1434).

Wd., Z. Zaborowo, pow. Płońsk. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 5, No. 1 (1961), p. 45.

Reports a find made in the village of Zaborowo, near Płonsk (E. central Poland) in 1961 consisting of regal and Lithuanian *szelag* issued by John Casimir (1609-1672).

WEBER, C. E. Large German Silver Coins Since 1874. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 1 (Jan., 1962), pp. 9-10.

In a tabulation of the silver coins struck by the twenty-six German states after the establishment of the Empire in 1871, separate columns show the numbers of types issued (exclusive of unofficial issues, minor varieties, differences of date and mint, etc.) and the various striking carried out (with separate indication of quantities of more than one hundred thousand or of more than one million). Coin weights and metallic content are discussed, a listing of mint letters (A-J) is given, and in a concluding paragraph the writer notes the start which the German Federal Republic has already made toward reviving the centuries-old tradition of large silver coins. BPS

WENZEL, HERBERT. Ein aussergewöhnlicher und seltener Fünfeuzner Kaiser Leopolds I. aus einer Hohenlohe'schen Münzstätte vom Jahre 1685. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 12, No. 4 (1961), pp. 31-33, illus.

A kreuzer believed to have been struck in 1685 at Rödelheim, a mint of the dukes of Hohenlohe, appears to be a variety previously unknown to Austrian numismatists. The portrait of Leopold I on the coin depicts the emperor with a bulbous nose and bears little similarity to the customary portraits. HG

WIEL, A. van der. Drieguldens, guldens en halve guldens van Utrecht. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 47 (1960), pp. 59-78, pls. 7-8. With English Summary, p. 79.

Numerous variations are found among the driegulden, gulden and halv gulden issued from Utricht during the period 1681-1799. On the obverses, for example, differences appear in the form and number of jewels in the crown, in the design of the coat of arms, and in the indication of the denomination; on the reverses, the depiction of Minerva is found in differing positions; similarly, variations are noticed in the ornamentation and the position of the date and in the forms of the mint mark, legends and lettering. The writer attributes these die changes as coinciding with the appearances of new die cutters, each of whom interpreted the general design in his own way.

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. "Das Lied von dem Häller." In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 24 (1958), pp. 275-277.

Wielandt reprints the "Song of the Heller," written and first published by Jörg Graff in 1530. The heller is portrayed as a lowly denomination which circulated among beggars and ladies of questionable virtue. HG



## GREAT BRITAIN

ASH, DAVID. Ye Olde Famous Cartwheel Linked with Steam Power. In: *Coin World*, No. 100 (March 16, 1962), p. 79, illus.

One of the first coins produced by the newly invented steam presses at Boulton & Watt's Soho Foundry (Handsworth, England) was the copper twopence, struck in 1797. Although accurately struck and of excellent workmanship, the coin never became popular with the general public; because of its size and weight it was quickly dubbed the "cart-wheel," and after a brief period was removed from circulation. Illustration and description are given. BPS

BUTLER, V. J. The Metrology of the Late Anglo-Saxon Penny: The Reigns of Aethelraed II and Cnut. In: Dolley, R. H. M., ed. *Anglo-Saxon Coins* . . . (London, 1961), pp. 195-214.

For the purpose of presenting, as clearly as possible, the results of systematic weighing of all coins of Aethelraed II and Cnut in the British Museum collection, frequency tables listing weights of the pennies issued are arranged chronologically according to type. In a concluding paragraph the writer notes that any consideration of the question of weight standard in the Late Anglo-Saxon penny will be much more complete when figures from Swedish coin hoards and the Systematic Collection (Stockholm) are added to those already obtained. HK

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Dublin Link with Devonshire. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 70, No. 2 (Feb., 1962), p. 26, illus.

On page 85 of *Anglo-Saxon Coins Found in Finland* (Helsinki, 1921) C. A. Nordman describes an Hiberno-Norse penny of Sihtric from the eleventh century Lundo hoard — clearly an imitation of a *Long Cross* penny of Aethelraed II by the Totnes (Devonshire) moneyer Aelfstan — with what is believed to be a unique reverse. An illustration of the coin in question, provided by Dr. Jouko Voionmaa of the Finnish Cabinet, now confirms an obverse die-link with a coin of Sihtric in the Stockholm Cabinet (Hildebrand 22), illustrated through the courtesy of Dr. N. L. Rasmusson. Thus "the student is afforded a new instance of the extent to which the first Irish coinage is tightly die-linked." BPS

DOLLEY, R. H. M. and F. E. JONES. A New Suggestion concerning the so-called 'Martelets' in the 'Arms of St. Edward'. In: Dolley, R. H. M., ed. *Anglo-Saxon Coins* . . . (London, 1961), pp. 215-226, pl. 15, illus.

Convincing arguments are offered in support of the conjecture that the so-called martelets on the *Sovereign/Martelets* type of Edward the

Confessor are, in reality, eagles and that the design was probably the work of the German goldsmith and cuneator Theodoric (i.e. Dietrich). "Strictly, too, the obverse is not a true 'Sovereign' type, the aversion of the head being foreign to a true *Majestas*, but this is a detail which perhaps can be overlooked in the interests of intelligibility." Michelmas 1056 as a date of issue is suggested. HK

DOLLEY, R. H. M. Significant Die-Links in the Hiberno-Norse Coinage of Dublin. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 70, No. 1 (Jan., 1962), p. 6, illus.

Three *Long Cross* pennies of Aethelraed II — one in the British Museum, the others in the Stockholm Cabinet — although formerly attributed to Lincoln, Winchester and Dublin, respectively, are plainly from the same obverse die and are now assigned to Dublin and the Hiberno-Norse coinage. BPS

DOLLEY, R. H. M. and J. INGOLD. Viking Age Coin-Hoards from Ireland and their Relevance to Anglo-Saxon Studies. In: Dolley R. H. M., ed. *Anglo-Saxon Coins* . . . (London, 1961), pp. 241-265, pl. 16, tabs.

Four hoards from the National Museum of Ireland, each containing one or more Anglo-Saxon coins, illustrate the importance of Irish Viking Age hoards to Anglo-Saxon numismatic studies: (1) Macroon (Cork), ca. 1840; (2) Derrymore (Westmeath), 1872; (3) Fournocks (Meath), 1950; (4) Ballycastle (Antrim), ca. 1894. Summaries of each are suggested for inclusion in a second edition of Thompson's *Inventory*. The article contains a distribution map and alphabetical listing of Irish Viking Age hoards, a summary listing of coin hoards from Ireland, ca. 825-1175 (fifty entries, with references to Thompson and Bonser, probable range, size and date of deposit given for each) and a register (by country) of those containing Anglo-Saxon Coins. HK

HARRIS, E. J. Debasement of the Coinage. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 524 (Jan., 1962), pp. 5-7.

Through the kindness of Mr. P. J. Seaby the writer was supplied with a small parcel of fragments of Anglo-Saxon and Norman coins, derived chiefly from the (London) City Hoard, which he proceeded to analyze for the purpose of illustrating the disappearance of silver in early English issues. The results, presented in the form of a table, list monarch, mint or moneyer, Brooke type and metallic content of coins covering the period from Burgred (852-74) to Stephen (1035-54); also included are small groups of Irish pennies and Northumbrian stycas. BPS

HARRIS, E. J. Varieties of Groats of Mary and Philip and Mary. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 525 (Feb., 1962), p. 62-63.

Tables are used to list the differences found on (1) eight varieties of groats issued by Mary Tudor alone, and (2) six issued by Philip and Mary. At the same time, the writer emphasizes that the examination of relatively few specimens (forty for Group I, thirty-four in the case of Group 2) cannot be construed as representative of the series as a whole. Many other varieties are probably in existence.

BPS

NORTH, J. J. The Coinage of Berhtwulf of Mercia (840-852). In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 69, No. 10 (October, 1961), pp. 213-215, illus.

"Although a considerable variation of style of portrait is obvious from a study of the coins of Berhtwulf, no attempt has been made to classify his coinage. This is probably due to the rarity of the coins and the paucity of hoard evidence, which makes it likely that a number of important types may not have survived. The bulk of the existing coins are portrait types, and it is with these that this paper is primarily concerned. The object of the study is to list and distinguish the various types of bust, and to suggest a tentative chronological classification of these in the light of the available coin and hoard evidence. In order to provide a corpus of the coins of Berhtwulf, the three existing non-portrait coins (one of doubtful attribution) are listed at the end, but no attempt has been made to place them in their chronological position.

The lists have been based on the coins in the British Museum, and reference to the relative B. M. C. number together with the source, when this is a hoard, is made in the lists. When the coin is not represented in the National collection, the reference is to the source of information and in most cases an illustration will be found there . . . "

Reported, with brief description of contents, are the following relevant hoards: Sevington (Wiltshire), 1834; Dorking (Surrey), 1817; Trewhiddle (Cornwall), 1774; Southampton (Hampshire), 1837.

PRIDMORE, F. Documentary Evidence Relating to Countermarking. Elizabeth, 1560. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 70, No. 1 (Jan., 1962), pp. 1-3, illus. No. 2 (Feb., 1962), pp. 30-32, illus.

"The first countermark on English coinage for which exist both the marks on the coins and authentic documents giving the reasons why such measure was adopted, is of the year 1560, when Queen Elizabeth authorized the countermarking of two classes of Shillings of a previous reign with the stamps of a Portcullis and Greyhound." Several public documents, cited by the writer, offer a wealth of detail connected with the stamping, which was for the purpose of easy identification and recognition of the two classes; namely, the base issue shillings of Edward VI (the fourth and fifth coinages of the reign) minted between 1549 and 1551. A brief

history of each class is given, together with illustration of the two types of countermark used. BPS

Requiem for the Farthing. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 5 (Dec., 1961), pp. 137-140.

"The Royal Proclamation of 26th October, 1960, which demonetized the farthing, is probably unique in that its application is confined to a single denomination." Originally a quarter-cut (i.e. "fourthing") of the silver penny, the farthing was eventually given its circular shape by order of Edward I in 1279 and from that time on maintained a place in the minor economics of the Realm. This history of Britain's recently demonetized coin is taken from the *Annual Report of the Royal Mint* (London, 1960) and reprinted by permission of the Comptroller. BPS

WHITELOCK, D. The Numismatic Interest of an Old English Version of the Legend of the Seven Sleepers. In: Dolley, R. H. M., ed. *Anglo-Saxon Coins . . .* (London, 1961), pp. 188-194.

A greatly elaborated version of the above legend which appears in the principal manuscript of Aelfric's *Lives of Saints* contains a contradiction in terms by referring to sixty-two pennyweights of silver in one penny. "The pennyweight, which is sometimes called simply 'penny,' was presumably a fixed weight by this time, not varying with the actual weight of different issues of pennies." HK

## UNITED STATES

Americana Adds to Buffalo Lore. In: *Coin World*, No. 100 (March 16, 1962), p. 2, illus.

James Earl Fraser's design for the Buffalo nickel was an attempt to improve the artistic standard of United States coinage. Nevertheless there was much criticism of his use of an Indian and a buffalo to replace Miss Columbia as the symbol of Liberty, and numismatists suggested that a committee composed of sculptors, numismatists and die engravers (including the chief engraver of the Mint) be elected to pass upon new coin designs. In spite of the controversy, the Buffalo nickel was minted from 1913 to 1938. Illustrations show the first models submitted for the design, also the Jefferson nickel which eventually supplanted it. BPS

BARNESLEY, E. R. A Connecticut Copper Struck over its own Brockage Planchet. In: *The Colonial Newsletter*, Vol. 2, No. 3 (July, 1961), pp. 5-6, illus.

A strangely double-struck Connecticut cent with which the writer recently came in contact had part of its obverse legend incused off center on the obverse, while directly through the coin, in identical relative position on the reverse side, there appeared the same fragments of obverse legend impressed in normal relief rather than brockage. The unusual striking is explained by Mr. E. P. Newman as follows: "Brockage took place first. [Afterwards] an off-center striking occurred with a struck coin stuck to the reverse die and a blank planchet three-quarters on top of it, the obverse die creating a raised area and the incuse being created by the impression from the struck coin. Then the messed up coin was centered and struck normally, and the old impressions did not entirely disappear."

BARNESLEY, E. R. Dr. Hall's "Later Notes" on Connecticut. In: *The Colonial Newsletter*, Vol. 2, No. 4 (Oct.-Dec., 1961), pp. 3-4.

Evidence that Thomas Hall, M.D. compiled a listing of additions and corrections to his pamphlet entitled *A Descriptive List of the Coppers Issued by Authority for the State of Connecticut for the Year 1787* (published in Boston in 1892) can be found in Miller's *The State Coinage of Connecticut*, posthumously published in *The American Journal of Numismatics* (Vol. 53, Pt. 1, 1920). In view of their historical value, the present, so far undetermined location of these "later notes" has now become a matter of considerable importance. BPS

BARNESLEY, E. R. A New Connecticut Reverse, Z(25). In: *The Colonial Newsletter*, Vol. 2, No. 3 (July, 1961), pp. 15-16, illus.

"The 1787 Connecticut z reverses provide what is probably the most interesting sequence of sub-varieties in the entire Connecticut series. So the discovery of a new member of this family is indeed an event of great import." A new reverse, z (25), discovered in combination with obverse 33 (29) is fully described and illustrated.

BARNESLEY, E. R. New Fugio Reverse "KK." In: *The Colonial Newsletter*, Vol. 2, No. 4 (Oct.-Dec., 1961), p. 6, illus.

A new and previously unlisted reverse die for the Fugio Cent, designated KK because of its similarity to the Newman reverse K, shows two unusual features: the peculiar placing of the motto WE ARE ONE in relation to the words UNITED STATES, and a prominent die break which covers some seventy-five degrees of arc at the bottom of the coin. BPS

BARNSELY, E. R. A Recut New Jersey Reverse, Maris "v". In: *The Colonial Newsletter*, Vol. 2, No. 3 (July, 1961), p. 2, illus.

In re-examining several examples of 1788 New Jersey cents, Maris 67 — v, the writer was surprised to find marked differences in certain letters comprising the reverse legend, although other minutiae of the horse head, plow and date were identical on all specimens. Photographs taken through a metallurgical microscope, and afterwards greatly enlarged, show two distinct varieties of letters (straight-footed and cleft-footed respectively) which permit the coins to be classified as either Type I or Type II — an occurrence (notes the writer) which in the case of a modern mint issue would undoubtedly have resulted in the recognition of two distinct varieties.

BERGEN, H. M. California Gold and the Civil War. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 2 (Feb., 1962), pp. 175-179, tabs.

Beginning with the discovery of gold in California in 1848, the writer follows with a discussion of the causes and effects of its influence on the North versus South issue and notes the way in which it contributed to the Union victory. California's own civil strife during the period of its rise to statehood is described, as is the increase of gold production in the West (and its decline in the South-East) up to the end of the war. Two tables are included. The first, published by the State Mining Bureau of California in the thirteenth annual report of the State Mineralogist, lists the state's annual gold production for the years 1848-1874; the second, reprinted from Thomas P. Kettell's *Complete History of the Great American Rebellion* (1865) shows the trend of the premium brought by gold in exchange for paper money between Jan., 1862 and June, 1865.

BPS

BOSTON, W. C. "In God We Trust." In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 1 (Jan., 1962), pp. 18-20.

The original suggestion that a religious motto be included on United States coins can be traced to a letter (now in the Ridgeway Library, Philadelphia) written to the Hon. S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, on Nov. 13, 1861. It bears the signature of M. R. Watkinson, Minister of the Gospel, Ridleyville, Pa. The effect of the letter upon the Secretary appears to have been immediate, since in less than one week Chase wrote to James Pollock, Director of the Mint, declaring that "the trust of our people in God should be declared on our national coins. You will cause a device to be prepared without unnecessary delay with a motto expressing in the fewest and best words possible this national recognition." After experiments were made with various religious mottos on trial or pattern pieces, the inscription *In God We Trust* eventually appeared on the two cent issue of 1864. Congress registered its approval in March of the follow-

ing year, ordering that the motto be placed on such coins as would admit of the inscription.

In July, 1955 a bill signed by President Eisenhower approved the use of the motto on all future issues of U. S. paper currency. BPS

BREEN, WALTER and LYNN GLASER. Miss Liberty's American Debut. In: *Numismatic Journal*, No. 2 (Nov., 1961), pp. 3-17, illus.

Following an introduction on the subject of the various emblems used to depict liberty and freedom on ancient coins, the writers trace the development and changing forms of the Liberty symbol as found on the coinage of the United States. It is first seen on the coppers of 1776, attributed to Paul Revere, the designs for which, it is suggested, were very probably derived from the masthead of the contemporary Boston Gazette which showed a seated Miss Liberty (in appearance, closely akin to England's Britannia) holding a spear surmounted by a liberty cap. BPS

CARR, RONALD. The Pleasures of Gold. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 16, No. 1 (Winter, 1962), pp. 12-13.

"Pride of ownership is personified in gold." In view of his own preference for the collecting of pioneer gold the writer offers brief notes on the private coinages issued in California, Colorado and Georgia; and also suggests various other interesting ways in which United States gold coinage may be collected. BPS

CLIFFORD, H. H. Pioneer Gold Coinage in the West — 1848-1861. A Study in Frontier Economics. In: Clifford, H. H., ed. *The Westerners Brand Book* (Los Angeles, 1961), pp. 217-265, illus., pls.

No mints, and very little coin, had existed in California during the early Spanish and Mexican periods, but with the influx of settlers after gold was discovered at Colona in 1848 the need for a circulating currency became a matter of pressing urgency. Under the existing law individual states were not permitted to coin gold. The privilege was restricted to the Federal government, but at the same time no legal prohibitions prevented companies or private citizens from producing and issuing their own coinage. The result was a widespread use of privately minted gold during the above period. The coins struck ranged from a small, round two-and-a-half dollar piece to the \$50 octagonal slug weighing more than two ounces; most issues were in the denominations of five, ten and twenty dollars, although gold bars representing values of from ten to 150 dollars were not uncommon. Eventually, a law passed by Congress on June 4, 1864 prohibited all minting of private gold and thus ended a fascinating chapter in frontier economics.

The article includes listing and illustration of principal types and denominations issued during the above period, illustrations of private mints and early minting equipment, and a useful bibliography of twenty-eight titles.

BPS

CUNNINGHAM, PENELOPE P. The Dahlonega Mint Story. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 1 (Jan., 1962), pp. 14-17.

During 1830, two years after the discovery of gold in the Dahlonega area of Georgia, the first shipment of the metal was delivered to the Philadelphia Mint. Overland transportation was found to be slow and difficult however, and by 1835 Congress had authorized the establishment of three branch mints, one of which, to be erected "in or around Dahlonega," was to be used for the production of gold coins only. A building was completed and minting machinery installed there by November, 1837 and by February of the following year gold coins were being minted at the rate of fifty to sixty per minute. Quarter eagles were coined in 1839 and ten years later the first one dollar gold pieces were struck. Three dollar gold coins were produced at Dahlonega for one year only (1854) and after Georgia's secession from the Union in January, 1861 the mint was taken over by the state. Coins were struck by the militia for a short period, but by May, 1861 all bullion and monies had been turned over to the Confederate Treasury and minting came to an end. A complete set of the gold coins produced at Dahlonega can now be seen in the library of the military college into which the mint site has since been converted.

BPS

GLASER, LYNN. "Splashers." In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 2 (Feb., 1962), pp. 318-322, illus.

In listing a number of die trial pieces not included in Judd's *United States Pattern, Experimental and Trial Pieces* (Racine, Wis., 1959) the writer suggests a revision of that work which would bring the compilation of known specimens up to date. Several so-called "splashers" are illustrated.

BPS

Gold Coins Form Rare Exhibit at PhilaMatic Center. In: *Boys Town Times*, Vol. 44, No. 12 (Dec. 8, 1961), p. 4.

Among the interesting exhibits currently on display at the Boys Town PhilaMatic Center is a collection of gold coins, the property of a Nebraska collector, which includes an almost complete type set of United States mintings. A detailed listing of contents is given.

BPS



Homage to Great Sculptor Revived with New Lee Medal. In: *Coin World*, No. 101 (March 23, 1962), pp. 10, 25, illus.

Recollections of the Peace Dollar are brought to mind by the recent striking of Anthony de Francisci's new Lee Memorial Medal. At the annual convention of the American Numismatic Association held in Chicago in 1920, the reading of Farran Zerbe's paper entitled *Commemorate the Peace with a Coin for Circulation* sparked competition among sculptors; from the designs entered, one submitted by de Francisci was selected by the Federal Fine Arts Commission, appointed by Theodore Roosevelt for the purpose of raising the standards of United States coinage. The article tells of the controversy brought about by opposition to the high relief of the Peace Dollar design (reminiscent of the difficulties Saint-Gaudens had encountered in 1907) and of the resulting re-cutting of the dies before the coin was struck.

BPS

JACOBOWITZ, MARTIN. Revival of Interest in Antislavery Tokens. In: *Coin World*, No. 97 (Feb. 23, 1962), p. 14, illus.

Described and illustrated are four antislavery tokens not included in the list published by Melvin and George Fuld in the April (1957) issue of *The Numismatist* (pp. 395-409, 7 pls.). In view of the approaching centennial of the abolition of slavery, the writer hopes that the publication of these additional specimens may stimulate interest in the collecting of such pieces and solicits information from anyone possessing related material.

BPS

New Yorkers Uncover Major Variety of Buffalo Nickel. In: *Coin World*, No. 100 (March 16, 1962), pp. 1-2, illus.

While recently examining forty uncirculated rolls of 1938-D Buffalo nickels in his possession, C. D. Longworthy, a coin dealer of Jamestown, N. Y., made a discovery which is described as having "electrified the numismatic world," — namely, three specimens showing the mint mark **D** inscribed over an **S**. A fourth specimen was subsequently found by Robert Kerr, also of Jamestown. Since many collectors retained their 1938-D nickels for speculative purposes — that being the last year in which the design was to be struck — it is expected that additional specimens will soon come to light.

The explanation offered is that a die originally intended for the San Francisco mint was apparently salvaged and made available to Denver (which alone was authorized to strike the Buffalo nickel in 1938). An enlarged photograph illustrates the unusual mint mark.

BPS

VLACK, R. A. Talbot, Allum and Lee — York Mule. In: *The Colonial Newsletter*, Vol. 2, No. 4 (Oct.-Dec., 1961), p. 2, illus.

A new variety is added to the Fuld No. 7 group of Talbot, Allum and Lee cents with obverse mulings and English reverses. It bears the edge reading PAYABLE ON DEMAND and will be known as 7B. Until such time as other specimens can be located a tentative rarity of R-8 is suggested.

BPS

WEBER, W. R. The United States Half Cent. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 16, No. 1 (Winter, 1962), pp. 3-7, illus. Vol. 16, No. 2 (Spring, 1962), pp. 35-39, illus.

For the benefit of those wishing to add half cents to their collections Weber tells something of the background of this once very unpopular coin which, together with the large cent, shares the distinction of being the first coin struck by the United States (1793) and first to be abolished (1857). Added to a listing of the varieties and yearly totals of half cents struck are illustrations of specimens issued in the years 1793, 1794, 1795, 1797, 1802, 1807, 1811 and 1849.

BPS

## CANADA

TAYLOR, H. C. and SOMER JAMES. *A Guide Book of Canadian Coins, Currency and Tokens*. 4th ed. rev. & enl. Winnipeg, The Canadian Numismatic Publishing Institute, 1962. 224 pp., illus.

In this latest edition of the *Guide Book*, line drawings of Breton tokens have in most cases been replaced by photographs. Listings and valuations of paper currencies will continue to be included in future editions, but the notes themselves will be illustrated and described in a separate volume.

BPS

Where They're Always Coining Money. In: *The Northern Miner (Annual Review Number, 1961)*, pp. 17, 35, illus.

A brief history of the Royal Canadian Mint, a "dignified Edwardian stone structure" located on Sussex St., Ottawa which since 1908 has produced all of Canada's coinage. It includes description of the various stages of the minting process, statistics relating to metals used and quantities of coins struck, and mention of the annual assay tests conducted by a government appointed committee for the purpose of checking weight and fineness.

BPS

WILLEY, R. C. Addenda to "A Bibliography of Canadian Numismatics." In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 7, No. 3 (March, 1962), pp. 153-155.

Thirty-eight items are added to the *Bibliography* compiled by Fred Bowman and the Author and published, with supplements, in previous issues of *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*. BPS

WILLEY, R. C. The Coins of Canada: Addenda and Corrigenda. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 7, No. 3 (March, 1962), p. 150-153.

A number of additions and corrections supplement the author's comprehensive catalogue listing of the coins of Canada, published serially in issues of the above periodical (June, 1960 to December, 1961). BPS

## LATIN AMERICA

ANGEL ORTIZ, MANUEL. Acuñaciones de Durango y Nueva Vizcaya en 1811. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 1, No. 10 (April-June, 1961), pp. 262-263, illus.

In February, 1811, the *Casa de Moneda* at Durango, capital of the province of Nueva Vizcaya, commenced striking attractive silver pesos bearing the legend MON. PROV. DE NUEV. VIZCAYA (provisional coin of Nueva Vizcaya). The *Archivo General de Indias* shows an entry which lists the total value of the coinage struck at the Durango mint in 1811 as \$847,439.12; since it ends with a fraction of a peso (namely, a real), the entry suggests that fractional coins in denominations of less than eight reales were also struck. In support of this assumption the writer reports that he recently examined a silver two-real coin struck at Durango; the specimen is in the collection of the Bank of Mexico and is described as "previously unpublished and perhaps unique." Full descriptions of obverse and reverse are given.

ANGEL ORTIZ, MANUEL. El peso mexicano, precursor del dollar de los EE. UU. de América. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 3, No. 11 (July-Sept., 1961), pp. 290-294, illus.

"The Mexican Peso Fuerte or 8 Reales and its fractions were legal tender in the United States from its beginning as an English colony until 1857. The heritage left by our pesos was the creation of a coin called the Dollar." TVB

DEANA SALMERON, ANTONIO. Falsificación en el 8 Reales de 1846. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 3, No. 11 (July-Sept., 1961), pp. 299-300, illus.

Description and illustration of a false 8 Reales Mo 1846 MF. The piece is of good style, but the flan is only silver-washed copper. The forgery is doubtless contemporary. TVB

DEANA SALMERON, ANTONIO. Monedas de la República — primera epoca. Cecas de México, Durango y Guanajuato. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 1, No. 10 (April-June, 1961), pp. 252-256, pl.

In a review of the early coinage issued by the Republic of Mexico, as seen against the background of contemporary Mexican history, the writer includes a brief discussion of coins struck at the mints of Mexico City, Durango and Guanajuato, illustration of seven specimens of the *aguilas de perfil* struck at these mints in the years 1823-24, and transcription of the relevant clauses of the decree of the *Soberano Congreso Constituyente Mexicano* (August 1, 1823) in which were promulgated the form and basic design of the new coinage.

FERRARI, C. Moedas de São Vicente. In: *Boletim da Sociedade Numismática Brasileira*, No. 9 (July, 1961), pp. 75-76, illus.

Three coin types bearing the name and representation of St. Vincent are known. Two of these, gold denominations of 1000 and 500 reis, were struck during the reign of John III in accordance with the law of 10-6-1555; a third type was issued during the reign of D. Sebastião (1557-1558). In addition, a series of six commemorative coins struck by the Brazil mint in 1932 came to be known as vicentias inasmuch as the founding of the Vila de São Vicente marked the beginning of colonization in Brazil; the coins carried the legend IV CENTENARIO DA COLONIZACAO DO BRASIL — 1532-1932.

FRANCO, J. L. Las variedades de la acuñación normal del General Morelos. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*. No. 31 (April-June, 1961), pp. 31-34, illus. With English Translation.

Two basic types are recognized in the standard coinage (i.e. the copper bearing no specific location marks) issued by General Morelos during the Mexican War of Independence: (a) The simple type, beginning in 1811 and ending in 1813, and (b) the wreath type, issued from 1812 to 1814. After examining several thousand of these pieces the writer is able to establish three distinct classifications within each type: (1) *Minor Variety* — “one in which only the size of the components of the basic design changes, and the number of components in the secondary details varies;” (2) *Major Variety* — “one which seriously affects the size of the design or its details, or that excludes or introduces some secondary element;” (3) *Fundamental Variety* — “one that basically alters the form of the elements or which omits or adds important details.”

Illustrations show clearly the characteristics of each of the varieties established.

HARLEY, DAN. Pieces of Eight. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 16, No. 2 (Spring, 1962), pp. 41-42, illus.

The historic pillar dollar or *Piece of Eight*, first struck at the Mexico City Mint in 1732, was later produced at a number of Spanish colonial mints in Chile, Colombia, Bolivia, Peru and Guatemala. During the eighteenth century it was virtually the only coin to enjoy world-wide acceptance, and in consequence was widely used as a standard of value. The importance of the role played by the pillar dollar in the monetary history of Colonial America is reflected in the law passed by Congress in 1793 which provided that after three years "all foreign silver coins except Spanish milled dollars and parts of such dollars shall cease to be legal tender." The article is reprinted from the February (1957) issue of the *California Herald*. BPS

McCABE, L. W. Royal Mints of the Spanish Indies, 1535-1825. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 7, No. 2 (Feb., 1962), pp. 66-76.

Following an explanation of the monetary system of Castile in 1535, and of Castilian mint regulations, is an account of the establishment of Royal Spanish Mints in the Americas during the above period. It includes dates of first striking, description of the various marks and designs used by the mints of Mexico City, Santo Domingo, Lima, Potosí, Santa Fé de Bogotá, Guatemala, Santiago and Popayán, and mention of the five subsidiary mints which operated in Mexico after 1812. BPS

MERCANTE, ROBERTO. Moedas de vídeo. In: *Boletim da Sociedade Numismática Brasileira*, No. 9 (July, 1961), p. 74.

During a recent television broadcast in Brazil a number of that country's coins were shown and discussed. The fact that several mistakes were included in the descriptions given prompts the writer to suggest that the program directors would have done wisely to consult the *Sociedade Numismática Brasileira* beforehand.

MUÑOZ, M. L. Acuñación mexicana de 1950 a 1960. II. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 31 (April-June, 1961), pp. 25-30, illus. With English Translation.

A listing of the silver coinage issued from the Mexico City Mint during the above decade, giving diameter, weight and fineness for each denomination as well as yearly totals of quantities struck.

SZAUER, EMIL. The First Mint of the New World. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 525 (Feb., 1962), p. 67.

A brief, historical sketch of the events which led to the establishment

of the Mexico City Mint in 1536, followed by descriptions of the first coinage issued and of the crude, early minting methods used. BPS

## ISLAMIC

ASHTOR, E. Essai sur les prix et les salaires dans l'empire califien. In: *Rivista degli Studi Orientali*, Vol. 36, Fascs. 1-2 (1961), pp. 19-69.

Basing his inquiry on extensive primary sources, including contemporary and nearly contemporary Arabic writers, the papyri and Geniza documents, and recent western research, the author discusses prices, wages and the cost of living in western Asia and North Africa from the rise of the Caliphate down through the tenth century and in some respects later. A brief introductory section deals with the Islamic monetary units, the sources of precious metals, variations in weight and fineness of alloy, and the ratios of gold and silver. There follows detailed documentation of the cost, at various dates and in different parts of the Empire, of wheat, bread, meat, poultry, sugar, olive-oil, honey, dates, clothing, etc.; also of salaries paid in a considerable number of trades and occupations, among them day-laborers, orchard workers, masons, architects, shipwrights, caulkers, coppersmiths, blacksmiths, carpenters, weavers, cooks, sailors, grooms, government officials, secretaries, judges, doctors, poets and professors. Several pages (57-65) are devoted to an inquiry into the cost of living (real-estate and house rentals, household furnishings, lighting, textiles, slaves, domestic animals, weapons, etc.). Comparisons are made also with contemporary Byzantine costs and wages. GCM

BALOG, PAUL. Poids de verre commerciaux byzantino-arabes. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 7 (July, 1961), p. 71.

Certain glass weights which the writer discusses should, because of their fabric, be assigned to the Byzantine-Arab period. They were undoubtedly produced by Coptic workmen, and although imperfect as copies of their Byzantine prototypes with regard to type and legend are nevertheless highly accurate in respect to their weights.

BYKOV, A. A. Vostochnye monety degtianskogo klad (Oriental Coins from the Degtiany Hoard). In: *Numizmatika*, No. 2, 1961 (Trudy Gosudarstvennogo Ermitazha, Vol. 4), pp. 30-35, illus. With English Summary.

In spite of their imperfect condition, two coins from the 1957 Degtiany hoard (containing for the most part eleventh century German and Czech denars) were clearly identified as dirhems. The first was issued by the Abassid caliph Al-Muqtadir in A.H. 319 (A.D. 931); the second was struck

at al-Mauṣil by the 'Uqaylid emirs Husam al-Dawlah and Jannāh al-Dawlah in A.H. 387 (A.D. 997). The description of the second specimen is accompanied by a detailed epigraphical analysis of the legends.

CZAPIEWICZ, MARIA and FRANCISZEK KMIETOWICZ. *Skarb monet arabskich z okolic Drohiczyzna nad Bugiem (The Hoard of Arabic Coins from Drohiczyn)*. Krakow, 1960. 172 pp., 8 pls.

A hoard of 291 dirhems and seventeen fragments found shortly before 1939 in the vicinity of Drohiczyn-on-the-Bug in circumstances not fully recorded. Ninety percent of the coins (278 specimens) were 'Abbāsīd, and the remainder Umayyad (18 specimens), Idrīsīd (1 specimen), uncertain (8 specimens) and imitations (3 specimens). The date of burial is uncertain: the latest specimen is dated 280 H./893-4, but the next latest dates from 256 H./869-70, and there is some reason to believe that the former may be intrusive. Many of the coins are pierced. Drohiczyn lay at the cross-roads of two important commercial and military routes leading from Kiev to the Vistula and northwards to the territory occupied by the Jaćwing, an area important because of its rich fur trade.

The coins, for the most part in an excellent state of preservation, are described with the same admirable detail and thoroughness which the authors have exercised in previous publications. GCM

KOLERKILIC, EKREM. *Osmanli Imperatorluğunda Para*. Ankara, 1958. 180 pp., 5 pls.

This is a brief general history of Ottoman Turkish coinage from the beginning down to the end of the empire. The work does not serve the collector as there are few detailed descriptions of coins and the half-tone plates are for the most part of very poor quality. Its value lies rather in the extracts from official and other historical documents relating to the coinage, in the listing of denominations, weights and relative values of the coinage in each reign, in the tables of prices and wages and in other detailed documentation relative to the mint and to fiscal and economic matters. GCM

ŁOSIŃSKI, Władysław. Kedrzyno, pow. Kołobrzeg. Monety arabskie z grodziska wczesnośredniowiecznego. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 5, No. 1 (1961), pp. 42-43, illus.

Five fragments of Arabic silver dirhems recently discovered during the archaeological excavation of a mediaeval castle at Kedrzyno (District of Kołobrzeg) are described and illustrated. They are identified as follows: (1) A quarter of an Umayyad coin struck during the period 661/2-749/50; (2) fragment of an Umayyad coin from the same period; (3) fragment of an 'Abbāsīd coin (749/50-816/17); (4) quarter of an

'Abbāsīd coin issued by al-Amīn in 809/10; (5) fragment of an 'Abbāsīd coin (816/17-849-50).

THIRION, MARCEL. Trouvaille d'une monnaie des Fatimites à Dourbes (Namur). In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 106 (1960), pp. 334-335.

A quarter-dinar of al-Mu'izz struck at Šiqilīyah (Palermo) in 361 H./ 971-2 A.D. was found after a heavy rain in 1957 on the Roche-à-l'Homme, a site inhabited since the Stone Age. Two other Fāṭimid coins have been found there: one in 1736, and another, similar to the present specimen, in 1936. No ready explanation of their presence is offered other than that they were the property of a merchant or traveller. There is a tradition that the Roche-à-l'Homme was still occupied in mediaeval times.

GCM

## SASANIAN

GÖBL, ROBERT. Technische Notizen zur sasanidischen Münzprägung. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 12, No. 4 (1961), pp. 29-30.

Observations on Sasanian die identities (dinars of Paruck type 455, and one drachm of Hormizd IV), hybrids (an obverse of Bahram IV with a reverse of Šhāpūr III, and a Šhāpūr II obverse with an Ardashīr II reverse), and a plated coin (Hormizd IV, year 9, mint Nihāvand).

GCM

## GEORGIA

CZAPKIEWICZ, M. Dobra, pod Pilica. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 5, No. 1 (1961), pp. 45-46.

A copper coin found in the village of Dobra-on-the-Pilica (E. central Poland) in 1926 is identified as a Georgian *fels* struck at Tiflis between 1702 and 1724 (i.e. during the reign of Wachtang VI). The coin is fully illustrated and described with reference to D. G. Kapanadze (*Gruzinskaia Numizmatika*, p. 124, pl. XIII).

## FAR EAST

DIVO, JEAN-PAUL. Introduction to the Later Chinese Round Cash. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 525 (Feb., 1962), pp. 58-62, illus.



Brief references are made to the earliest Chinese coins such as the pu or shirt money, knife money, key money and early round cash issued between 1200 B.C. and the beginning of the Christian era. Following this introduction the writer offers a list of the main dynasties (A.D. 9 — 1912), a table of Chinese numerals with Arabic equivalents, a listing of characters commonly found on coins of the Ming and Ch'ing dynasties, and notes on some of the principal types of round cash issued up to and including the modern era. Six types are illustrated by line drawings, and five titles are included in a bibliography of suggested reference works.

BPS

SEKINO, TAKESHI. [Remarks on the Area of Distribution and Nature of Excavations of the Pu-coins]. In: *Toyo Gakuho. Reports of the Oriental Society*, Vol. 41, No 2 (Sept, 1958), pp 101-127, illus. In Japanese. With English Translation.

Prior to World War II, no specimens of pu-coins ("spade coins") had been uncovered in scientific excavations. During the last nine years, however (i.e. since the establishment of the Chinese Academy of Sciences) between forty and fifty pieces have been found at excavation sites such as Hui-shien, Cheng-chou, Lo-yang, etc. Having examined these finds in detail, the writer is now in a position to offer the following conclusions: (1) The area of distribution and nature of the coins' circulation are now established; in particular, the "square-shouldered, square-legged" specimens appear to have had no connection with the state boundaries in the Chan-kuo period (403-221 B.C.) but are found widely dispersed over an extensive area — a feature which indicates aspects of the struggle between governmental control and the privileges of free minting; (2) the limit of the "socket handle" variety now appears (quite unexpectedly) to extend to the close of the Chan-kuo period; furthermore, since there is a possibility that the periods covered by the various types of pu-coins overlap to some extent, there should be no necessity for extending the limits of the coins' relatively short period of circulation to an earlier era; (3) even though pu-coins have been found in tombs there is no certain way of establishing that they were used as burial appurtenances; the vast numbers of such coins obtained by grave robbers in the pre-War years probably belonged to buried hoards. With these points in mind it seems reasonable to conclude that the pu-coins constituted an accepted form of currency with a high basic value.

Shortly after the completion of the present article, news of the discovery (at Jui-ch'enghsien, Shansi) of a Hu-vessel containing 460 pu-coins reached the writer, thus confirming his earlier conclusions.

HFB

Siamese Coins Attract California Ichthyologist. In: *Coin World*, No. 100 (March 16, 1962), p. 33, illus.

A large collection of ancient Siamese money acquired by H. A. Fehlman during more than a year's residence in Thailand (1960/61) includes "tiger tongues," (flat, elongated pieces of metal, six inches long), necklace money, bracelet and flower money, a 300-year old, four pound Ann Mah silver bar, 200-year old tin coins, porcelain counters and brass gambling tokens. The oldest pieces are four 1000-year old tiny silver coins said to have come from the ancient, ruined temples of Sukhutai in northern Thailand. Eight specimens are illustrated. BPS

## INDIA

BIDDULPH, C. H. Coin-Weights of the East India Company. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 293-294, pl. XV.

Two additional specimens, acquired since the writer published his article on coin weights of the above company (*JNSI*, Vol. 21, Pt. 2, 1959, pp. 179-180, pl. 9) are described and illustrated. One is a Tola (180 grains), the other the legal minimum weight used for the oblique, milled, old Farukhabad rupee (171.198 grains).

BIDDULPH, C. H. Coins of the Dutch East India Company, Copper Doits and Half Doits 1726-1794 from Dordrecht Mint in the State of Holland. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), p. 292, pl. XV.

Illustrations show two interesting brockages from the mint of Dordrecht, the first such pieces seen by the writer in his collecting of many thousands of Dutch Colonial coins. Their rarity indicates the care with which inspections were carried out at the Dutch provincial mints which struck doits and half doits for the Dutch East India Company during the period 1726-1794.

BIDDULPH, C. H. Coins of the Dutch East India Company Struck in the United Provinces of Holland — Copper Doits 1726-1794. Dordrecht Mint in the State of Holland. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 291-292, pl. XV.

Doits and half doits were struck in considerable numbers for the Dutch East India Company at various provincial mints in Holland, West Frisia, Zeeland, Utrecht and Gelderland. The coins circulated along the Cor-mandel coast and in Cochin, Ceylon and Malacca. In the present discussion, particular attention is accorded a countermarked doit struck at a provincial mint in Holland in either 1735 or 1736 — the first counter-marked Dutch Colonial coin to come into the writer's possession.

BIDDULPH, C. H. Coins of Tipu Sultan of Mysore Issued in the Karnatik in 1780-1790. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 287-288, pl. XV.

A small copper coin dated in the year A.H. 1202 (A.D. 1782) was recently obtained from a London collector (the owner of a second specimen) who had attributed the coins to the Nawabs of the Karnatik (or Arcot). They are believed to have been struck by Tipu Sultan — who occupied the Karnatik for brief periods between 1780 and 1790 — and to have been issued after the Mysore forces had captured and occupied Cuddalore.

BIDDULPH, C. H. Copper Coins Issued by the English During an Occupation of Kandahar. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 289-290 pl. XV.

Because all circulating coins had previously been removed by the evacuating Afghans, currency was scarce when British troops occupied Kandahar during the Second Afghan War (1878-1880) and to relieve the situation copper coins of small denominations were struck on a hand-operated mint. Four of these pieces are described and illustrated.

BIDDULPH, C. H. Silver Coins of the Restored Hindu Rajas of Mysore on the Death of Tipu Sultan — New Mint Town. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), p. 287, pl. XV.

Since writing his second note on the coins of Krishna Raja struck at Nagar (*JNSI*, Vol. 21, Pt. 1, p. 81) the writer has been able to examine another rupee from that mint. The signature is clearly visible, and the inscribed regnal year of 46 establishes one more year in which the Nagar mint was in operation and coined silver.

CHANDRA, R. G. A New Chakravikrama of Chandragupta II. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 261-263, pl. XI.

Reports the discovery of a new specimen of the Chakravikrama type of Chandragupta II. "As only one example of this type from the Bayana hoard was known till now, we believed that it was a special issue and was minted in very small numbers to commemorate a special occasion of Chandragupta II's reign." The newly discovered specimen is described as being exactly similar to the Bayana coin and is believed to have come from a hoard of 100 Gupta coins discovered ca. 1958 by a Brahmin Upadhyaya in the village of Madan Kola, three or four miles south of Shahganj. Obverse and reverse are fully described and illustrated.

GHOSH, AJIT. Discovery of a Second Gold Coin of Ghatotkachagupta. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 260-261, pl. IX.

A gold coin of Ghatotkachagupta, formerly part of the White King collection and now in Leningrad, had long been considered unique; but a second specimen, similar to the Leningrad coin although not from the same die, has now been identified in the writer's own collection. Obverse and reverse are described in full.

GUPTA, P. L. Kumarkhan Hoard of Gupta Gold Coins. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 265-266.

Nine Gupta gold coins were discovered in the village of Kumarkhan (Ahmadabad, Gujarat district) in 1952 and were subsequently published in *JNSI* (Vol. 15, pp. 195-196). At that time, a note written by A. S. Altekar remarked on the strangeness of the fact the hoard contained no coins of Kumāragupta I or Skandagupta and suggested that concealment may have taken place prior to the reign of the first named of these rulers. Recently, while preparing a catalogue of the gold coins in the Prince of Wales Museum, Calcutta (where eight of the Kumarkhan gold pieces are on deposit), the present writer discovered that one of the two coins formerly attributed to Chandragupta II was actually an issue of Kumāragupta I inscribed with the legend *Kumāra*. On the basis of this discovery, the Kumarkhan coins are now believed to have been deposited during the reign of Kumāragupta I.

GUPTA, P. L. *Punch-Marked Coins in the Andhra Pradesh Government Museum* (Andhra Pradesh Government Museum Series, No. 1). Hyderabad, The Government of Andhra Pradesh, 1961. 135 pp., illus., 8 pls.

Of the 751 coins described, 714 were found in four hoards: Karimnagar (418), Gulbarga (225), Raichur (63) and Nasthulpar; the remaining thirty-seven pieces came to light while archaeological excavations were being carried out at Koṇḍāpūr and Maski. All of the named sites are located within the territory of the old Hyderabad state. The specimens described were struck at the standard weight of thirty-two rattīs (fifty-seven grains) and are of the obverse type showing a group of five symbols — a type, notes the writer, which is found in abundance throughout India: they are listed in the catalogue (Appendix A) by weight, size, variety and markings (obverse and reverse); 190 selected pieces, as well as the various symbols found upon the obverses, are illustrated. Separate chapters are devoted to a discussion of each of the above four hoards, to a descriptive analysis of the symbols found on the coins, and to a tentative, chronological listing of the varieties based upon the different groupings of the symbols.

JOSHI, MUNISHCHANDRA. The King-and-Lakshmi or Queen Type Coin of Skandagupta. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 263-265.

Considerable controversy has existed concerning the proper nomenclature of a coin of Skandagupta, described by Allan as the *King and Lakshmī* type and by Smith as the *King and Queen* type. After studying the many iconographical problems involved the writer concludes that it was "plausibly the earliest issue of Skandagupta's reign, struck to commemorate his first and greatest achievement, and deserves to be named the Skanda and Rājamātā type."

KHAN, ABDUL WALI. *Qutub Shahi Coins in the Andhra Pradesh Government Museum* (Andhra Pradesh Government Museum Series, No. 3). Hyderabad, The Government of Andhra Pradesh, 1961. 50 pp., maps, 14 pls.

The 385 specimens included in this descriptive catalogue were chosen as a representative selection of the 65,000 coins, all issued by rulers of the Qutub Shahi dynasty, which form part of the numismatic collection in the Hyderabad Museum. In addition to its fourteen plates of illustrations, the work includes a listing, short history, and genealogical table of the Qutub Shahi kings, a general description of the distinctive features of their coinage, a numerical summary of the pieces described, and a map indicating the boundaries of the Golkonda Kingdom.

MAITY, S. K. The Gold Content of the Coins of the Chandella Kings. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 275-276, tab.

In common with those of other Hindu rulers of mediaeval India, the gold coins issued by the Chandella king Madanavarman (ca. 1127-1163) were heavily alloyed with silver. Based on the findings of a laboratory report is a table showing both the average percentage of pure gold and the average gold content (in grains) of the specimens in the Indian Museum, Calcutta.

MAITY, S. K. The Gold Content of the Coins of the Kalachuri Dynasties of Central India. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 272-275, tabs.

Two branches of the Kalchuris are known, both claiming descent from Kokkala I. The first of two tables analyzes the gold coins issued by Gāṅgeyadeva Vikramaditya (ca. 1030-1041) of the Dahala (Tripuri) branch; the second, those issued by three sovereigns of the Tummana branch — Prithvideva (? II), Jajalladeva (? II) and Ratnadeva (? III) — between 1141 and 1182; both groups show a high silver content and a correspondingly low percentage of gold.

MAITY, S. K. The Gold Content of the Coins of Śasāṅka. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), p. 269, tab.

Coins issued by the above sovereign, king of Gauda, who controlled parts of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa during the period A.D. 603-619, show a high percentage of pure gold — a reflection of the economic prosperity enjoyed by his kingdom. An analysis of specimens in the Indian Museum, Calcutta showed the average percentage of pure gold to be 67.0 and the average gold content to be 93.2 grains.

MAITY, S. K. The Gold Content of the Coins of the Tomara and Gāhadavāla Dynasties of Northern India. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), p. 270-272, tabs.

The gold coins issued by Kumarapala-deva of the Tomara dynasty (ca. 1019-1049) and by Govindrachandra of the Gāhadavāla dynasty (1114-1154) both show the same characteristic: a high silver content and a very small percentage of gold. In style and execution, those issued by Govindrachandra were found to be similar to the coins struck by Gāṅgeyadeva of the Kalachuri dynasty.

MAITY, S. K. The Gold Content of the Later Imperial Gupta Coins. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp 266-268, tab.

After further examination of the gold coins of the later imperial Guptas in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, the writer is able to establish five separate groups: Narasimhagupta, Uncertain (Nara: reading doubtful), Kumargupta II, Kumargupta (III?) and Vishnu (probably Vishnugupta). Figures showing the average percentage of pure gold and the average weight of pure gold (in grains) are given for each group.

PRAKASH, SATYA. Treasure Trove Coins from Ladoosar. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 276-277.

Eight varieties of the *Bull and Horseman* type issued by Sāmantadeva of Ohind in the tenth century — part of a hoard of 178 billon coins found at Ladoosar (Shekhawati district, Jaipur) in 1939 — are described in detail.

PRIDMORE, F. Notes on Colonial Coins. British India. The so-called "Pig" Rupee of 1911. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 70, No. 2 (Feb., 1962), p. 34, illus.

Upon the death of the English king Edward VII, whose coinage had represented him bare-headed — and hence, in the minds of his Indian subjects, lacking in sovereign dignity — a new design was prepared for the coins of his successor, George V. The new issue, dated 1911, portrayed the monarch crowned, robed, and wearing among other decorations the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. Soon after its appearance however, a rumor was circulated to the effect that a pig — in Muham-

madan eyes, an unclean animal — was depicted on the new design. All efforts to convince the public that the animal was actually an Indian elephant failed, with the result that all rupees bearing the 1911 date were removed from circulation and replaced with a new issue depicting a re-designed elephant. Strangely enough, only the rupee appears to have been the subject of complaint, although all denominations of the 1911 issue bore the same so-called “pig.” Illustrations include a 1910 pattern rupee, a 1911 rupee, and drawings of the two elephant designs. **BPS**

PRIDMORE, F. Notes on Colonial Coins. The East India Company's C's Fanams, circa 1674-1730. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 70, No. 3 (March, 1962), pp. 55-57, illus.

After refuting the claims made by Tufnell and Weyl that the East India Company's seventeenth century C's fanams (obv., two linked C's; rev., Vishnu) were issued from the Madras mint, Pridmore describes in detail his own investigation of the coins' origin. He concludes as follows: (1) The C's fanams were originally issued ca. 1674 from the Bombay mint for the Malabar Coast trade; (2) they were sanctioned and probably designed by Gerald Aungier and his Council at Surat (the Company's headquarters in western India until 1687); (3) fanam and half fanam denominations were issued; (4) after the Tellicherri factory and fort were founded, the coins were struck at a mint erected there; (5) the period of circulation was approximately 1674-1730.

Specimens of two distinct varieties are illustrated and described. **BPS**

RAMARAO, M. *Satavahana Coins in the Andhra Pradesh Government Museum* (Andhra Pradesh Government Museum Series, No. 2). Hyderabad, The Government of Andhra Pradesh, 1961. 69 pp., 20 pls.

The 421 Satavahana coins included (and illustrated) in this catalogue are described as of especial value and importance for the reconstruction of Satavahana history inasmuch as they clarify several important problems and bring to light a number of hitherto unknown aspects. They were selected from among the 38,512 Satavahana coins in the collection of the Hyderabad Museum. Of this number, 25,621 were obtained from hoards, 4,307 from archaeological excavations and twenty-two from surface finds; the remainder were acquired by purchase. Twenty-four distinct types and varieties, which the writer describes in a separate section, are included in the catalogue.

RAO, DINKAR. A Rare Copper Coin of Baridshahi Dynasty of Bidar. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 283-285, pl. XIII.

An interesting, previously unpublished coin of the Barid Shahi dynasty is inscribed on the obverse with the name of the last Bahamani king,

Kalimullah, and the date A.H. 993 — clearly an indication that it was struck during the reign of Ibrahim Barid (A.H. 987-994), the fourth Barid Shahi king. The reverse bears the dynastic name of the Barid Shahi kings with the prefix sultan.

RAO, DINKAR. A Rare Copper Coin of Qutubshahi Dynasty. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 281-283, pl. XIII.

The coin described and illustrated is in the writer's own collection. On the obverse can be seen the emblem of *Panja* (the palm of the right hand = the five holy souls of Islam: Muhammad, Ali, Fatima, Hasan and Husain) — a facsimile of the *Panjas* in the Ashurkhana at Hyderabad which was established during the reign of Sultan Muhammad Quli Qutubshah (A.H. 988-1020), fifth ruler of the Qutubshahi dynasty. In spite of disfigurement by punch marks the title Quli Qutubshah can be read on the coin's reverse.

RAO, U. S. A Silver Tanḳāh of Iltutmish. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), p. 280-281.

Fully described are the obverse and reverse of a silver tanḳāh of Iltutmish ("seldom obtainable, in spite of the large number of varieties catalogued") which the writer recently acquired from Sonapat, near Delhi. The coin is similar to No. 50F in H. N. Wright's *Coinage and Metrology of the Sultans of Delhi*, published in 1936. Most of the recorded varieties, it is pointed out, are to be found in the coin cabinets of foreign museums.

RYDH, HANNA. Coins. In: Rydh, H. *Rang Mahal. The Swedish Archaeological Expedition to India 1952-1954* (Acta Archaeologica Lundensia, Series in 4:o, No. 3), Lund, 1959, p. 171-175.

The Swedish excavations conducted at Rang Mahal, India, during the above years brought to light 105 copper coins, all of which were examined by G. O. Matsson (Stockholm) and A. D. H. Bivar (Oxford); the results, together with added comments, are herewith published by Dr. Rydh, leader of the expedition. Except for a few pieces which belong to the earlier punch-marked series, the majority are Kushan or post-Kushan (Kamishka I to Murunda). They were found to be in generally poor condition, several specimens being quite unidentifiable. LL

SHARMA, DASHARATHA. Dukrā, Dukānī and Fadiyā. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 295-296, tab.

At Churu (former Bikaner State, Rajasthan) in the first decade of the present century, the writer's educational career began with the study of the



Mahajani system of arithmetic and accounting in which tables relating to the denominations Dukrā, Fadiyā and Dukānī were memorized. Later, during school years, the anna became the country's standard coin and this was used as a common basis for computation. A table shows the anna (values 1-16) in terms of Fadiyās, Dukānīs and Dukrās.

SWAMINATHAN, K. D. A Note on a Copper Coin of Devarāya II. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 277-278, illus.

In Vol. 20 of the above publication (p. 82) C. H. Biddulph commented on the writer's paper entitled *A Copper Coin of Devarāya II* (*JNSI*, Vol. 19, p. 32), claiming that the coin there described and illustrated was a die variety of a specimen owned by him. Swaminathan now offers enlarged drawings of the coin in support of his original attribution.

## TOKENS

ALLEN, H. D. Magic World of Tickets Everywhere. In: *Coin World*, No. 98 (March 2, 1962), pp. 14, 16, illus.

The collector of tokens will be wasting his time searching in Montreal, warns the author; tickets are used everywhere there — never a token. "The ticket is, in a sense, to the token as the banknote is to the coin, and while little taste is shown for the old and the new in tickets, in cities like this they alone can spell out the story which, in other areas, metallic and fibre tokens might tell." The article is profusely illustrated. BPS

CARROLL, S. S. Hyland & Belfry Trade Tokens. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 7, No. 2 (Feb., 1962), pp. 90-91.

Described as being "among the most interesting of early British Columbia trade tokens" are the aluminum and brass pieces issued by the trading firm of Hyland and Belfry at four northern outposts of British Columbia for a short period beginning in 1907. Three specimens, from a small quantity discovered by the writer while on military duty in the Yukon in 1953, are listed and described. BPS

COOKE, E. F. Ohioan Authors Token Introduction. In: *Coin World*, No. 97 (Feb. 23, 1962), p. 20.

Much of the history of early civilizations has been acquired through the study of their coinage, notes the writer. United States coinage, by contrast, can be expected to give little help to future students of American history, although a wealth of historical information is to be found on the country's tokens. These the author divides into three broad categories: Money

shortage tokens, Convenience tokens and Advertising tokens, each of which is then broken down into major divisions and sub-divisions. A list of titles for suggested reading appears at the end of each of the three main categories. BPS

CRUSEY, J. E. Alaskan Tokens Recall Lost Hotel. In: *Coin World*, No. 97 (Feb. 23, 1962), p. 60, illus.

Several pieces of unusual interest are to be found in the collection owned by Joseph E. Crusey, president of the Anchorage (Alaska) Coin Club. It includes a complete set of the tokens issued by the Alaska Rural Rehabilitation Corporation in 1935, a rare token relic of the defunct New Lincoln Hotel (Nome), a specimen of the Felix Pedro Medal struck in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of gold in the Fairbanks area, and a set of eight tokens (denominations one cent to ten dollars) issued by the Svoonga Reindeer Commercial Company. The three last-named items are illustrated. BPS

CULVER, VIRGINIA. Tokens of Trona Bygone Epoch. In: *Coin World*, No. 97 (Feb. 23, 1962), p. 80, illus.

Between 1931 and 1957 trade tokens were issued by the American Potash and Chemical Corporation in the desert community of Trona, California for the use of company employees; they were recalled in 1958, and as far as is known only two complete sets are now in existence. One of these, owned by the writer, is illustrated. BPS

CURTO, J. J. Token Studies Closely Related to Series of Historical Events. In: *Coin World*, No. 97 (Feb. 23, 1962), p. 51.

In illustration of the way in which tokens with historical interest can add to the pleasure of collecting, the writer lists and briefly describes several distinct categories issued within the United States: Hard Times, Civil War and Sutler tokens; store cards and counters; political, transportation, sales tax and fraternal tokens. BPS

DiMICHAEL, D. J. Trade Check Neglected Until Recent Research. In: *Coin World*, No. 98 (March 2, 1962), p. 30, illus.

From the author's own collection, eight specimens of trade checks issued in Chester County, Pennsylvania are described and illustrated. BPS

FEISEL, D. H. Parking Token New in Numismatics. Modified Atwood used in cataloging system. In: *Coin World*, No. 98 (March 2, 1962), pp. 6, 10, 12, 16.

A recent addition to the long, diversified list of tokens which are or have been used in place of money is the Parking Token, the various uses

of which are explained. In an extensive catalogue listing of these pieces, covering both the United States and Canada, the classification system followed is essentially that used by vecturists in classifying transportation tokens and is fully described in Atwood's *Catalogue*, published by the American Vecturist Association (Boston, 1953). BPS

FULD, MELVIN and GEORGE FULD. Colgate-Palmolive Coupon-Checks. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 2 (Feb., 1962), pp. 605-608, illus.

From the authors' own collection, eleven coupon-checks used by the above company, mainly during the period 1925-35, are listed and illustrated. In the belief that the listing is incomplete the compilers would welcome information pertaining to other known varieties. BPS

FULD, MELVIN and GEORGE FULD. Proctor and Gamble Metal Redeeming Check. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 3 (March, 1962), pp. 651-659, illus.

A short, historical account of the well-known Proctor & Gamble coupon checks, followed by illustrations of twenty-two specimens and portions of two circulars in which the checks were distributed for sales promotion purposes between 1925 and 1935. Any known additions to the present listing would be welcomed by the authors. BPS

GINGRAS, LARRY. North Vancouver City Ferries and their Tokens. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 7, No. 2 (Feb., 1962), pp. 91-92.

Tokens used on the above ferries between the Autumn of 1949 and June 1, 1950 are described as follows: White metal, 17 mm. in diameter; obv., NORTH VANCOUVER CITY FERRIES, inscribed around the outer edge; anchor in center; rev., semi-circular legends reading INDUSTRY (top) and PROGRESS (bottom); central design showing three maple leaves flanked by two stars. As far as is known, no patterns were called for, or submitted, but two distinct types of test pieces are recognized. BPS

GODDARD, B. J. Austrian "Good Luck Tokens." A Numismatic Oddity. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 1 (Jan., 1962), pp. 1-5, illus.

Large numbers of "Good Luck" tokens are struck and placed on sale by the Austrian government in commemoration of each New Year, the custom having begun in 1936 with the issue of gold, silver, brass, aluminum and plated specimens. Included in the story of these unusual pieces are an illustration of the 1946 issue and an explanation of the good luck symbols which appear on its obverse. BPS

HILL, L. C. Some Trade Tokens and Medallie Souvenirs of the Canadian West. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 7, No. 2 (Feb., 1962), pp. 93-101.

Among the items mentioned are tokens issued by the I. G. Baker Company, a United States firm which operated several trading posts in Canadian Territory before being taken over by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1891, also trade tokens and medallie souvenirs produced by various towns and settlements in British Columbia; they include the mining center of Kaslo, the town and smelter of the Aluminum Company of Canada at Kitimat, the thriving metropolis of New Westminster and the industrial site at Powell River.

BPS

HILL, L. C. A Third Supplement of British Columbia Trade Tokens. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 7, No. 2 (Feb., 1962), pp. 77-88.

A number of hitherto unknown pieces, including a substantial group from British Columbia made available by the archivist and staff of the provincial archives, are now added to the listings published in earlier issues of the *C. N. A. Journal*. Alphabetical arrangement by place of issue is followed throughout, with full description (size, legend, metal, etc.) given for each issue.

BPS

KISCH-ARNDT, RUTH. Musical Tokens Issued to both Advertise, Commemorate. In: *Coin World*, No. 101 (March 23, 1962), pp. 41, 60, illus.

Countless varieties of tokens have appeared since the original Roman tesserae were first issued. In this article the writer describes and illustrates a number of specimens from her own collection, all having some connection with music.

BPS

LAMB, R. A. Tokens 'Encase' History of Germany. In: *Coin World*, No. 97 (Feb. 23, 1962), p. 33, illus.

In addition to the familiar *Notgeld*, numerous varieties of tokens can be included among the emergency currencies issued by Germany. The largest group, listed under Municipal Issues, comprises some 3000 varieties produced for the most part by responsible civic organizations for the use of entire communities. Next come the private issues, produced by various industrial companies and business concerns, followed by smaller groups such as the street-car, gas meter and prisoner of war tokens. Last to be mentioned are the porcelain tokens, described as "the most beautiful and most expensive of all the monies issued in the 1914-1923 period." Several representative specimens are illustrated.

BPS

McRITCHIE, D. J. Communion Tokens of Scotland and Canada. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 7, No. 1 (Jan., 1962), pp. 11-13.

Despite its continental origin, the Communion Token is universally associated with Scotland; it was used there for the identification of *bona fide* communicants and at times served as a character reference. The custom was brought to Canada by Scottish immigrants, but gradually declined in favor of the communion card, which the writer states is still used. BPS

A New Lincolnshire Token—Thomas Holland of Stockwith Ferry. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 525 (Feb., 1962), pp. 65-66.

A newly discovered token of Thomas Holland is recorded and assigned a temporary Williamson reference number: Lincs. 255A. Holland's name appears a number of times in the parish registers of Gainsborough, and an inventory of goods and chattels, compiled for purposes of probate, shows that he was a resident of East Stockwith (Lincolnshire) as distinct from West Stockwith, located on the other side of the river Trent in Nottinghamshire; also that his trade must have been connected with the sale of tobacco. BPS

RULAU, RUSSELL. 1860 and 1861 Civil War Cents. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 16, No. 1 (Winter, 1962), pp. 8-11, illus.

A discussion of the tokens and store-cards issued in 1860/61 by Friend & Black, Stone and Ball, A. D. Childs & Co., Benjamin F. True, Robert Lovett, Jr., Marshall House, A. Lambert, Edward Cogan, Peter J. Jacobus, F. E. Rigby and Samuel H. Black. Five specimens are illustrated. BPS

SCHWARTZ, M. M. Tokens Yield Aesthetic Profit. In: *Coin World*, No. 97 (Feb. 23, 1962), pp. 24, 31.

The potential token collector is assured that while financial gain will be purely accidental, pleasurable satisfaction can be guaranteed. The history of transportation tokens, written by John M. Coffee, Jr., editor of *The Fare Box* and one of the founders of the *American Vecturist Association*, is quoted at length. BPS

SPANUTH, ERNST. Ein unbekanntes Wallfahrtszeichen von Gottsbüren (Bez. Kassel). In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 22 (1956), pp. 227-228, illus.

A previously unknown pilgrim's token (or badge) from Gottsbüren (District of Kassel) is described and illustrated. The obverse, depicting the crucifixion, shows a human figure standing on either side of the corpus and the letters I — R placed above the head; above the letters are suggestions of sun and moon; the trace of a date which can be seen between the cross of the inscription and the head of Christ may be read as . . . 15.

The token measures 38 mm. in diameter and was cast in a tin-lead alloy with blank reverse.

Gottsbüren, a small town situated on a tributary of the Weser, was famous as a place of pilgrimage during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; but, as the writer points out, the style and workmanship of the token indicate a date of ca. 1515 or even later.

## MEDALS

Andrews Raid Medal Issued By Commission. In: *Coin World*, No. 98 (March 2, 1962), p. 2, illus.

A medal designed and executed by Julian H. Harris has been issued by the Georgia Civil War Centennial Commission in commemoration of the Andrews Raid, also known as "The Great Locomotive Chase." The 100th anniversary of the event is to be celebrated on April 12, 1962. The obverse of the medal will bear the portrait of Captain William A. Fuller, leader of the chase; on the reverse, the stolen locomotive, "The General," will be depicted in a dramatic setting. BPS

BREEN, WALTER. Medals Challenge to Artisans for Centuries. In: *Coin World*, No. 101 (March 23, 1962), p. 10, illus.

The recently released Lee Memorial Medal, designed by Anthony de Francisci and struck by the Medallic Art Company of New York, is illustrated; it is described as "monumental in height of relief . . . [and] is especially noteworthy for its beautiful reverse, portraying the general on the field of battle." There is, in addition, a brief biographical sketch of the sculptor, noting the highlights of his professional career and the numerous honors received during the past thirty years. BPS

Century 21 Exposition Medals. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 2 (Feb., 1962), p. 180, illus.

A set comprising nine Seattle Century 21 World's Fair commemorative medals, now being struck in silver and bronze, and in extremely high relief, will include the first United States official space age medal, designed by George Tsutakawa of the Art Department of the University of Washington; obverse and reverse are illustrated. Each of the remaining eight pieces will depict a major attraction of the Fair; namely, the space needle, monorail, the million dollar display, the world of science, the world of Century 21, the world of commerce and industry, the world of entertainment, and the world of art. BPS

COSTA, MARÍA-MERCEDES. La serie de medallas pontificias del Museo Arqueológico Provincial de Gerona. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 8 (1959), pp. 67-79, pls. 14-15.

Thirty-four bronze papal medals from the collection in the Provincial Archaeological Museum at Gerona, covering the period from Gregory XII (1406-1415) to Leo XII (1878-1903) and all in satisfactory state of preservation, are included in this descriptive catalogue. A bibliography of six titles is appended.

Father Schmitt Awarded Special Caecilian Medal. In: *Boys Town Times*, Vol. 44, No. 10 (Oct. 13, 1961), p. 1.

At the conclusion of the 1961 Boys Town liturgical music workshop, Msgr. Francis P. Schmitt, director of both the Boys Town choir and the annual workshop, received a special award of the Medal of St. Caecilia in recognition of outstanding contributions made to the musical life of Boys Town during the past twenty years. BPS

Franz Liszt Medal. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 2 (Feb., 1962), p. 187, illus.

A medal commemorating the 150th anniversary of the birth of Franz Liszt has been designed and struck by the British sculptor Paul Vincze in bronze, silver and three grades of gold. Obverse shows the bust of the composer f.l. and surrounded by an appropriate legend. On the reverse, a winged Appollo is seen holding a lyre in the left hand; treble and bass clefs, representing bars of a musical score, appear below the raised right arm, with the dates 1811-1886 inscribed above. BPS

FRITZ, ROLF. Die goldene Medaille auf den Vertrag zu Dortmund 1609. In: *Dortmunder Münzgeschichte* (Stadtsparkasse Dortmund, 1958), pp. 49-52, illus.

Fully illustrated and described is a gold medal issued in commemoration of the Treaty of Dortmund (1609), a specimen of which was acquired by the *Museum für Kunst und Kulturgeschichte* (Dortmund) in 1936. On the obverse, a hand extended from the heavens is seen grasping a bundle of five rods; the legend NE DIS SOLVENTUR appears in the upper field. A twelve-line Latin inscription on the reverse translates as follows: "In commemoration of the Treaty of Dortmund concluded in the month of May 1609 with the help of God under the mediation of the Landgraf Moritz von Hessen for the keeping of universal peace in particular between the Houses of Pfalz and Brandenburg."

GOEDECKE, GERHARD. Warum sammeln sie nicht Medaillen? In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 24 (1958), pp. 273-275.

The general lack of medallic interest seen among coin collectors is held

by the writer to be unfortunate for a number of reasons. Medals, he suggests, capture historical events much more vividly and precisely than do coins, which in the modern epoch are much bounded by tradition and legislative restriction. Furthermore, since the medallist is usually given a free hand in the creation and execution of his design, the resulting artistic and esthetic qualities in his work are normally much more pronounced.

GOULD, M. M. Erie Canal So-Called Dollar. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 16, No. 2 (Spring, 1962), pp. 43-44, illus.

A recently discovered and apparently very rare piece, one of only three known specimens, commemorates the completion of the Erie Canal in 1825 and the subsequent arrival in New York City (from Buffalo) of the first barge, the Seneca Chief. Description and illustration are provided. BPS

Heraldic Art Issues Special Dag Medal. In: *Coin World*, No. 98 (March 2, 1962), p. 2, illus.

A sterling silver medal, recently issued by Heraldic Art (Cleveland, Ohio) in commemoration of the late Dag Hammarskjold, is described and illustrated. Slightly larger than the earlier issues in that series, the medal is the work of the distinguished sculptor Walter A. Sinz, N. S. S. and will be available in limited quantities. BPS

KRUG, G. C. Awards from Coins. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 1 (Jan., 1962), pp. 46-47, illus.

Three medals, believed to have been issued as awards by the Austrian Resistance Movement during World War II, use an Austrian gold ducat for the central part of their design. All are described and illustrated. BPS

Leonardo da Vinci Medal First in Artists Series. In: *Coin World*, No. 100 (March 16, 1962), p. 76, illus.

Soon to be released by Famous Medals Company (Hawthorne, California) is the first in a series of twenty medals honoring famous artists of the pre-nineteenth century era. The initial issue, sculptured by Robert Weinman and struck by the Medallic Art Company (New York) will depict Leonardo da Vinci. BPS

LINDGREN, TORGNY. Birgittamedaljer. In: *Credo. Katolsk Tidskrift*, Vol. 42, No. 2 (1961), pp. 57-64, 8 pls. With English Summary.

St. Bridget of Sweden (born in Sweden ca. 1303, died in Rome, 1373, canonized in 1391) is described by Lindgren as Scandinavia's most celebrated saint. The widespread devotion accorded her is borne out



by the large number of St. Bridget medals in existence, all specimens of which known to the compiler are illustrated in the present descriptive catalogue. Some were struck at Altomünster (Bavaria), others at Bridgettine House in Perunelz (Belgium). Most of the medals give no indication of place of issue, but it seems probable that they were struck under the aegis of the Bridgettine Fathers from Altomünster who, during the eighteenth century, occupied St. Bridget's house in Rome.

MAGNUS, AUGUST. Ein neu-entdeckter Stempel auf der ovalen Medaille von 1677 des Sylvius Friedrich von Schlesien-Württemberg-Oels. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 22 (1956), pp. 219-220.

Reports and discusses a newly discovered die for the oval medal executed in 1677 by the Nuremberg medallist Johann Neidhardt — one of a number of beautiful medals which Neidhardt engraved for Herzog Sylvius Friedrich von Schlesien-Württemberg-Oels.

Medalla conmemorativa del primer centenario del 5 de mayo. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 1, No. 10 (April-June, 1961), pp. 250-251, illus.

A medal which is to be issued by the *Sociedad Numismática de Puebla* in 1962 will commemorate the first centenary of the battle fought in the city of Puebla (May 5, 1862). Sketches illustrate both the obverse (showing effigies of Generals Porfirio Diaz and Miguel Negrete, heroes of the battle) and the reverse, which will depict an equestrian statue of General Ignacio Zaragoza, the victorious General-in-Chief of the eastern army. Specimens will be struck in both silver and gold.

New England Firm Pioneer in Field of Medallic Art. In: *Coin World*, No. 94 (Feb. 2, 1962), p. 12, illus.

Founded in 1892, the Robbins Company of Attleboro, Mass. produced campaign medals and buttons for the election of that year. Its first large-size medal, commemorating Charles E. French, was struck in 1908 and was followed by others portraying personages such as George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Morse and Oliver Hazard Perry. Four historic medals struck by the company are among the illustrations shown. Numerous industrial medals were produced during the period 1920-1960, chiefly from designs executed by Julio Kilenyi, Ralph J. Menconi and Philip Kraczowski. At the present time the company is engaged in striking two separate medal series, one depicting Heroes of Peace (in which Dag Hammarskjöld is the first statesman honored), the other portraying members of the Executive Branch of the United States government.

BPS

New York World's Fair Medal. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 1 (Jan., 1962), p. 20, illus.

Illustrated and described is the medal to be released (probably in 1963) in commemoration of the New York World's Fair, to be held in 1964/65. It will be struck in two sizes — the larger for presentation purposes, the smaller for public sale — in gold, silver and bronze, by the Medallic Art Company of New York. The medal was designed by Anthony de Francisci.

BPS

Ontario Club Strikes Medal for Anniversary. In: *Coin World*, No. 96 (Feb. 16, 1962), p. 14, illus.

An attractive medal struck to commemorate the founding of the North York Coin Club, Willowdale, Ontario (Feb. 19, 1960) is described and illustrated. Obverse, designed by the club's president, Kenneth Bunnett, shows the club crest encircled by the legend NORTH YORK COIN CLUB — 1960, the central figure of the crest being adapted from the obverse of the Lesslie Twopence (Charlton 99, Breton 717). The coat of arms of the township of North York, together with the legend PROGRESS WITH ECONOMY, appears on the reverse.

BPS

OTIS, LOIS. Hand of Friendship Results in High Numismatic Honors. In: *Coin World*, No. 101 (March 23, 1962), p. 12, illus.

The Simon Bolivar medal, struck by the Medallic Art Company of New York in 1958, is illustrated. It bears the likeness of the revolutionary leader as seen on the statue in Washington, D. C. presented to the United States by the government of Venezuela; the reverse shows the coat of arms of the Republic of Venezuela, together with the Great Seal of the United States. A copy of the medal was recently sent by the *Banco Central de Venezuela* to Mr. and Mrs. Paul Otis, members of the Club of Illinois Numismatists, and will be exhibited, along with other items from the Republic, at the Homewood (Illinois) Public Library from April 8 to May 5, 1962.

BPS

ROMERO de TORREROS, MANUEL. Las medallas de Aculco y Calderón. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 1, No. 10 (April-June, 1961), pp. 239-241, illus.

As awards to the Mexican royalists for their defeat of the insurgents at Aculco and Calderón (at the end of 1810 and beginning of 1811) the Viceroy Calleja ordered the striking of two silver medals, both of which are illustrated. They are uniface, oval in shape, and are of similar design, showing a lion and greyhound (the respective symbols of valor and fidelity) encircled by the inscription VENCIO EN ACULCO GUANAXUATO Y CALDERON; on the first of the two pieces, the effigy and name of Fernando

VII appear within a small oval on a shield supported by the two animals. To help promote a clearer understanding of the circumstances connected with the issue of these medals, the writer cites passages from the historian Diego Barros Arana which deal with the activities of the royalists and insurgents.

SALTON-SCHLESINGER, M. M. Una medalla con el busto de Hernán Cortés. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 3, No. 11 (July-Sept., 1961), pp. 270-271, illus.

Description and illustration of the portrait medal of Cortes by Christoph Weiditz, 1529. TVB

San Diego Group Issues Silver Anniversary Medal. In: *Coin World*, No. 94 (Feb. 2, 1962), p. 46, illus.

The medal designed by the sculptor Robert J. Brosch, which is to be issued in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the San Diego Numismatic Society, is described and illustrated. Obverse shows a Greek goddess with olive branches, emblematic of peace. Figures on the reverse represent the City of San Diego, the belfry of Mission San Diego de Alcalá, two pillars from the design of the Spanish Pillar dollar, and the flagship of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, the discoverer of San Diego. One thousand serially numbered specimens will be struck in silver by the Medallic Art Company of New York. BPS

San Diego Issues Anniversary Medal. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 16, No. 2 (Spring, 1962), p. 60, illus.

Illustrated and described is a silver medal to be issued in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the San Diego Numismatic Society. It was designed by Robert J. Brosch, a member of the society, and will be struck by the Medallic Art Company of New York. BPS

SANTOS PINHEIRO, CARLOS dos. Medalhas Brasileiras. Prêmio Mme. Durocher. In: *Boletim da Sociedade Numismática Brasileira*, No. 9 (Sept., 1961), p. 79.

Maria Josephina Mathilde Durocher (born in Paris, Jan. 6, 1809, died in Rio de Janeiro, 1893) was the first woman to be granted a diploma in obstetrics by the Faculty of Medicine of Rio de Janeiro (Nov., 1834) and the first to be elected a member (titular) of the Academy of Medicine. In commemoration of the centenary of the arrival of this distinguished physician in Brazil, the Academy, on August 8, 1916, established an award in the form of a gold medal which is bestowed annually for the best monograph in the field of obstetrics.

SHCHUKIN, E. S. *Khudozhestvennaia medal' v Ermitazhe* (Artistic Medals in the Hermitage). Leningrad, Izdat. Gosudar. Ermitazha, 1961. 70 pp., illus.

Some 50,000 medals and plaquettes are contained in the renowned Hermitage collection. Specimens designed and executed by leading Russian, European and United States medallists from the fifteenth to the twentieth century are included in the above catalogue, with name and dates of the medalist, dimensions, metal, and full description of obverse and reverse given for each entry. Most of the pieces are illustrated.

Society of Medalists: 64th Issue. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 2 (Feb., 1962), p. 174, illus.

In the Society's most recent issue, the sculptor Nat Choate employs the figures of David and Goliath to represent the idea that preparation for any encounter is not an end in itself. "The design is made to suggest a Renaissance medal with its high relief and very full content, enriched by reduction and patina." Obverse and reverse are illustrated. BPS

TERLECKI, W. Nowe medale polskie (New Polish Medals). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 5, No. 1 (1961), pp. 39-41, illus.

The listing of commemorative medals recently issued in Poland is continued here with nos. 36-45, one of international interest being medal No. 38, struck under the aegis of the International Congress of Esperantists in honor of Zamenhof, the inventor of Esperanto; obverse and reverse of the medal issued in commemoration of the fiftieth birthday of Tadeusz Jabłonski are illustrated. Medals no. 1-35 appeared in listings published in previous issues of the above periodical.

TODOROVIĆ, NADA. Francuske medalje iz numizmatičke zbirke Narodnog Muzeja u Beogradu (French Medals in the Numismatic Collection of the National Museum at Belgrade). In: *Zbornik Narodnog Muzeja* (1958/59), pp. 359-396, 7 pls. With French Summary.

Two hundred and twenty-five medals, plaquettes and jetons in the numismatic collection of the National Museum (Belgrade) are included in the above catalogue, full descriptions being given in the case of seventy-five specimens, together with illustrations of many outstanding pieces. In the introduction (pp. 359-367) the compiler discusses such topics as: The beginnings of French medallic art, French medals (a) in the days of Louis XI, (b) up to the Revolution, (c) from the Revolution to the present time, and lastly, the development and use of the jeton in France.

TRICOU, JEAN. La medaglia d'Isabella Andreini. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 12, Nos. 7-8 (July-August, 1961), p. 99, illus. Trans. by Giovannina Majer.

Italian translation of an article which appeared originally in the pages of *Revue Numismatique* (6th Ser., Vol. 2, 1959-60, pp. 283-287, illus.; cf. *NL*, No. 57, 1961, p. 743).

UHL, ERNST. Niederösterreichische und Salzburger Lebensrettungsmedaillen. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 12, No. 4 (1961), pp. 33-34.

Two new life saving medals are described. The first, from Lower Austria, depicts an act of rescue on the obverse; the reverse shows the arms of Lower Austria. The second, from Salzburg, bears the arms of the Archdiocese (obv.); reverse inscription reads DEM / RETTER / AUS / LEBENS-GEFAHR / DAS / LAND / SALZBURG. HG

Uncle Sam Medal Struck for Birthday of Symbol. In: *Coin World*, No. 100 (March 16, 1962), p. 42, illus.

A three-inch medallion (illustrated) is being struck by the Metal Arts Company of Rochester, N. Y. in connection with the celebration being jointly staged by the states of New York, New Hampshire and Massachusetts in 1962 in honor of the 150th anniversary of the adoption of the "Uncle Sam" caricature as a national symbol. The medal was designed by Thomas L. Gerson, designated "the official Uncle Sam historian," and executed by James Norquist of the Metal Arts Company. BPS

Victor Brenner Medal Released. In: *Coin World*, No. 97 (Feb. 23, 1962), p. 68, illus.

The second in the series of Coin Medals recently announced by Toivo Johnson of Ormond, Florida commemorates Victor David Brenner and will be issued in bronze, silver and platinum. Pictured on the obverse are the busts of Lincoln (r.) and Brenner (l.), shown one on either side of a log cabin representing the boyhood home of each; the reverse depicts Brenner's "Mercury." The medal is the work of Robert Schabel, designer of the Saint-Gaudens medal with which the series opened. BPS

War of 1812 Sesquicentennial Theme of New Historical Medal. In: *Coin World*, No. 95 (Feb. 9, 1962), p. 32, illus.

The second in the series of United States Historical Commemorative Medals, struck by the Medallic Art Company of New York, was executed by the noted American sculptor Carl L. Schmitz from the designs of David M. Troutman and Mona Fluck symbolizing land and sea phases of the War of 1812. Obverse and reverse are illustrated. BPS

WEISSBUCH, T. N. Seattle's Two Great Expositions. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 1 (Jan., 1962), pp. 24-28, illus.

Of special interest to numismatists are the coins and medals associated with two Seattle fairs — the Alaska, Yukon Pacific Exposition held between June 1 and October 16, 1909 and the coming Century 21 Exposition which is scheduled to open in April, 1962. The official medal and set of gold souvenir tokens sold at the first of these are illustrated, also the model used for the design of the official medal which will be issued in 1962.

BPS

## PAPER MONEY

Bank of England to Call in Notes. In: *Coin World*, No. 100 (March 16, 1962), p. 6, illus.

As of May 28, 1962, the one pound note (old series) issued by the Bank of England from 1928 to 1960 will cease to be legal tender and will be replaced by a new issue bearing the portrait of Elizabeth II. Both the old and the new design are illustrated; also, for purposes of comparison, a Bank of Jamaica one pound note with what is described as a better portrait of the Queen.

BPS

BERGMAN, W. The Emergency Paper Money of the South African Republic during the Anglo-Boer War. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 525 (Feb., 1962), pp. 63-64.

Emergency currency was issued by both the British troops and the South African Republic during the Anglo-Boer War. Three separate series issued by the Republic are described here: Pretoria, Pietersburg, and the final "Te Velde" series issued in the field at Pilgrim's Rest (1902).

BPS

DILLISTIN, W. H. Altered Notes Subject of Study by New Jersey Bank Consultant. In: *Coin World*, No. 87 (Dec. 15, 1961), pp. 26-27, illus.

The Southern Bank of Georgia, located at Bainbridge, Decatur County, was established by an act of the legislature of Georgia (approved March 5, 1856) and commenced operations on Sept. 27th of that year. Descriptions of the two distinct series of notes issued by the bank ("which appear to have been more widely altered and circulated than those of any other bank") are taken from *The Descriptive Register of Genuine Bank Notes*, published by the New York banking firm of Gynne & Day in 1859.

BPS

DILLISTIN, WILLIAM. Public Views Early Bank with Caution, Suspicion. In: *Coin World*, No. 88 (Dec. 22, 1961), p. 46.

In pre-Civil War days banks did not always enjoy the confidence of the

public as they do today. A case in point concerns the Southern Bank of Georgia, which before being accepted as a "safe and reliable institution" (largely through the effort and support of the *Bainbridge Argus*) was attacked by such publications as the *Atlanta Intelligencer*, the *Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel*, and the *Albany Patriot*, even being accused, in its early period of operation, of belonging to the "wildcat species." BPS

HABREKORN, RAYMOND. A propos d'un nouveau billet de banque pour le Cameroun. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 6 (June, 1961), pp. 67-68. Vol. 16, No. 7 (July, 1961), pp. 75-76.

A new 5000 franc banknote was placed in circulation by the *Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique Equatoriale* on May 10, 1961. Printed by the *Banque de France* in polychrome (dominant colors: blue, green and red), the note is intended primarily for use in the Cameroons, with right of circulation limited to the five states in which the *Banque Centrale* has the privilege of issue. In addition to providing full descriptions of both recto and verso, the writer outlines the monetary history of the Cameroons from the period of World War I to the present.

HOOBER, R. T. Benjamin Franklin May Have Authored Mottoes. In: *Coin World*, No. 93 (Jan. 26, 1962), p. 33, illus.

Since they echo his writings and philosophy, mottoes such as *Mind Your Business* and *Aut mors aut vita decora* which appear on fractional currency issues of 1776 may well have been the work of Benjamin Franklin. As the most eminent printer in the American colonies Franklin turned out hundreds of pamphlets, papers and books as well as much of the paper money used in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, and was probably more influential than any one person in pressing for a solution to the monetary problems which plagued the early colonists. BPS

HOOBER, R. T. Early Fathers Opposed Issuance of Paper Money. In: *Coin World*, No. 88 (Dec. 22, 1961), p. 22.

A pamphlet printed anonymously by Benjamin Franklin in 1729 is quoted to show the opinions expressed by its author with regard to the necessity for an issue of paper money in the American colonies, and to indicate the effect which the publication had upon the Pennsylvania Assembly. Mention is made of Franklin's experiments with the printing of currency and of the influence which he exerted as an agent for the colony of Pennsylvania at the Court of St. James. BPS

HOOBER, R. T. Franklin, Money Printer, Pioneered Early Currency, In: *Coin World*, No. 87 (Dec. 15, 1961), p. 48, illus.

Following a brief trip to England, Franklin resumed work with the Philadelphia printer Samuel Keimer and shortly thereafter secured the job of printing the early paper money emission of New Jersey dated March 25, 1728. He is credited with building the first copper-plate press seen in America — an indication of his acute observation of similar equipment then being used in England — and with cutting several of the ornaments used on the designs of the early bills as a measure of protection against counterfeiting. Five early notes printed by Franklin are illustrated. BPS

JOHNSON, C. M. Error Notes Included in Many Currency Collections. In: *Coin World*, No. 94 (Feb. 2, 1962), p. 33, illus.

The acquiring of imperfectly printed specimens is described as "one of the most fascinating phases of paper currency collecting." Seven "error" classifications are listed, together with conjectures as to how such misprints may have occurred. BPS

JOHNSON, C. M. World War II Emergency Notes of Special Interest in Hobby. In: *Coin World*, No. 91 (Jan. 12, 1962), p. 30, illus.

Outstanding varieties of United States small notes are to be found in the Hawaii and North Africa emergency issues of World War II. The former were printed for use in Hawaii and other areas of the Pacific and were surcharged HAWAII on the face and back (e.g. the \$1 silver certificates and the \$5, \$10 and \$20 San Francisco Federal Reserve notes); notes issued for use in North Africa and Sicily reproduce the treasury seal in yellow instead of the usual blue. Other interesting aspects of paper money collecting which the writer discusses include the "R" and "S" notes placed in circulation in the Chicago Federal Reserve district to test wearing qualities, the re-designed verso of the \$20 denomination (completed after certain modifications had been made to the presidential White House), and the changes in signature combinations which appear from time to time on U. S. currency. BPS

LINDGREN, TORGNÝ. "Til Finska Allmogens mera trygghet." *En studie kring finska språket på Rikets Ständers Banks sedlar*. Stockholm, Sveriges Riksbank, 1961. 7 pp.

Up until the year 1809, Finland and Sweden were united under one king. Bank notes were issued for both countries, first during the period 1661-1668 and later from 1701 onwards. In 1748, after some discussion, it was decided to include on these notes Finnish translations of the amounts represented — a development which the author reviews in an interesting manner. Swedish bank notes circulated in Finland up until 1843, those in the lower denominations of 16, 12 and 8 skillingar bearing texts



in both Swedish and Finnish; they were finally withdrawn in 1849. In commenting upon these texts, from both the numismatic and linguistic points of view, Lindgren makes frequent reference to unpublished material contained in contemporary parliamentary discussions and other sources.

This article was written in connection with the 150th anniversary of the Bank of Finland, celebrated in December, 1961, at which time the bank was presented by the Swedish Riksbank with a number of the above notes bearing both Swedish and Finnish texts. LL

MARCKHOFF, F. R. and G. B. SMEDLEY. Engravings on Paper Money. The Interchangeable Use of Vignettes on 19th Century Bank Notes. In: *The Essay-Proof Journal*, Vol. 18, No. 4 (Fall, 1961), pp. 153-162, illus.

During the quarter century preceding the American Civil War — a period which saw an incredibly wide variety of bank notes and scrip printed and circulated — the need to keep down the high cost of hand engraving frequently led to an ingenious changing of previously used vignettes and geometric designs. In this article the writers outline the basic procedure followed and illustrate a selection of the variations produced. BPS

MARCKHOFF, F. R. Minnesota's Development of Currency, Banking, Colorful. In: *Coin World*, No. 87 (Dec. 15, 1961), pp. 60, 66, illus.

Under the heading *Earliest Currency and Banking in Minnesota, 1700-1848* the writer tells of the importance of the fur trade to the development of Minnesota's early economy and of the role played by the American Fur Company in furnishing loans and cash drafts to customers and other private citizens. A second section, entitled *Currency and Banking in Minnesota Territory, 1849-1858*, deals with the bogus currency issued on a fictitious "Bank of St. Croix, St. Paul, Minnesota," by Isaac Young, the banking partnership established by Charles W. Borup and Charles H. Oakes of the American Fur Company in 1852, and the legitimate banks opened in centers such as St. Paul, Stillwater and Minneapolis in the years following 1853. BPS

MARCKHOFF, F. R. Norton I of California. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 3 (March, 1962), pp. 671-682, illus.

This article was originally published in *Calcoin News* (Vol. 15, No. 3, 1961, pp. 91-99, illus.). For abstract see *NL*, No. 57 (Oct., 1961, p. 747). BPS

MUSSER, D. L. Mystery Note Comes to Light. In: *Coin World*, No. 91 (Jan. 12, 1962), p. 12, illus.

A hitherto unpublished Japanese invasion note in the denomination of 100 Philippine pesos is described, illustrated and compared with the familiar 1000 peso issue. Since only two specimens have so far been reported there is still considerable conjecture with regard to its validity.

BPS

MUSSER, D. L. New Fifty Dollar Banknote Issued by Republic of China. In: *Coin World*, No. 94 (Feb. 2, 1962), p. 50, illus.

The new fifty dollar note issued by the Bank of Taiwan under authorization of the Central Bank of China bears the portrait of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen and is printed in a newly adopted horizontal format. Chinese characters representing the words *Fifty Dollars* appear within a central geometric design and seven Chinese ideographs which are framed in the lower border signify *The Republic of China, Fiftieth Year*. The note is illustrated, together with the 100 dollar denomination issued in the earlier vertical format.

BPS

PRICE, E. C. American Civil War Currency. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 5 (Dec., 1961), pp. 143-146.

From an economic point of view, the American Civil War (1861-1865) had far-reaching consequences. Both sides were forced to resort to the widespread use of paper currency as a means of financing the conflict, and inevitably coin was soon removed from circulation. One hundred years later, the many forms of currency utilized offer an interesting field of study for the numismatist. Following a brief history of the war are listings and brief descriptions of the various types of notes, bonds, paper money, etc. issued by the Federal and Confederate governments.

BPS

RICE, F. W. Antecedents of the American Bank Note Company of 1858. In: *The Essay-Proof Journal*, Vol. 18, No. 3 (Summer, 1961), p. 91-103, illus. Vol. 18, No. 4 (Fall, 1961), pp. 139-152, illus.

The article includes brief histories of the seven companies which merged to form the American Bank Note Company in 1858, biographical notes on a number of their principals and employees, portrait illustrations, and several reproductions of early engravings. Among the chapter headings are: Some pioneer Bank Note engravers and other early engravers, Engravers who were also painters, and Formation of the American Bank Note Company.

BPS

SCHULZE, O. E. *Gereimtes Herbes und Derbes auf Notgeld von 1920-1923*. Dortmund, The Author, [1961]. 32 pp.

From his collection of German inflationary notes the writer has selected a number which document in a humorous vein the plight of the German people during the years following World War I. Some depict past events of a humorous nature which occurred in the issuing locality; others are poetical; still others disperse vulgarity in various forms, dialect or slang frequently being used in the case of legends which would sound obnoxious in High German. In spite of their plebeian appeal the notes are often highly artistic, noticeably so being those designed by the Würzburg sculptor Heinz Schislt.

HG

SKEEN, E. D. Paper Money of Indiana. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 2 (Feb., 1961), pp. 147-153, illus. [and various issues to] Vol. 75, No. 2 (Feb., 1962), pp. 181-187, illus.

Prefaced by an historical sketch of the development of banking in Indiana is a descriptive listing of notes, based mainly on the compiler's own extensive collection but including a number of specimens described by D. C. Wismer in earlier issues of *The Numismatist* (Vol. 37, Nos. 1, 3 and 4). An alphabetical arrangement by place of issue is followed. The listing includes more than four hundred Indiana bank issues, seventy notes of personal banks, stores, insurance companies, etc., and seventy-five connected with railroads, roads, canals, towns and schools. In addition to extensive illustration the article also includes listings of: (1) The twenty-three banks organized under Indiana's General Banking Law of 1852, (2) thirty-five suspended free banks, and (3) engravers, printers and lithographers represented on the various notes described.

BPS

TOY, R. S. Toy Makes Wartime Currency Study. In: *Coin World*, No. 100 (March 16, 1962), pp. 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, illus.

Thirty varieties are recognized among the 116 currencies issued for the payment of United States troops in foreign countries and territories during World War II and the years following. Except for Russian notes, which were printed in Russia from American plates, all were issued by the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The article is profusely illustrated.

BPS

VASKAS, E. J. Currency Starts in New England. In: *Coin World*, No. 96 (Feb. 16, 1962), pp. 18, 24, illus.

The firm of Crane and Co., founded at Dalton (Mass.) in 1801 supplied the paper for the first Treasury Notes issued by the United States in 1862 and still continues to be the chief supplier; during the last six years, the U. S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing has received from the company more than four million pounds of paper annually, most of which

it turns into money. The firm manufactures several types of bank note paper, its products being used in the printing of currency issued by some fifty different countries, including many in South America. Adjacent to the company's premises is the Crane Museum, containing, along with other items of historical interest, a numismatic collection which includes numerous examples of U. S. and foreign currencies, several of which were printed by the American Bank Note Company of New York, one of the firm's biggest customers.

BPS

## ODD AND CURIOUS

DI BELLA, EMIL. Wooden Money Issued in 1961. In: *The Numismatic Scrap-book Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 1 (Jan., 1962), pp. 33-36.

An alphabetical listing, comprising state and private issues of both the United States and Canada for the above year. Brief descriptions include denominations and color.

BPS

## DECORATIONS

ALLENDORFER, F. V. and G. C. KRUG. Civil War Decorations and Medals. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 13, No. 3 (March, 1962), pp. 8-10, illus.

The following pieces are illustrated and described: Pennsylvania Commonwealth Medal of Honor for the Allan Infantry; 138th Pennsylvania Volunteers Cross; Sons of Veterans of Louisville, Kentucky; 125th New York State Volunteers, 1862-1865; Departure of First Company of Volunteers, Cambridge, Mass., 1861.

BPS

PETERSON, J. W. Medals of the United Nations. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 13, No. 1 (Jan., 1962), pp. 1-7, illus.

Illustrations and detailed descriptions are given for each of the following: United Nations Medal, United Nations Emergency Force Medal, and United Nations Korean Medal (commonly called United Nations Service Medal).

BPS

PORTER, H. C. V. A. A New Irish Medal for Gallantry. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 523 (Dec., 1961), p. 469.

A medal recently issued by the Irish Republic may be awarded to Chaplains, members of Defense Forces and Army Nursing Service personnel "in recognition of the performance of any act of exceptional bravery or gallantry (other than one performed while on war service)

arising out of or associated with military service and involving risk to life or limb over and beyond the call of duty." The design of the medal shows a simple form of Celtic cross, with arms bearing representations of the "St. Brendan's Knot" and the legend *de bharr Clamachta* (for gallantry); ribbon colors are green with crimson border. BPS

SPASSKII, I. G. "Zolotye" — Voinskie nagrody v Dopenetrovskoi Rusi (Gold Military Awards in Russia before Peter I). In: *Numizmatika*, No. 2 1961 (Trudy Gosudarstvennogo Ermitazha, Vol. 4), pp. 92-134, illus. With English Summary.

A distinctive feature of Russian military tradition was the rewarding, *en masse*, of all those who had participated in a battle or campaign. The weight or value of the coins bestowed was not commensurate with merit, but was governed by the recipient's position, so that commanders received a portugal and all officers a gold denga; lower ranks were given gilded silver coins known as *zolotoy*. Under the monetary reforms introduced by Peter I in 1700, these awards were replaced by gold medals of varying weights for officers, silver medals for the general rank and file.

United Nations Issues Three Official Medals. In: *Coin World*, No. 82 (Nov. 10, 1961), p. 2, illus.

The three medals described, two of which are illustrated, comprise the United Nations Service Medal for Korea, the United Nations Emergency Forces Medal and the United Nations Medal. Regulations governing the wearing of these decorations and their ribbons come under the control of the governments of the respective recipients. BPS

WITNIK, R. A. The Bronze Star Medal. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 13, No. 3 (Feb., 1962), pp. 11-13, illus.

A United States decoration, awarded "For minor heroic or meritorious achievement or service, not involving participation in aerial flight, in connection with military or naval operations against an armed enemy." Full description is given. BPS

WITNIK, R. A. The Distinguished Flying Cross. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 13, No. 1 (Jan., 1962), pp. 8-9, illus.

The distinguished Flying Cross, founded by Act of Congress in 1926, is awarded to members of the Armed Forces for heroism or extraordinary achievement performed while in aerial flight. The decoration and ribbon are fully described, together with the regulations governing eligibility and award. BPS

WITNIK, R. A. Understanding the Order of Precedence of U. S. Decorations. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 13, No. 3 (March, 1962), pp. 11-12.

By means of a diagram the writer shows clearly the order of precedence to be followed in the wearing of United States military decorations. The full titles of the various awards, expanded from the abbreviations commonly used, are given in an appended table. BPS

## SEALS

GERASSIMOV, T. Novootkrit oloven pechat na tsar Simeon (Recently Discovered Lead Seal of Tsar Simeon). In: *Izvestiia na Arkheologicheskiia Institut*, Vol. 23 (1960), pp. 67-70, illus. With French Summary.

A lead seal of Tsar Simeon of Bulgaria (diameter, 25 mm., thickness, 4 mm.) which was recently discovered within the precincts of Preslav, the ancient capital of Bulgaria, is fully described and illustrated. The obverse bears the effigy of Simeon, showing crown and mantle decked with beads; on the reverse, the Blessed Virgin is seen holding a medallion bearing the effigy of Christ.

NEMETH, ANNAMÁRIA. A topuskói apátság pecsétjei (Seal of the Abbey of Topusko). In: *Folia Archaeologica*, Vol. 12 (1960), pp. 217-225, pls. 38-39, illus. With German Summary, pp. 225-226.

No other Cistercian monastery in Hungary used more seals than the Abbey of Topusko, founded in 1207. Three are known from fourteenth century documents dated 1348, 1371 and 1399 respectively, although what is considered to be the most attractive specimen dates from the fifteenth century and is to be found in the collection of the National Museum (Prague). In compliance with the specifications laid down by the monastery it depicts the Madonna (in this case, seated); the legend, in Gothic minuscules, reads: SIGILLUM CONVENTUS SANCTAE MARIAE TOPLICZA.

SCHEFFER, C. G. U. and HALLVARD TRAETTEBERG. Furstliga sigill. In: *Kulturhistorisk Leksikon for nordisk middelalder*, Vol. 5 (Copenhagen, 1960), cols. 26-33, illus.

Descriptions of various motifs, legends, titles, etc. are included in this article dealing with royal and princely seals used in Scandinavia during the Middle Ages. LL

SCHEFFER, C. G. U., KAUKO PIRENEN and HALLVARD TRAETTEBERG. Gillessigill. In: *Kulturhistorisk Leksikon for nordisk middelalder*, Vol. 5 (Copenhagen, 1960), cols. 323-326, illus.

The aspects of form, design, age and use are discussed in this article on Scandinavian guild seals. Several seal dies have been preserved in Denmark and Sweden, only one each in the case of Finland and Norway.

## MINT REPORTS

BAKKEN, ARNE. Den Kongelige Mynt, Kongsberg 1959. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1960* (Stockholm, 1961), pp. 173-175.

Issues of all current denominations were struck by the Norwegian Royal Mint in 1959; also seventeen new medals, all by Øivind Hansen. LL

CHRISTIANSEN, A. K. F. Den Kongelige Mønt, København 1959. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1960* (Stockholm, 1961), pp. 170-171.

Mint production at the Danish Royal Mint during 1959 included coins struck in all the existing denominations; also four medals. Figures for coins withdrawn and melted down are given in the report. LL

SOINIEMI, A. Myntverket i Finland, Helsingfors 1959. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1960* (Stockholm, 1961), p. 172.

Coins struck by the Finnish mint in 1959 included 200 and 100 markkaa (silver), 20 markkaa (aluminum-bronze), 5 and 1 markkaa (bronze). Five medals were struck. LL

SWENSSON, TORSTEN. Kungl. Mynt- och Justeringsverket, Stockholm 1959. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1960* (Stockholm, 1961), pp. 175-176.

Coins in all the current denominations were struck by the Royal Mint (Stockholm) in 1959; also a five crown piece commemorating the constitution of 1809 (wrongly described, in R. S. Yeoman's *Catalogue of Modern World Coins*, as having been issued in commemoration of "political liberty."). Ten new medals struck during the year were engraved by Léo Holmgren (5), Ivar Johnsson (2), Erik Lindberg, Eugen Erhardt and A. Backlund. LL

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THE BRITISH NUMISMATIC JOURNAL (Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, London, W. C. 1). Vol. 30, Pt. 1 (1960).

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Editor is grateful to the following who have contributed abstracts to this issue: Howard L. Adelson, H. F. Bowker, Theodore V. Buttrey, Joan M. Fagerlie, Henry Grunthal, J. F. Healy, Hillel Kaslove, Lars Lagerqvist, Irwin L. Merker, D. M. Metcalf, George C. Miles, Doris Raymond, Beulah P. Shonnard.

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NEW YORK 32, N. Y.

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NUMISMATIC LITERATURE is a quarterly published in January, April, July and October by The American Numismatic Society, New York, N. Y., and printed by Dancey Printing Co., Bogota, N. J. Subscription price to non-members is \$2.00 per year postpaid. Single current issues, \$.50 each.

All communications should be addressed to: Richard P. Breaden, Editor of *Numismatic Literature*, The American Numismatic Society, Broadway between 155th and 156th Streets, New York 32, N. Y.

Printed in U. S. A.

# NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

Published Quarterly by

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Broadway Between 155th and 156th Street

NEW YORK 32, N. Y.

Subscription price to non-members \$2.00 per year postpaid. Single current issues 50 cents each.

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No. 61

October

1962

## GENERAL

BECKER, T. W. Composition in Commemorative Coin Design. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 4 (April, 1962), pp. 977-983, illus.

What the writer describes as "an essential ingredient in coin design" is the composition of the various symbolic subjects represented. In illustration of its importance he discusses such outstanding pieces as the Norwegian 2 kroner (1914), Austrian 2 Schillings (1930), Hungarian 20 forint (1936), South African 5 shillings (1952), Czechoslovakian 50 korona (1947), Southern Rhodesian crown (1953) and the Swiss five franc issue of 1939, all of which are illustrated. BPS

BECKER, T. W. *Pageant of World Commemorative Coins*. Racine, Wis., Whitman Publishing Co., 1962. 197 pp., illus.

Except for a group of Russian coins, "the exclusion of which, it is felt, would be a gross injustice," Becker has included only commemorative issues struck after 1850. A certain pattern is followed in presenting the coins: namely, grouping by countries (in alphabetical arrangement), full description of obverse and reverse, notation of metal, denomination and size; also, where possible, the total number of pieces struck and the name of the designer. In addition to notes accompanying the descriptions which offer explanations of the symbolism incorporated, the book includes three separate bibliographies, listing, respectively, historical references, numismatic works of a general nature, and supplementary sources related to world commemoratives.

BERGHAUS, PETER. Die ostfriesischen Münzfunde. In: *Friesisches Jahrbuch* (1958), pp. 9-70, illus., map, 4 pls.

Included in this important and useful catalogue are bibliographical references to all hoards known to have been discovered in German East

Frisia, together with a map showing find locations. The compiler has arranged his material under five main headings: Ancient, Middle Ages (to 1540), Modern, Undetermined, and False Find Notices.

BOWKER, H. F. Lafcadio Hearn on Numismatics. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 4 (April, 1962), pp. 435-438.

Lafcadio Hearn (born on the Greek island of Santa Maura, June 27, 1850, died in Tokyo, Sept. 26, 1904) served as a reporter on the *Cincinnati Daily Enquirer* during the years 1872-1875. Among the many contributions which he made to that publication was an article on numismatics which appeared in the issue of Oct. 11, 1874 and which is now quoted extensively by Bowker. In it Hearn comments briefly upon Greek, Roman, French, English and U. S. Colonial coinage and describes in some detail the collection assembled by Wm. I. Prescott which he had recently examined.

BROWN, LAURENCE. *Coin Collecting*. London, Arco Publications, 1962. 185 pp., 16 pls.

Introductory chapters include useful suggestions regarding the forming and housing of a collection, together with notes on cleaning and preservation, rarity, coining techniques and counterfeiting. In the major portion of the work the author devotes separate chapters to the coinages of Greece and Rome, Europe, England, North America, Canada, Central and South America, Africa, Asia and Australasia; he includes a considerable amount of historical background material and illustrates representative specimens from each of the areas covered. Concluding the work are a bibliography and six useful appendices: (1) Numismatic terms and abbreviations; (2) Chronological listing of British rulers; (3) Latin legends used on English coins; (4) Latin legends and abbreviations frequently encountered; (5) Mint marks — a general listing; (6) Coin denominations of the world.

CHITWOOD, H. C. and Q. QUICK. New Method for Coin Analysis: X-ray Fluorescence. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 4 (April, 1962), pp. 440-441.

From their investigation of the above method of analysis the writers conclude that it affords a quick, non-destructive method which is particularly useful for comparative purposes and which can be made quantitative to give absolute values when the apparatus is calibrated with suitable standards. "In some cases forgeries can be detected by this means; but those made from contemporary metal (e.g. from authentic coins) obviously cannot. General use of the method is limited by the high cost of the equipment, which at present is available in only a few industrial and academic

laboratories. A further limiting feature of X-ray fluorescence is that it measures the composition of a thin layer of the surface rather than average total composition." A table shows the percentages of metals found in three classes of coins examined: (1) genuine Roman, (2) Paduan copies, (3) forgeries.

COOKE, E. F. and L. M. CADDY. Saint George and the Dragon. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 3 (March, 1962), pp. 291-293, illus.

A unique Armenian gold medal which was exhibited at the 1961 Fall Convention of the Pennsylvania-Ohio Coin Clubs portrays Saint Gregory on the obverse and bears a reverse representation of Saint George and the Dragon. The earliest known use of this reverse motif is traced by the writers to a testone of Ercole I (1475-1501) struck at Ferrata, Italy; later it appears on a taler of Mansfield (Germany) dated 1521 and on a noble struck by the English king Henry VIII in 1526. From that time on the representation is found on coins, medals, tokens and paper currency issued by a variety of countries. BPS

Detroit. National Bank. *The Money Museum*. Detroit [1962]. 12 pp., illus.

This booklet offers a brief outline and description of the Money Museum, located on the mezzanine floor of the above bank's main offices in Detroit. A section of the exhibition area is illustrated, together with representative specimens from the collection of more than 12,000 coins and odd and curious media of exchange originally assembled by N. S. Shapiro. BPS

GELDER, H. ENNO van. Les recherches sur la numismatique des 15<sup>e</sup>, 16<sup>e</sup> et 17<sup>e</sup> siècles. In: *Congresso Internazionale di Numismatica*, [6th], Rome, 1961. Vol. 1. Relazioni, pp. 397-406.

A listing and discussion of several of the more important publications pertaining to modern numismatics (fifteenth to the seventeenth century) which have appeared since the holding of the previous Congress (1953). The bibliography, interspersed throughout the text under the various countries treated (Italy, Spain and Portugal, France, the Low Countries, Great Britain, Scandinavia, Germany & Austria, Switzerland, the countries of Eastern Europe, the United States, Latin America) contains 109 entries.

HOLZMAIR, EDUARD. Das wiedergefundene Inventar der Münzsammlung Ferdinands I. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 79 (1961), pp. 78-79, pls. 7-8.

An account of the recently discovered inventory of emperor Ferdinand I's coin cabinet. The forty-five page inventory lists ca. 1500 coins. Previous to this discovery, an abbreviated catalogue in the Vatican Library was the only source for the contents of the emperor's collection. HG

Kadman Numismatic Museum Opens at Tel-Aviv in Israel. In: *Coin World*, No. 105 (April 20, 1962), pp. 1-2, illus.

On April 1, 1962 the Kadman Numismatic Museum, a unit of the Museum Ha'aretz, was officially opened to the public in Tel Aviv, Israel. Included in the museum's present collection, totaling more than 8,000 specimens, are the world's largest assemblage of Hasmonean coins, 320 silver shekels from the recently discovered Carmel hoard, 3,000 ancient coins donated by Dr. Leo Kadman, 2,200 medals relating to the First and Second World Wars (the gift of Maurice Frankenhuis), 500 European coins presented by Alfred Boehm, coins and bank notes donated by the Bank Leumi, and the Reifenberg collection of ancient Jewish coins, said to surpass in its comprehensiveness the famous collection in the British Museum.

BPS

KEITH, JAMES. Money Museum in Michigan. In: *Lawyers Title News* (April, 1962), pp. 7-9, 11, illus.

This description of the Money Museum, located in the main offices of the National Bank of Detroit, includes mention of some of the more unusual items on display and tells something of the numismatic interests of the museum's director, Rear Admiral Oscar H. Dodson (U. S. N., ret.). Pictured among the illustrations are interior and exterior views of the bank and museum, a Japanese money tree, and a half-ton specimen of Yap stone currency.

BPS

KLIMOWSKY, E. W. Symbols on Oriental Coins. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 526 (March, 1962), pp. 113-114.

In contrast to the symbolism incorporated on the reverses of Imperial Roman coinage, which was plainly meant to be of great propagandistic value, comparatively little is known of the meaning of Oriental coin symbolism; because of the dearth of written sources, much of this must eventually be determined through comparative studies conducted in the fields of numismatics, religion and folklore. Two symbolic representations which the writer considers in some detail are the umbrella or parasol, originally identified in Oriental art as symbolizing the heavenly covering of the earth, and the "anchor" or three-pronged fork which appears on the coins of Elymais, at one time an independent province of the Parthian empire.

KRAUS, ERNST. New or Recent Issues. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 6 (June, 1962), pp. 747-748, illus.

The following pieces are illustrated and described: Costa Rica, 1 colon (1961); Guatemala, 50 centavos (1962); Israel, 1 pound (1961); Mongolia, 15 mung (1959); Turkey, 1 kurus (1961).

BPS

LINECAR, H. W. A. *Coins*. 2nd ed. London, Ernest Benn, 1962. 183 pp., 24 pls.

Additions to the earlier (1955) edition include a further chapter on the English coinage, information relating to coins and coin collecting in the United States and Canada, and a plate illustrating eight specimens of U. S. coins which replaces the earlier illustration entitled "Numismatists' Equipment."

BPS

LUPPOL, ARKADI. Anniversary of Soviet Coins Occasion for Museum Exhibit. In: *Coin World*, No. 103 (April 6, 1962), p. 33, illus.

Some 4,000 numismatic items were included in an exhibition arranged by the Numismatic Department of the State Museum of History (Moscow) in honor of the fortieth anniversary of Soviet coinage (1921-1961). Two interior views of the exhibition room are included in the above description of the display.

BPS

MARIĆ, RASTISLAV. Iz Numizmatičke Zbirke Narodnog Muzeja (Numismatic Collection of the National Museum). In: *Zbornik Radova Narodnog Muzeja* (1956/57), pp. 119-125, 3 pls. With German Summary.

From the collection of ca. 120,000 ancient, medieval and modern coins and 1500 medals (chiefly by Yugoslav medallists) in the above museum, Marić describes and illustrates the following: Two Celtic coins; three Roman gold issues (an aureus of Trajan and rare solidi of Constantine the Great and Vetrano); a milliarense struck by Constantine at Salonika; various rare (and in some cases unpublished) medieval Serbian coins, issued by Andrija Gropa who ruled at Ohrid ca. 1370 and by the despot Stefan Lazarević.

MARIĆ, RATISLAV. Iz Numizmatičke Zbirke Narodnog Muzeja (Numismatic Collection of the National Museum). In: *Zbornik Narodnog Muzeja* (1958/59), pp. 191-224, 19 pls. With French Summary.

Marić treats specifically the 1859 gold coins and the 2695 issues of paper money in the above collection as well as several previously unpublished Roman and medieval Serbian coins; most of the gold pieces were obtained from hoards discovered in Serbia. A number of hitherto inedited specimens of paper money are published and illustrated.

Mint Collection in Smithsonian. In: *Coin World*, No. 105 (April 20, 1962), pp. 16, 30, illus.

The collection housed in the Smithsonian Institution's Hall of Monetary History and Medallion Art (Washington, D.C.), originally formed by a merger of the Institution's own collection with that of the Philadelphia



Mint in the early 1920's, has since been augmented by numerous private donations and now numbers approximately 130,000 pieces. In the year following its official opening in March, 1961 close to four million visitors have viewed the display. It boasts a wide representation of coins, medals and tokens of the world, including early staters of Lydia dated ca. 600 B.C., an outstanding series of Roman portrait coins, special sections devoted to U. S. pattern pieces and paper currency, and a collection of 1300 Lincoln medals and tokens, formed by the late Robert Hewitt of New York, which is said to be the largest of its kind in existence.

Nickel Popular for World Coins. In: *Coin World*, No. 104 (April 13, 1962), p. 14, illus.

The earliest use of nickel in the manufacture of coinage is attributed to the Kingdom of Bactria, ca. 170 B.C.; the metal was not generally used, however, until 1850, when a new alloy containing copper, zinc and nickel was developed in Switzerland. Similar alloys were soon used by other countries, and today the nations of the world are reported to mint millions of coins containing nickel in amounts varying from one to one hundred per cent. Specimens representing twenty-three different countries are illustrated through courtesy of the International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd.

BPS

PASSEY, G. Coins that Lie — II. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 12, No. 4 (Oct., 1961), p. 64.

A number of misrepresentations found upon coins are cited: (1) The title "King of France," first introduced by Edward III in 1351, occurs, with but few exceptions, on English coinage up to 1801; (2) groats and half groats issued by Henry VIII, and the early coins struck by Charles VI of Spain, bear the portraits of their respective fathers; (3) most of the Australian coinage of 1937 is dated 1936, and all issues of 1936 show the portrait of George V although the monarch lived for only a few months during that year; (4) the obverse of the East African 10-cent piece is used for the reverse of the British West African penny of 1936; (5) the design for the first coins issued by the Transvaal Republic showed a double-shafted (instead of a single-poled) cart.

BPS

PETERSON, MENDEL. Cut Coin in the United States. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 5 (May, 1962), pp. 582-585, illus.

The practice of cutting coins for the purpose of obtaining fractions of standard denominations is apparently as old as coinage itself. Schrötter mentions cut Greek coins found in Egypt, and the cut farthings and half-

pennies of medieval England are well known to numismatists. Finds made during recent years, especially at Jamestown and Yorktown (Virginia), indicate that cut coins once circulated within the present boundaries of the United States, particularly along the eastern seaboard and westward to the Mississippi. A number of typical specimens are illustrated.

PhilaMatic Center has Fine Display of Foreign Coins. In: *Boys Town Times*, Vol. 45, No. 4 (April 13, 1962), p. 4.

Money from virtually every corner of the globe is included in the collection displayed at the PhilaMatic Center (Boys Town, Nebraska). Briefly described here are three sets of foreign proof coins representing Great Britain, the newly independent Republic of Ghana and the Union of South Africa.

BPS

RUSSELL, SOLVEIG P. *From Barter to Gold. The Story of Money*. New York/Chicago, Rand McNally & Co., 1961. 64 pp., illus.

A simple, profusely illustrated introduction to numismatics, written for the very young. It includes topics such as: Early trade and barter, the introduction of coins, coins of the Greeks and Romans, money and its use in Colonial America, the modern minting process, paper currency, banks and banking, etc.

BPS

SEALY, D. L. F. Some Varieties in Common Coins. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 70, No. 4 (April, 1962), pp. 84-85, illus.

Varieties of the following issues are fully described and illustrated: (1) Great Britain: half-crown, 1922; 500 silver; (2) Hong Kong: one cent, 1877 and 1879; bronze; (3) France: 20 francs, 1950; brass.

SMIEDING, H. S. Foreign Coins from U. S. Mints. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 3 (March, 1962), pp. 305-308.

Since the Philadelphia Mint's striking of twelve million coins for Venezuela in 1876 coinage for thirty-seven foreign governments has been produced in the United States. Prior to World War II most coins were struck without mint marks, but during the war years a P was included on many of the issues produced at Philadelphia — probably for purposes of distinction, since coins of the same denomination were frequently struck at all three United States mints. A chronological listing (1876-1959) shows the first year in which coinage was ordered from the U. S. by each of the foreign governments mentioned.

BPS

STEINKELLNER, HUBERT, ed. *Du und das Geld. Das Geld im Gesamtunterricht der Volksschuloberstufe, der Hauptschule und der Unterstufe der Mittelschule.* 2nd ed. Linz, Raiffeisen-Zentralkasse [1961]. 64 pp., illus.

This book is geared to the needs of the beginner. Included are sections devoted to coining in the Middle Ages, the valuation of money, the Maria Theresia taler and the Vienna Mint. HG

WHITTICK, ARNOLD. *Symbols, Signs and their Meaning.* London, Leonard Hill, 1960. 408 pp., front., pls., illus.

The origins and significance of the traditional and familiar symbols found upon seals, flag devices, coins, inn signs, coats of arms, military badges, medals and trade marks are discussed and explained by the author under the following sections: (1) The meaning and types of symbolism; (2) symbolism in its precise and applied forms; its practical use for purposes of identification, authentication, exchange, guarantee and propaganda; (3) traditional and familiar symbols — their origin, meaning and history; (4) individual and collective expression; instinctive, creative and imaginative symbolism. The book is profusely illustrated, well indexed, and includes a brief but useful bibliographical note (pp. 374-377.)

## ANCIENT

COLBERT de BEAULIEU, J.-B. La caractérisation et la datation des émissions gauloises du II<sup>e</sup> siècle. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 8 (Oct., 1961), p. 80.

Two Gallic gold coins issued in the second century B.C. — BN 10289 and BN 4837a — although showing different reverses were found to be from the same obverse die, the design of which suggests a human profile. The condition of the die, as shown by examination, proves conclusively that 4837a was struck before 10289, rather than vice versa as was formerly supposed. In a concluding note the writer remarks that Celtization in the rendering of types developed much more rapidly than many numismatists previously thought possible.

GRICOURT, JEAN. Une prétendue monnaie gauloise à ne pas rechercher au Musée de Saint-Omer. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 8 (Oct., 1961), pp. 80-81.

An artifact preserved in the above museum, which had been considered an unattributed Celtic coin and had crept into the literature of numismatics as such, is now identified as an ornament from a horse collar. A whole series of such pieces may be seen upon a bas relief from Vaison, now in the Musée Calvet d'Avignon.

MAINJONET, MONIQUE. Tétradrachme des Celtes de l'Est récemment acquis par le Cabinet des Médailles. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 9 (Nov., 1961), p. 87.

A Celtic imitation of a Macedonian tetradrachm which was recently acquired by the *Cabinet des Médailles* is of particular interest because of the bow and club depicted on the obverse. The type was attributed by Pink (*Die Münzprägung der Ostkelten*, p. 103) to the Celts in the Kapos valley in the western part of present day Hungary, South of Lake Balaton, where several hoards have been discovered (e.g. Regöly, Szarazd, Szalacska).

SHORTT, H. de S. A New Durotrigic Hoard from Godshill, Hampshire. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 30, Pt. 1 (1960), pp. 1-5, pl. 1.

While excavations were being carried out at a Roman and Romano-British site in the above area in 1959 a small parcel of four coins was discovered in conjunction with a bronze fibula of La Tène III type. Three of the coins are latter-day bronze copies of the Westerham staters, varying in style and weight but all showing signs of silver plating. Several other hoards containing similar coins are discussed, as well as the prototypes for the Ancient British coins of Dorset and Sussex. The Dorset silver, copied from the silver coins of Philip Aridaeus, probably circulated before 50 B.C.; the Sussex gold, copied from the staters of Lysimachus, considerably earlier. JSM

Smith College (Northampton, Mass.). Museum of Art. *An Exhibition of Greek and Roman Antique Coins Accompanied by Some Renaissance Illustrated Books*. Northampton, 1962. 56 pp., 16 pls.

The pamphlet is chiefly devoted to a catalogue of the 109 Greek and Roman coins presented in the above exhibition, with many specimens illustrated in enlarged size. Cornelius C. Vermeule of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts has contributed a brief essay on Greek and Roman numismatic art to the end of the ancient world, and Reziya Ahmad a short survey of the Roman Republican coinage treating primarily the reasons for the various subjects selected. ILM

WIRGIN, WOLF. The Earliest Messianic Coins. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 70, No. 3 (March, 1962), pp. 54-55, illus.

When the Hasmonean family established its monarchic dynasty after the successful Maccabean uprising, a new Jewish state was born into the Hellenistic world. Historical sources show that by following the Greek example of the Saviour-Kings and adapting it to the concept of Messiah, the newly established priestly monarchy acquired for itself a constitutional

foundation. Evidence of this Messianism can be seen on the coins which the Hasmoneans issued for almost a century. The prevailing type bears an obverse inscription in archaic Hebrew script, encircled by a wreath, consisting of the name and title of the ruling High Priest followed by the standardized phrase "and the Congregation of the Jews." The wreath, and the two filleted horns of plenty which are shown on the reverse, although originally pagan symbols, are interpreted as being used in the contemporary Greek sense; i.e., to indicate, respectively, a victorious god and the faculty of deities to provide prosperity and happiness.

YADIN, Y. Expedition D. In: *Israel Exploration Journal*, Vol. 11, Nos. 1-2 (1961), pp. 36-52, pls. 17-22.

Reports the finding of a bronze coin of Bar Kokhba outside the entrance to a large cave on the northern cliff of Naḥal Hever (named the *Cave of the Letters* by the investigating archaeologists). A palm tree and the inscription SHIM'ON appear on the coin's obverse: on the reverse, a cluster of grapes and the legend LEHERUT YERUSHALAYIM (*For the Freedom of Jerusalem*).

## GREEK

CARDELLA, GIUSEPPE. Osservazioni numismatiche. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 13, No. 1 (Jan., 1962), pp. 1-2, illus.

Kimon, one of the most famous of Greek die-cutters, cut dies for the Syracusan tetradrachms depicting the facing head of Arethusa. On one of these dies, entangled in the hair of the nymph, appear the letters *sigma* and *omega* which the author takes to be the first letters of *Soter*. ILM

CHANTRAINE, HEINRICH. Literaturüberblicke der griechischen Numismatik. Peloponnes. In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vol. 8 (1957), pp. 61-120.

Continuing the series of bibliographical surveys of Greek numismatics, prepared for the Bavarian Numismatic Society, is this listing of 296 publications arranged under the following categories: (1) Publications of Materials, Catalogues, Acquisition Reports; (2) Pheidon of Argos, Iron Money; (3) Studies not restricted to Individual Cities; (4) Individual Cities; (5) League Coins (Achaean and Arcadian); (6) Art-Historical Questions; (7) General Type Analysis; (8) Find Evaluation, Economic History, Dissemination; (9) Forgeries, Wrong Attributions. In addition to a brief essay treating various aspects of Peloponnesian

numismatics, the work includes a map of the Peloponnese and an extensive list of abbreviations. ILM

CHANTRAINE, HEINRICH. Syrakus und Leontinoi. Ein numismatisch-historischer Beitrag zur älteren westgriechischen Tyrannis. In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vol. 8 (1957), pp. 7-19.

One of the most famous coins of antiquity is the Damaretion, the decadrachm issued by Syracuse in celebration of the defeat of the Carthaginian army at Himera in 480 B.C. The lion symbol which appears in the obverse exergue has been thought by some to represent Africa, while others have suggested either Leontini, or Apollo, the patron deity of that city. From his study of the history and coinage of Sicily during the period of Hippocrates of Gela and the Deinomenids, Chantraine hypothesizes that the symbol most probably does represent Leontini, which enjoyed a favored position in the Deinomenid Empire under the tyrant Aenesidemus. ILM

CHRIST, KARL. Zur Chronologie der syrakusanischen Münzprägung des 4. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vol. 8 (1957), pp. 21-29, pl. 1.

Studies made of the Syracusan coinage have been very uneven. Some areas, such as the period to ca. 435 or that of the signed dies at the turn of the fourth century, are clearly known; but much less so is the chronology of the fourth century coinage, which must eventually be determined through a detailed study of the dies. Three factors which may be of help in establishing such a chronology are discussed by Christ: (1) The year 387 does not mark the end of the Syracusan tetradrachm coinage; (2) the electrum coinage was struck by Dionysius II; (3) the tetradrachms with the triskeles and AI monogram were struck toward the end of the fourth century. ILM

ELAZIN, W. Two Variants of Coins of Lycia. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 70, No. 1 (Jan., 1962), p. 5, illus.

Both coins (staters) are described and illustrated. The first shows the forepart of a lion f.r. on the obverse, and on the reverse a large triskeles with legend reading MITHRAPATA. Similar reverses are generally accompanied by a lion's mask on the obverse. The reverse field of the second coin depicts a fighting Ajax flanked by the legend PEREKLA; on the obverse, a lion's mask is shown instead of the usual head of Zeus.

FOSTER, C. W. Democracy and the Owls. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 4 (April, 1962), pp. 998-999, illus.

An envisioned day in the life of a tetradrachm, beginning with its pay-

ment as salary to a jurist and ending with its purchase of wine from Chios.

BPS

KRAFT, KONRAD. Zu einigen Fälschungen griechischer Gold- und Silbermünzen. In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vol. 8 (1957), pp. 51-56, pls. 5-6.

Kraft illustrates and comments upon the following forgeries from the Munich cabinet: three electrum coins, three gold staters of Philip II, four gold staters and one gold hemidrachm of Alexander the Great, two gold staters of Philip III, one gold stater and two tetradrachms of Lysimachus, five tetradrachms of Alexander, two Old Style Attic tetradrachms, and one didrachm of Philip II.

ILM

LE RIDER, G. Analyse de monnaies anciennes par activation neutronique. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 8 (Oct., 1961), pp. 79-80.

In discussing the above method of coin analysis with reference to Margaret Thompson's article entitled *Gold and Copper Traces in Late Athenian Silver* (*Archaeometry*, No. 3, 1960, pp. 10-15), Le Rider makes special mention of the fact that when subjected to neutronic activation, coin specimens suffered no discernible damage.

NIKOLOV, DIMITR. Dve kolektivni nakhodki ot bronzovi moneti pri Novo Selo, Starozagorsko (Two Collective Finds of Bronze Coins at Novo Selo, Starozagorsko). In: *Arkheologiya*, Vol. 3, No. 2 (1961), pp. 31-34, illus.

Two finds of fourth to third century bronze coins discovered at Novo Selo, Starozagorsko (Bulgaria) in 1955 and 1960, respectively, are briefly described. The first contained 315 pieces, issued as follows: Philip II (225), Alexander III (87), Alexander IV (1), Antiochus (1), the city of Larissa (1); the second consisted of 199 coins issued by Philip II (148) and Alexander III (51).

SCHWABACHER, WILLY. Olympischer Blitzschwinger. In: *Antike Kunst*, Vol. 5, No. 1 (1962), pp. 8-17, pls. 4-8.

A study of Zeus in his representation as a human being hurling a thunder bolt. The writer compares the coinage of Elis with relevant bronze statuettes discovered at Olympia.

HG

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum. Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. Part 1(A). Italy: Etruria-Lucania (Thurium). London, Published for the British Academy by the Oxford University Press., 1962. 16 pp., 16 pls.

In 1961 the Ashmolean Museum published the first fascicule of the

British *Sylloge*, devoted to the coins of Italy bequeathed by Sir Arthur Evans. The original plan to publish the remainder of the Evans collection has now been laid aside, and instead the Museum proposes to publish its entire collection. This will include all the gold, electrum and silver coins, but only a few of the more unusual bronze pieces, consequently the 1951 publication of Part I of the Evans collection will be of value for its bronze coin illustrations. Particularly strong in Part I (A) are the series of Neapolis, Tarentum, Heraclea, Metapontum, Poseidonia, Sybaris and Thurium. Photographs are made from casts, and coin pedigrees are given when known; monograms are illustrated in the footnotes.

ILM

VAN BUREN, A. W. News Letter from Rome. In: *American Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. 65, No. 4 (Oct., 1961), pp. 377-388, pls. 118-125.

The *News Letter* reports a hoard discovered at Sambiasi (Province of Catanzaro) containing forty-three incuse staters of Sybaris, a Corinthian stater, and a silver bar weighing 57.70 gr., all of which are now in the numismatic collection of the *Museo Nazionale* at Reggio Calabria. The area of discovery is thought to have been within the territory of ancient Terina.

## ROMAN

BASTIEN, PIERRE. Attribution à l'atelier de Lyon et datation d'un aureus de Maximien Hercule de la Collection Beistegui. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 9 (Nov., 1961), p. 88.

Because of the style of the effigy, an aureus issued by Maximianus Hercules can be attributed with certainty to the mint of Lyons. The coin is listed as No. 175 in the Beistegui collection and is believed to date from the year 293.

FRANKE, P. R. and MAX HIRMER. *Römische Kaiserporträts im Münzbild*. Munich, Hirmer Verlag, 1961. 55 pp., 52 pls.

Outstanding photographs are combined with a concise, informative text in this collection of Roman imperial coin portraits covering a period of approximately four centuries. The coins represented were selected from the Schulthess-Rechberg collection and a number of important European cabinets, and are accurately attributed by Leo Mildenberg. HG

GÖBL, ROBERT. REX . . . DATVS. Ein Kapital von der Interpretation numismatischer Zeugnisse und ihren Grundlagen. In: *Rheinisches Museum für Philologie*, Vol. 104, Pt. 1 (1961), pp. 70-80, illus.



As a basis for his discussion of the interpretation of numismatic evidence Göbl examines the Roman coins inscribed REX . . . DATVS and attempts to prove that specific designs and legends, as well as being of propagandistic value, follow tradition in confirming the established imperial rights.

HG

HOPKINS, CLARK. The Sunny Side of the Greek Gorgon. In: *Berytus*, Vol. 14, Fasc. 1 (1961), pp. 25-35, pls. 10-16.

Roman coins of Sidon, which show the sun disk above snake frames as symbols on a chariot, are cited by Hopkins in tracing the origins: (a) of the Greek Gorgon to the sun and (b) of the Gorgoneion to the solar disk.

ILM

KELLNER, WENDELIN. Eine von Constantin I. übergeprägte Münze Licinius' I. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 44 (April, 1962), pp. 86-87, illus.

A poorly preserved and heavily encrusted Roman bronze, when cleaned, revealed the following characteristics: Obverse: underneath, and at right angles to the laureate head of Constantine I, r., Jupiter standing l., with scepter and Victory surmounting globe; field r., XIII; traces of an A in exergue; inscription reading CONSTAN CONS ERVATORI. Reverse: underneath, and at right angles to gate with two towers, PROVIDENTIAE AUGG.: filleted bust r.; IMPCVA . . . NIUSPFA. The writer believes it to be one of the antoniniani struck by Licinius in the east between 315 and 323 and restruck in Rome with type of the reduced follis of Constantine (probably between 325 and 328). The wreath may be taken as a reference to the *aurum coroniarum* which cities brought to Rome at the beginning of each *lustrum*, perhaps here the *Vicennalia* after the defeat of Licinius in 326.

DR

LAFaurie, JEAN. Un quadruple solidus de Julien trouvé en Vendée. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 9 (Nov., 1961), pp. 90-91.

A gold quadruple solidus of Julian Caesar found at Vendée is attributed to the mint of Arles; it may have been struck at the beginning of the year 356 during Julian's journey from Milan (where, after his nomination as Caesar, he married the sister of Constantius) to Cologne. The coin, previously unpublished, bears the following legends: (obv.) ILCLIVLIA NVSNOBCAES; (rev.) GLORIAEIPVBLICAE, VOT V MVLX, KONSTAN (TAN being in the form of a monogram).

LONGUET, H. Examen métallographique de pièces romaines. Quinaire de Julia Domna. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 8 (Oct., 1961), p. 80.

Metallurgical examination of two Roman bronzes — one cast, the other

struck — as indicated by micro-photographs, showed the metal in the cast specimen to be amorphous while that of the struck coin was clearly crystallized. Also discussed is a bronze quinarius (Cohen 107) bearing an obverse effigy of Julia Domna and the reverse inscription LVNA LUCIFERA.

RAHMANI, L. Y. The Coins from Naḥal Seelim and Naḥal Hardof. In: *Israel Exploration Journal*, Vol. 11, Nos. 1-2 (1961), pp. 63-64.

Bibliographical references are included in the descriptions of five coins discovered in the caves at Naḥal Seelim and Naḥal Hardof: (1) A silver denarius of Trajan; (2) a silver denarius of the same emperor struck at Caesarea (Cappadocia); (3) a bronze coin of Heliogabalus (A.D. 218-222) issued at Aelia Capitolina; (4) a bronze coin of Severus Alexander struck at Caesarea; (5) bronze coin of Bar Kokhba. All specimens are fully illustrated.

## BYZANTINE

GERASSIMOV, T. D. Prinos k' m numizmatikata na Soluiskata imperiia (Contribution to the Numismatics of the Empire of Salonika). In: *Studia in Honorem M. S. Drinov* (Sofia, 1960), pp. 381-398, 2 pls. With Russian and French Summaries.

Forty-seven silver and copper coins issued at Salonika by the Byzantine emperors Theodore, Manuel and John Comnenos Dukas in the period after the Fourth Crusade (A.D. 1204) are fully illustrated and described. Many of the copper pieces came from a small hoard discovered in the village of Ustov (southern Bulgaria) and were evidently clipped after being placed in circulation.

GÖBL, ROBERT. Die byzantinischen Münzen in der Sammlung der Mechitharisten-Congregation in Wien. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 79 (1961), pp. 11-27, pl. 1.

Lists and describes in brief 369 Byzantine coins in the Mechitharist collection (Vienna), some of which are not listed in the standard catalogues.

HG

GRICOURT JEAN. Trésor du VI<sup>e</sup> siècle de Houdain-lès-Bavai (Nord). In: *Revue Numismatique*, 6th Ser., Vol. 2 (1959-60), pp. 131-152, pl. 16.

Gricourt reconstructs an early sixth century gold hoard from northern France containing six solidi and one triens. Two of the solidi bear the

name of Anastasius but are clearly not authentic Byzantine issues; one is shown to be an imitation of a solidus struck by Theodoric in the name of Anastasius while the second is similar to a coin from the Chinon hoard; both were probably struck in the area of southern Gaul. The hoard, notes Gricourt, provides evidence of trade connections between northern and southern Gaul at the time in question and must be interpreted in the light of the situation surrounding the Frankish conquest of the area of Bavai.

HLA

GRIERSON, PHILIP. The Date of the Dumbarton Oaks Epiphany Medallion. In: *Dumbarton Oaks Papers*, No. 15, pp. 221-224.

In a note supplementing the work of Marvin C. Ross on the Epiphany medallion from the Kyrenia treasure, Grierson expresses the belief that the piece is of twelve solidi, although because of the attached mount its exact weight cannot be precisely determined. He also suggests that it was struck to commemorate the baptism of the heir apparent of the Emperor Maurice, which may have taken place on the Feast of Epiphany, 584; in the absence of proof, his suggestion is based on analogy to what we know of the circumstances surrounding the birth and baptism of Theodosius II and Constantine Porphyrogenitus. Grierson now redates the consular coins and medallions of Maurice to 583, having previously argued for a date of 602. The iconography of the medallion, as Ross showed, has imperial overtones and can be connected with the baptism of the heir apparent.

HLA

GRIERSON, PHILIP. Die Alterations and Imperial Beards. A note on the early solidi of Constans II and Justinian II. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 70, Nos. 7-8 (July-August, 1962), pp. 159-160, illus.

The sequence from an unbearded to a bearded imperial portrait on some Byzantine gold is a convention, often with no reference to historical fact. Under Constans II and Justinian II some solidi with a short beard are die alterations upon the original beardless type. The short beard is formed by pellets punched along the outline of the face.

GLK

METCALF, D. M. The Byzantine Empire. In: *Congresso Internazionale di Numismatica*, [6th], Rome, 1961. Vol. 1. Relazioni, pp. 233-245.

Metcalf discusses the present status of Byzantine numismatics and notes briefly the contents of important publications which have appeared since the holding of the previous Congress in 1953. "There has been a trend to define more closely the problems of Byzantine numismatics, and a recognition that these differ for the gold and silver on the one hand and the bronze coinages on the other."

SOKOLOV, I. V. Vizantiiskie monety klada Vella (Byzantine Coins from the Vella Hoard). In: *Numizmatika*, No. 2, 1961 (Trudy Gosudarstvennogo Ermitazha, Vol. 4), pp. 10-22, 3 pls. With English Summary.

The Vella hoard of mediaeval, Byzantine and oriental coins, discovered in 1903 on the Vella estate in Estonia, was first made known by means of sundry brief announcements. Among the specimens recovered (which gradually became part of the Hermitage collection) were some 140 Byzantine coins — an unusually large number for a Russian hoard dating from the eleventh century. A detailed listing of these coins includes references to the miliarisia issued during the reigns of Basil II and Constantine VIII.

SUTHERLAND, C. H. V. Coins monétaires et officines à l'époque du Bas-Empire: note supplémentaire. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 44 (April, 1962), pp. 73-75.

The details of the distribution of dies among various *officinae* are not yet completely elucidated. The use of an obverse die with reverses from different *officinae* raises questions concerning the internal working of the system. The apparently opposed suggestions of Bastien and Grierson can be reconciled by the assumption that the importance of the obverse dies, carrying the bust of the reigning emperor, caused them to be recalled to the central office every night for safe keeping and redistributed the following day without reference to their previous assignment. The *officator* marked his dies when they were used. Where only two letters were necessary, as at Ticinum, the letters are regular because the space is adequate; where three or four letters are used there is considerable irregularity of arrangement through crowding. DR

UZMAN, L. L. The Tetarteron of Nicephorus II Phocas — Fact or Fiction? In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 70, No. 1 (Jan., 1962), pp. 4-5, illus.

Byzantine chroniclers allege that when Nicephorus II debased his gold coinage (963-68) he issued a light weight, debased denomination known as the tetarteron. Because no surviving example of the coin had been known, its existence was questioned by some numismatic scholars; but the present writer claims to have acquired a specimen which he now describes and illustrates. ILM

VEGLERY, A. and C. ZACOS. Silver Coins of Andronikos II and Andronikos III. In: *The Numismatic Circular*. Vol. 70, No. 4 (April, 1962), pp. 76-80, illus.

In an earlier article entitled *The Coins of Andronikos II with the inscription 'Emperors of the Romans,'* published in the June and July-August (1961) issues of *The Numismatic Circular*, the writers explained the reasons which motivated the transfer of the coins bearing the inscription

in question from the joint reign of Andronikos II and III to that of Andronikos II and Michael IX. The transfer apparently left the reign of Andronikos II and III without silver currency. To fill the gap created by the re-attributions they now publish three previously unknown coin-types which can be safely assigned to those two rulers, together with an unpublished variety of a silver issue of Andronikos II and two anonymous types belonging in all probability to the period 1295-1310. All specimens are fully illustrated, both in natural size and 1.7 times enlarged.

YVON, J. Besants sarracénats du roi de Jérusalem. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 8 (Oct., 1961), pp. 81-82.

Certain gold coins bearing Arabic legends which were struck at Tyre and Acre are known to have circulated widely throughout the Latin Orient. In support of his contention that these coins were issued from mints of the king of Jerusalem, Yvon cites Venetian documents in which the phrase BISANCIOS AUREOS SURRACENATOS . . . DE MONETA HIERUSALEM occurs.

## EUROPEAN

ABSEHER, JOSEF. Ablauf der Vereinbarung zwischen Österreich und Italien betreffend das Prägerrecht für Maria-Theresien-Taler. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 12, No. 2 (1961), pp. 11-12.

When Italy's right to coin Maria Theresia talers expired in 1960 after a period of twenty-five years all pertinent matrices and coining implements were returned to Austria, which once again possesses the sole legal right to strike these coins. Between the years 1938 and 1946 the mints of Paris, London, Brussels and Bombay had struck large numbers of the talers, and even within the recent past some unauthorized strikings appear to have taken place in England. HJE

BAUMGARTNER, EGON. Die Blütezeit der Friesacher Pfennige. Part 2 — (Conclusion). In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 79 (1961), pp. 28-63, pls. 2-6.

In this conclusion to *Die Blütezeit der Friesacher Pfennige* the writer lists more than 300 varieties. Line drawings of more than one hundred specimens are included. The writer has been successful in bringing clarification to the attribution of these coins. HG

BECHER, JÜRGEN. Münzen in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 69, No. 12 (Dec., 1961), p. 269, illus.

A listing and brief description of the coinage struck by the German Democratic Republic from 1948 to 1960 at the mints of Berlin (A) and Dresden (E). Three specimens are fully illustrated.

BERGHAUS, PETER. Beiträge zur westfälischen Münzkunde. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 4, No. 14 (1960), pp. 469-495, pls. 15-17.

1. From Driburg, a mint of the bishops of Paderborn, three thirteenth century coin types are known, the earliest dated 1215/20.

2. The writer comments upon six Westphalian coins of the thirteenth century bearing the name Widekind. Three are joint issues of Widekind VII of Schwalenburg and Bernhard III of Lippe, struck ca. 1250/55, and three were issued by the Lords of Lippe during the second half of the century.

3. Describes two unpublished denarii of the counts of Limburg an der Lenne. The earlier coin was struck at Limburg ca. 1300 and the later at Recklinghausen (ca. 1336/7) when Count Dietrich III of Limburg held the city as a pledge from the archbishops of Cologne.

4. Since the discovery of the Werl hoard in 1955 it has become clear that the short-cross pennies of the county of Mark were not coined in the small quantities heretofore assumed. The hoard contained 45.9% of such coins — 106 from the mint of Hamm and 70 from Iserlohn — also a previously unknown type of Count Adolph (1198-1249) and a closely related penny which bears no indication of mint. A tentative, chronological listing of the known short-cross pennies of Count Adolph is given.

5. Description and illustration of a Vierling struck at Corbach (Waldeck) in imitation of those issued at Paderborn by Bishop Simon (1247-77).

6. A denarius of Bishop Gottfried of Osnabrück (1321-40), of an unusual type and with incomplete legend, was attributed by Kennepohl to the mint of Wiedenbrück. A specimen with complete legend, recently found, shows that denarii of this type were also coined in Osnabrück itself. The coin is described and illustrated.

7. Four pieforts from various museum collections, three issued by Bishop Ludwig of Münster (1310-57) and one by Bishop Botho (1379-81), are described and illustrated.

8. In connection with the description and illustration of a Vierling struck at Vechta in the fourteenth century the author gives a brief history of that mint, refers to the importance of Vierling coins in parts of Westphalia during the period in question, and enumerates the hoards that were especially rich in this denomination.

9. Nowhere in Germany do we find as many mediaeval counterstamps as in Westphalia, where numerous foreign, groat-size coins were counter-stamped by cities such as Paderborn, Münster, Osnabrück, Herford,

Bielefeld, Lemgo, Soest, Werl (?), Corbach and others. Described and illustrated are: (i) a previously unknown Hamburg Witten from the Berlin collection, with Paderborn counterstamp, struck under the terms of the *Rezess* of 1403-06, and (ii) a groat of Ludwig I of Hessen (1413-58) from the Münster collection, with four counterstamps; three are well known, the fourth is ascribed to Warburg.

10. On the gros tournois issued by Count Konrad II of Oldenburg (1350-1401) a small triangle appears between a larger triangle and the cross positioned above its apex. By using this criterion in conjunction with a comparison of dies the writer was able to attribute to Oldenburg certain gros tournois which do not name the count. Specimens of both types — with and without the name — are illustrated; also two pieces bearing Westphalian counterstamps (an indication that the coins were of light weight.). HJE

BERGHAUS, PETER. Die frühmittelalterliche Numismatik. In: *Congresso Internazionale di Numismatica*, [6th], Rome, 1961. Vol. 1. Relazioni, pp. 213-232.

Berghaus discusses the present status of early medieval numismatics and reports on the progress made since the holding of the 1953 Congress. One hundred and sixty-seven titles are listed in an appended bibliography.

BERNOULLI, CHRISTOPH. Reichsstadt und Residenz. Städtebilder auf Münzen und Medaillen. In: *Dauer im Wandel*. Festschrift zum 70. Geburtstag von Carl J. Burckhardt (Munich, ), pp. 35-57, 4 pls.

Explains the different characteristics of an imperial free city and the capital of a ruling prince (residence), which are brought into the open by comparison of sundry city views found upon coins and medals. HG

CAHN, ERICH. *Der Münzfund vom "Storchen-Areal"*, Basel, 1957. Basel, Historische Museum, 1957. 12 pp., illus.

In the course of excavations undertaken during the reconstruction of a Basel hotel in 1957, 416 coins were found dispersed throughout the soil. They included two Alsatian denars, 383 small bracteates from the region of the upper Rhine (Basel, 344; Solothurn, 15; unidentified, 4) and twenty-nine denars from the area of the lower Rhine (Cologne, 22; Aachen, 2; imitations, 5); the date of the latest issue (1181) suggests a time of concealment ca. 1185. Included in the above descriptive pamphlet are illustrations of twenty-three outstanding specimens and photographs showing the find-spot and the actual removal of coins from the soil.

CASTELIN, KAREL. "Tvrck blegert Wien 1529." In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 12, No. 7 (1962), pp. 59-60.

Treats an annotation (ca. 1607) by the chronicler Martin Leupold

concerning the square coins struck in 1529 in commemoration of the Turkish siege of Vienna. HG

CIFERRI, R. *Saggio de bibliografia numismatica medioevale italiana*. Pavia, Associazione Pavese di Numismatica e Medaglistica, 1961. 498 pp.

A listing of several thousand titles includes books, pamphlets and articles pertaining to Italian medieval numismatics (coins, medals, seals, monetary history, economic history) alphabetically arranged by author. The period covered begins with the invasions which followed the breaking-up of the Roman Empire in the West and ends in the late eighteenth century.

DUMAS, FRANÇOISE. Le trésor de Cesson-en-Saint-Brieuc. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 9 (Nov., 1961), pp. 88-89.

While laying an underground telephone cable at Cesson, a suburb of Saint-Brieuc (Côtes-du-Nord) in May, 1961, a workman uncovered a small hoard of eight coins: four *francs à cheval* of John the Good struck between 1360 and 1364 and four *francs à pied* of Charles V from the period 1365-1374, all of which were eventually acquired by the Saint-Brieuc Museum. The coins were probably concealed in 1374/75, at which time Cesson was under siege.

FRITSCH, WILHELM. Anhang zu E. Baumgartner "Die Blütezeit der Friesacher Pfennige." In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 79 (1961), pp. 64-71, tabs.

The writer presents a supplement to E. Baumgartner's article on *The Golden Age of the Friesach Pfennig*. A recently discovered hoard of Friesach Pfennigs provided the writer with the opportunity to examine some 4000 pieces. His findings revealed that in all probability the hoard was buried in Northern Hungary in 1241 during the Mongol invasion. Much of the article treats the coinage of Otto VII of Andechs-Meranien. HG

GAETTENS, RICHARD. Die Mindener Pfennige von der Mitte des 12. bis zum 14. Jahrhundert. In: *Blätter für Münzfreunde* . . . Vol. 80, No. 1 [Jan. 1956], pp. 389-417, pl. 23, illus.

Discusses the doubt as to the attribution of the bracteates struck at Minden in Westphalia from the twelfth to the fourteenth century. Gaettens clarifies the matter through a simple rearrangement of the attributions. Illustrations are included. HG

GARTNER, JOHN. The Coinage of Iceland. In: *Numisma*, No. 3 (Oct., 1961), pp. 36-40.

A chronologically arranged checklist, giving indication of denominations



and quantities minted, shows the seventy-two coin types struck for Iceland at the Copenhagen and London mints from 1922 to 1961 but excludes the 1930 series struck in Germany in commemoration of the one thousandth anniversary of the founding of the *Althing*. Five titles are listed in a bibliography.

The Great Copper Mountain of Falun. In: *Sweden Illustrated*, Vol. 11 (1961-62), p. 12, illus.

Prior to 1624, silver coins constituted the chief legal tender used in Sweden. When financial considerations demanded a decrease in the coins' silver content copper was added, the main source of supply being Stora Kopparberg (The Great Copper Mountain) in central Sweden. A copper mint was established at nearby Avesta and until the middle of the nineteenth century most Swedish copper coins were minted there. Among the illustrations are two Russian-type kopeks minted at Avesta in 1788.

HAGEN, WILHELMINE. Zwei neue rheinische Münzschatzfunde aus dem 2. Viertel des 13. Jahrhunderts. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 4, No. 14 (1960), pp. 497-528, pls. 18-20.

Two hoards were discovered in the Eifel during 1955 and 1956. The first, from Holzmülheim (Kr. Schleiden), contained 684 coins, buried ca. 1230; the second, from Kottenheim (Kr. Mayen), provided 198 specimens, hidden ca. 1248; both hoards contained the heavier denarii struck on the Cologne standard as well as lighter issues struck on the standard of Trier-Lorraine, the relationship between the two at the time in question being 2:1. Detailed descriptions of the coins (including many previously unpublished types) are given, together with illustrations of forty-one specimens. HJE

HATZ, GERT. Anmerkungen zu einigen deutschen Münzen des 11. Jahrhunderts (II). In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 4, No. 14 (1960), pp. 445-468, pl. 14.

Various eleventh century German denarii from the Stockholm Cabinet, after being described in detail, are assigned to the mints of Liège, Hammerstein, Soest, Minden, Magdeburg, Speyer and Regensburg. Two of the coins included are imitations of Cologne denarii, but cannot be attributed with certainty to any definite mint. HJE

HATZ, GERT. Deutschland. In: *Congresso Internazionale di Numismatica*, [6th], Rome, 1961. Vol. 1. Relazioni, pp. 261-281.

Hatz outlines the present status of German medieval numismatics and monetary history with frequent reference to publications of importance which have appeared since the holding of the 5th Numismatic Congress

in 1953. One hundred and sixty-four titles are listed in an appended bibliography (pp. 271-281).

HOCHENEGB, HANS. Hall als bayrische Münzstätte 1805-1808. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 79 (1961), pp. 90-95, tab.

The writer provides evidence in support of his claim that the Hall Mint functioned in the 1805-1808 period. It had been believed that this mint closed its doors in 1805. The Bavarian government employed the mint in the striking of copper and silver six kreuzer pieces during the above period with dies which had been manufactured at the Munich Mint. HG

Hungarians Issue Post Inflation Money. In: *Coin World*, No. 99 (March 9, 1962), p. 84, illus.

Following a period of unparalleled inflation which saw the complete depreciation of the pengo, a new denomination, the forint (= 100 filler) was introduced in the Hungarian People's Republic on August 1, 1946. Commemorative coins issued since that date include: (1) the silver five, ten and twenty forint denominations struck in 1948 on the centenary of the Hungarian War of Liberation, and (2) the denominations of twenty-five, twenty and ten forints issued in 1956 in observance of the tenth anniversary of the introduction of the forint. Prepared by the staff of the Hungarian National Museum at Budapest, this article also tells something of the extensive collection housed in the Medal Cabinet of the Hungarian Historical Museum and mentions the two periodicals, *The Numismatic Gazette* and *The Medal*, published by the Numismatic Department of the Hungarian Society for the History of Art and Numismatics. BPS

KAPPELHOFF, ANTON. Zur Münzprägung der ostfriesischen Häuptlinge. Ein Fund in Emden. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 4, No. 14 (1960), pp. 529-560, pl. 21.

Five East Frisian coins found in Emden in 1959 are described and illustrated. Two are issues of Keno tom Brok (1399-1417), two are probably imitations of coins of his father, Ocko I tom Brok (1376-91), while the fifth is identified as a gros tournois struck at Jever, probably by Edo Wiemken I (1355-1414).

In re-examining the monetary history of East Friesland, from the Carolingian period to the beginning of the rule of the House of Cirkensa, the writer casts considerable doubt on the earlier concept that popular rule and people's mints existed in the territory before being replaced by the rule and mints of the chiefs toward the end of the sixteenth century; he expresses the opinion that the situation which developed in the western portion of the country (later the County of East Friesland) differed

from that of the eastern part (later the Lordship of Jever) and traces in detail the respective monetary histories of both areas with frequent reference to their political history. Recognizing the paucity of both source and numismatic material, Kappelhoff is fully aware that much still remains in the dark, but hopes that further discussion of the subject will be forthcoming and that the corpus prepared by the late Karl Kennepohl may receive publication within the foreseeable future. HJE

KELLNER, H.-J. Ein Goldbrakteat aus der Oberpfalz. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 4, No. 14 (1960), pp. 585-588, pl. 22.

An ornamental gold bracteate from the end of the seventh or beginning of the eighth century, found in a tomb in the Upper Palatinate, is described and illustrated. The design appears to be derived from the silver siliqua of the Emperor Zeno, struck in Milan in A.D. 479, and the workmanship is probably Longobardian. HJE

KIERSNOWSKI, R. La numismatique médiévale en Europe de l'Est. In: *Congresso Internazionale di Numismatica*, [6th], Rome, 1961. Vol. 1. Relazioni, pp. 247-260.

In reporting the present status of medieval numismatics in the countries of Eastern Europe, together with mention of numismatic periodicals published in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Yugoslavia and Russia, Kiersnowski discusses briefly the contents of several important publications which have appeared since the conclusion of the previous Congress. An extensive bibliography (pp. 252-259) is appended.

KOCH, BERNHARD. Ein Beitrag zum Münzwesen der österreichischen Schinderlingzeit. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 79 (1961), pp. 72-78, pl. 2.

The writer treats in detail coinage during the Austrian Schinderling period (1457-1460). His findings are based upon the study of two hoards, the first of which was the 1960 Apetlon hoard (buried 1459) and the second the 1846 Bockfliess hoard (1460). The reattribution of these pfennigs provides further evidence of the poor coinage during the reign of emperor Frederick III. HG

KOCH, BERNHARD. Kritische Bibliographie über die Forschungen zur österreichischen Numismatik für den Zeitraum von 800 bis 1500. In: *Congresso Internazionale di Numismatica*, [6th], Rome, 1961. Vol. 1. Relazioni, pp. 283-289.

Koch reports on the present status of Austrian medieval numismatics (800-1500) and discusses briefly the contents of pertinent books and periodical articles which have been published since the 5th Congress was concluded in 1953.

KOCH, BERNHARD. Der Passauer Pfennig. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 76 (1955), pp. 37-60, pls. 2-3.

The writer corrects many of the Passau pfennig attributions established by Höfken in 1898. Some of these pfennigs are found to be issues of the Salzburg Mint. Forty-two specimens, whose attribution to Passau is certain, are listed and illustrated. HG

KUZEV, ALEKSANDR. Groshove na Stefan Dushan s kontramarki (Gros of Stefan Dushan with Countermarks). In: *Arkheologija*, Vol. 3, No. 2 (1961), p. 14-17, illus.

Fully illustrated and described are three gold gros issued by the Serbian ruler Stefan Dushan (1331-1355). The coins bear square countermarks upon the obverses and were acquired by the Varna Museum from a hoard of gold artifacts and coins discovered east of the village of Dobrogled (district of Varna) in 1927.

LAGERQVIST, L. O. A Thousand-Year History of Swedish Coins. In: *Sweden Illustrated*, Vol. 11 (1961-62), pp. 5-11, 37, 39-40, illus.

The first coins used in Sweden, towards the end of the second century A.D., were Roman denarii believed to have been imported via Germany. Arabic dirhems appeared in the ninth century, they in turn being followed by German and Anglo-Saxon coins. The first regularly authorized Swedish coinage dates from the Viking Age, when silver coins were struck at Sigtuna by mint masters brought over from England by Olov Skottkonung (ca. 995); but the coinage never assumed any great importance and few specimens appear in hoards dating from that period.

From this beginning, Lagerqvist traces the history of Swedish coinage, through the Middle Ages and up to the modern period, giving special consideration to such topics as: The riksdaler, gold coins, copper coins, presentation coins, plate money, the Avesta mint, paper money, the Swedish monetary system, and lastly, coins of the former Swedish possessions. He includes a list of kings and regents (after 1000 A.D.) as well as a map and table of Swedish mints. Illustrations of coins and paper money are taken from the publication *Mynt och medaljer och annan numismatik* (Stockholm, 1960), written by the author in collaboration with Ernst Nathorst-Böös.

MARKOV, A. A. Mogilevskii klad dukatov XVI-XVII vv. (Mogilev Hoard of 16th-17th Century Ducats). In: *Numizmatika*, No. 2, 1961 (Trudy Gosudarstvennogo Ermitazha, Vol. 4), pp. 39-43, illus. With English Summary.

After its discovery in 1940 a hoard of 466 sixteenth and seventeenth century ducats unearthed at Mogilev during the laying of a water pipe system was transferred to the Hermitage by order of the Ministry of Finance

of the U.S.S.R. The earliest coin was a Transylvanian issue of 1539; the latest, a Hungarian ducat struck by Ferdinand II in 1692. The fact that 303 of the pieces found were ducats struck at various provincial mints in the Netherlands offers further proof that these coins circulated widely in Russia in the seventeenth century and constituted the principal form of gold imported into the country.

MARTIN, C. Suisse. In: *Congresso Internazionale di Numismatica*, [6th], Rome, 1961. Vol. 1. Relazioni, pp. 375-378.

A report on the present status of Swiss medieval numismatics, together with an appended bibliography (pp. 375-378) of thirty-nine titles.

MATEU y LLOPIS, F. Bibliografía numismática de España y Portugal referente a los siglos VIII a XVI. In: *Congresso Internazionale di Numismatica*, [6th], Rome, 1961. Vol. 1. Relazioni, pp. 383-394.

Following a discussion of several important publications relating to the fields of Spanish and Portuguese medieval numismatics which have appeared since 1953 is a bibliography of 151 titles, arranged under the headings of Spain, Coin Finds, Islamic, Castile and Leon, Aragon and Navarre, Catalonia, Rosellón, Provence, Valencia, Cerdeña and Portugal.

MINASIAN, T. N. Klad kvartnikov nachala XV v. (Hoard of Kwartniks from the Beginning of the 15th Century). In: *Numizmatika*, No. 2, 1961 (Trudy Gosudarstvennogo Ermitazha, Vol. 4), pp. 36-38, illus. With English Summary.

Preserved in the Hermitage is a hoard of 134 small and large kwartniks of Vladislav Jagello (1386-1434) which was discovered in the town of Sokulki (Belostik district). Except for sixty specimens which bear no initials, the coins are classified by mintmasters' initials in accordance with the system established by M. Gumowski.

POTIN, V. M. Degtianskii klad denariiev serediny XI v. (Degtiany Hoard of Denars from the Middle of the 11th Century). In: *Numizmatika*, No. 2, 1961 (Trudy Gosudarstvennogo Ermitazha, Vol. 4), pp. 23-29, illus. With English Summary.

In June, 1957 a hoard containing silver artifacts and coins was discovered in the village of Degtiany (Kopylsk district, region of Minsk). Part of the find was dispersed, but among the 261 specimens recovered for study and preservation were issues of the following countries: Czechoslovakia: eighty-four coins and ten fragments; Hungary: two coins; Germany: 146 coins and ten fragments; England: one coin and two fragments; also identified were two Cufic and four completely effaced West European coins. Among the pieces predominating were Otto and Adelheid pennies,

*Wendenpfennige*, and coins struck in Franconia and the Rhineland under Otto II, Otto III and Henry II. The majority of the Czech denars were issued during the reign of Bretislav I (1034-1055).

PUISTER, A. T. The Low Countries. In: *Congresso Internazionale di Numismatica*, [6th], Rome, 1961. Vol. 1. Relazioni, pp. 379-382.

Puister reports on the present status of medieval numismatics in the Low Countries. Seventy-seven titles, the majority published since the conclusion of the last Numismatic Congress held in Paris in 1953, are included in an appended bibliography.

RASMUSSEN, N. L. Scandinavian Medieval Numismatics. In: *Congresso Internazionale di Numismatica*, [6th], Rome, 1961. Vol. 1. Relazioni, pp. 291-335.

Rasmusson reports on the present status of medieval numismatics in the Scandinavian countries and discusses briefly a number of important works which have appeared since the holding of the previous Numismatic Congress (1953).

RISK, J. C. England's German Kingdom and Its Coinage. In: *Coin Galleries (New York). Numismatic Review and Fixed Price List*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (1962), pp. 38-44, illus., map.

In observing the lack of interest shown in the coinage of Hanover, England's German kingdom for 123 years and a state whose rulers were closely allied to Britain's Reigning House for a further twenty-nine after the direct connection was severed in 1837, the writer notes that it has been almost lost to sight in the larger complications of German numismatics and well deserves being rescued as part of the British Imperial series. The article includes a detailed review of Hanover's political and monetary history, a map showing the relationship of the territory to its neighboring states in 1815, and illustrations of ten representative coin specimens. BPS

ROSEN, JOSEF. Die Entwicklung der Kaufkraft 1226-1939. Ein Versuch zu ihrer Bestimmung. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 44 (April, 1962), pp. 75-79.

Rosen offers a detailed criticism of the method followed by Waschinski in his *Währung, Preisentwicklung und Kaufkraft des Geldes in Schleswig-Holstein von 1226-1864*. The author had worked over the prices of important commodities during the period covered and had derived from them the purchasing power of the Lübeck mark. Vol. 1, published in 1952, contains his conclusions; Volume II, 1959, his sources. The following specific criticisms are offered: (1) The periods used in averaging (150 years) are too long; (2) the author's method of figuring is whimsical;

(3) the items included in his index are not broad enough in range; (4) there is no distinction, in averaging, between one hen and one pound of butter; (5) the basic prices quoted for the years 1937-39 are unrealistic; (6) the employed categories of goods are confused.

Rosen concludes by stating that when the figures do approach reality they do so by chance, not proof. At the same time he endorses the value of the source material for any contemplated future study. DR

SCHWARZENBURG, CHARLES. Coins from the Old Frontier. In: *Coin Galleries (New York). Numismatic Review and Fixed Price List*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (1962), pp. 3-9, illus., map.

The history of eastern Europe from the time of the Crusades to the eighteenth century gives evidence of numerous changes in the frontiers of lands bordering the Baltic Sea. A look at the coinage of the area reveals many of the changes which took place. Schwarzenburg discusses the spread of Western Christendom to the southeast Baltic and its influence upon the land frontiers of that region. He comments upon the rise and fall of the Order of Teutonic Knights and includes an illustration of their heraldic badge. The remainder of the article is given to a discussion of the frontier changes which resulted from: (1) the union of Poland and Lithuania, (2) the expansion of Moscow to the eastern Baltic, and (3) Sweden's expansion into Germany during the Thirty Years' War. Supplementing the text are a map of the Baltic area and illustrations of pertinent coins.

FDC

SCHWARZENBURG, CHARLES. The Crusaders and their Coinage. In: *Coin Galleries (New York). Numismatic Review and Fixed Price List*, Vol. 2, No. 6 (1961), pp. 321-328, illus., map.

The writer's account of the crusades includes mention of the coins issued by several of the participating princes and by the kings, princes and counts of the various states which were established. A number of outstanding specimens are illustrated, and a map shows Syria at the time of the First Crusade.

SOTNIKOV, M. N. Epigrafika serebrianykh platezhnykh velikogo Novgoroda XII-XV vv. (Epigraphy of 12th-15th Century Silver Pay Bars of Great Novgorod). In: *Numizmatika*, No. 2, 1961 (Trudy Gosudarstvennogo Ermitazha, Vol. 4), pp. 44-91, 4 pls. With English Summary.

Various inscriptions appear on the rod-shaped silver bars (length: 10-12 cm., weight: ca. 200 gr.) issued in Russia from the twelfth to the fifteenth century; the name Novgorod bars, by which they are sometimes known, derives from the first such pieces discovered in that city. Specimens in the Hermitage and Moscow Historical Museum collections

furnished the source material for the above descriptive catalogue containing more than 100 inscriptions (half of which are published for the first time) and 100 separate characters. Except for a small number of short sentences, the inscriptions consist of male or female names incised by the smelters for the purpose of distinguishing ingots belonging to individual owners.

A Treasure of Contemporary Coins in the Man-of-War Vasa. In: *Sweden Illustrated*, Vol. 11 (1961-62), p. 13, illus.

When the Swedish warship *Vasa* was salvaged in 1961 after lying at the bottom of Stockholm harbor for 333 years, arms, naval equipment and other historical treasures — including 3,000 copper coins — were found in her mud-filled interior. The coins are now in the Royal Coin Cabinet (Stockholm) where they were sent for examination.

TREBO, RUDOLF. Österreichische Vierdukatensstücke als Schmuck. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 12, No. 7 (1962), p. 61.

Discusses four ducat piece counterfeits with the effigy of Franz Joseph. The Greek letters B and Γ reveal that these pieces were made in Bulgaria where a punchmark with these letters was used on all gold objects with a fineness of 920/1000 or more. HG

VROOM, W. de. The Guilder of the Netherlands. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 12, No. 4 (Oct., 1961), pp. 57-59.

In an introductory paragraph De Vroom discusses the derivation of the term "guilder." The remainder of the article is divided into two parts, the first of which covers the history of the denomination prior to 1815. In it the writer traces the guilder's origin and development, from the reign of Charles V (1500-1558) through the periods of the Republic of the United Netherlands and the Kingdom of Holland, and describes the variations which appeared in the coin's design. In Part II he discusses the changing design of the guilder under five monarchs: William I (1815-40), William II (1840-49), William III (1849-90), Wilhelmina (1890-1948) and Juliana (1948- ). As in part I, each new type of guilder is described in detail. FDC

WENZEL, HERBERT. Eine unedierte Salzburger Talerklippe von 1644. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 12, No. 6 (1961), pp. 50-51, illus.

A hitherto unknown double *Talerklippe* of Salzburg dated 1644 is found to have been struck from taler dies of 1635 and 1636, alteration of the date being plainly discernible. The rarity of such pieces is attributed to an early breaking of the die. HG



WENZEL, HERBERT. Ein unedierter Halbtaler des Kaisers Franz I. aus der Wiener Münzstätte vom Jahre 1765. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 12, No. 7 (1962), p. 60.

Describes a heretofore inedited 1765 half taler of emperor Francis I struck at the Vienna Mint. HG

WERTHER, E. H. Der Münzfund von Otterndorf N. E. verborgen nach 1806. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 4, No. 14 (1960), pp. 561-574.

A hoard of 157 gold coins found at Otterndorf (on the lower Elbe) in 1958 is listed in detail. The earliest date (1647) appears on a ducat of Utrecht; the latest (1805) on ducats of Holland and Utrecht. Most of the coins date from the second half of the eighteenth century; seventy-one are Dutch and seventy-three Anglo-Hanoverian, the remaining thirteen being of varied origin. The hoard was probably buried during the turbulent period of the Napoleonic Wars. HJE

WEYR, GEORGE. A Hoard of Coins Associated with the Crusades. In: *Coin Galleries (New York). Numismatic Review and Fixed Price List*, Vol. 2, No. 6 (1961), pp. 330-331.

A hoard of 321 *deniers tournois*, a denomination first struck at Tours toward the end of the twelfth century, was recently acquired by the above firm from a collector who had purchased it in Athens; the coins are similar in design, showing a short cross (obv.) and a castle (rev.). They date from the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries and were issued by France, Provence, and the principalities of Achaia, Athens and Lepanto established in Greece after the Fourth Crusade (A.D. 1204).

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. Die Frankfurter Bundesversammlung und die Frage der deutschen Münzeinheit. In: *Blätter für Münzfreunde und Münzforschung*, Vol. 80, No. 3 (1956), pp. 483-501.

The writer discusses the attempt at German monetary unification by the Congress of German States held in Frankfurt. Various suggestions broached by economists, mint officials and representatives of the German States are treated in detail. The collapse of the German unification movement in 1849 rendered these suggestions useless. It was not until 1872/73 that a desirable monetary unification was achieved by means of the passage of a coinage law (based on the decimal system). HG

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. Münzfund aus Steinfeld (Pfalz) vergraben nach 1728. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 4, No. 14 (1960), pp. 591-597.

In 1959 a hoard of 230 coins (all silver, except for one gold piece) was

found at Steinfeld (Kr. Bergzaben) in the Palatinate; the latest issue, a half-écu of Strassburg, was dated 1728. The hoard's largest component, ninety-six coins of Strassburg, consisted for the most part of gulden-size issues dating from before and after the period of French occupation. Next in size was a group of eighty-six coins of the Austrian territories — chiefly small denominations — followed by a group of twenty-five French écus and their fractions; the remaining pieces were of miscellaneous origin, but strangely enough included no coins from the nearby mints of Heidelberg (in the Palatinate) or Buchsweiler (Hanau-Lichtenburg). The coins are listed in detail and were probably hidden at the outbreak of the War of the Polish Succession. HJE

YVON, J. France, Italie et Orient Latin. In: *Congresso Internazionale di Numismatica*, [6th], Rome, 1961. Vol. 1. Relazioni, pp. 337-358.

Yvon reports on the present status of mediaeval numismatics in France, Italy, the Latin Orient and Armenia and discusses several important publications which have appeared since the conclusion of the 1953 Congress.

## GREAT BRITAIN

BRESSETT, K. E. *A Guide Book of English Coins, Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries*. 2nd ed., 1962-1963. Racine, Wis., Whitman Publishing Co., 1962. 120 pp., illus.

The period covered begins in 1797 (the year of the first appearance of England's so-called "modern" coins) and continues up to the present time. Preceding the main catalogue are a general introduction to British coinage and an explanation of the various numismatic terms used, followed by listings of common coin equivalents, rulers (James I to Elizabeth II, with dates) and mint marks. The catalogue proper includes all British coin denominations (one farthing to five pounds) listed in chronological order of issue. Major types and varieties are illustrated, and suggested values (in U. S. dollars and cents) are given for conditions *good to proof*. Sixteen titles are listed in the appended bibliography.

BUTLER, V. J. and R. H. M. DOLLEY. Two Die-Links Relative to the Anglo-Saxon Mint at Northampton. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 30, Pt. 1 (1960), pp. 54-56, illus.

Newly discovered die links are believed to corroborate the theory, advanced some six years ago, that there were Anglo-Saxon mints at both Northampton and Southampton. Hitherto, such links have related only to Southampton. The first of the die-linked coins (moneyer: Aethelnoth)

is given to Northampton for reasons of prosopography and style; the obverse die is used by Aethelwerd of London. It is suggested that as Aethelnoth struck Hamtune coins in the *Long Cross* type only and Aethelwerd struck London coins over the whole period ca. 991 to ca. 1016, the obverse die most probably was issued to Aethelnoth first and then returned to London and issued to Aethelwerd. The possibility of a London-Southampton die-link in the *Long Cross* type seems remote, as it is thought that Winchester was producing all the dies needed for mints in that area.

The second die-link is a *Long Cross* issue of Aethelraed II by the moneyer Wulfric, the obverse of which was first used by Sidwine of Cambridge. The discovery of this die-link in particular is considered to clinch the attribution of certain HAM coins to Northampton in the same way that the Seolca die-link with Winchester associated other coins of HAM with Southampton. JSM

DOLLEY, R. H. M. and C. E. BLUNT. The Chronology of the Coins of Aelfred the Great. In: Dolley, R. H. M., ed. *Anglo-Saxon Coins* . . . (London, 1961), pp. 77-95, pls. 9-10, map.

Because of later hoard evidence, several coins formerly attributed to Aelfred must now be excluded from the *British Museum Catalogue* of 1893. In the above re-assessment the writers make extensive use of such evidence as they examine several types of pence (with and without portrait), halfpence and imitations issued during the reign. A map shows the locations of the various finds cited in the study. HK

DOLLEY, R. H. M. and K. SKAARE. The Coinage of Aethelwulf, King of the West Saxons, 839-58. In: Dolley, R. H. M., ed. *Anglo-Saxon Coins* . . . (London, 1961), pp. 63-76, pl. 8, tab.

Epigraphical studies have enabled the authors to establish four separate phases in the Aethelwulf coinage, each of which is marked by distinctive characteristics. These, when studied in conjunction with the hoard evidence (Middle Temple, Sevington, Croydon Palace, Dorking, Southampton, Gravesend and Trewhiddle) permit a scientific re-arrangement of the coins. HK

DOLLEY, R. H. M. and G. van der MEER. A Die-Link between the Mints of Dover and London at the end of the reign of Aethelraed II. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 29, Pt. 2 (1959), pp. 416-417, illus.

Contained in a small parcel of Viking Age coins which was examined in the Royal Swedish Coin Cabinet (Stockholm) was a *Helmet* type coin of Aethelraed II (BMC viii) reading BYOGA MO LVNDEN; the coin showed the same obverse die as Byoga of Dover, marking the first time that Dover

had been die-linked with another mint and that a die link had been published from the *Helmet* issue. In the same parcel were three other *Helmet* coins of Aethelraed II with moneyers unrecorded in Hildebrand: (1) Aelfryd of Canterbury; (2) Leofwine of Ipswich; (3) Alfwold of Stafford.

JSM

DOLLEY, R. H. M. An Enigmatic First Hand Penny of Aethelraed II. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 70, No. 6 (June, 1962), pp. 130-132, illus.

Coins from the Burray hoard of 1889 (entry No. 61 in Thompson's *Inventory*) are given an entirely new summary pending proper publication and illustration in the forthcoming fascicule of the British Academy's new *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles*. A dating of ca. 1000±3 is suggested. Among the coins is a fragmentary, enigmatic *First Hand* penny of Aethelraed II, listed as BMC (A) type iia, which although at present unattributable may possibly indicate a new mint.

DOLLEY, R. H. M. Great Britain and Ireland. In: *Congresso Internazionale di Numismatica*, [6th], Rome, 1961. Vol. 1. Relazioni, pp. 359-373.

Dolley reports the present status of medieval numismatics in Great Britain and Ireland and discusses a number of important publications which have appeared in that field since the holding of the previous Numismatic Congress in 1953. The subject is treated under the following headings: (1) General Works, (2) Hoards, (3) Single Finds, (4) Classification and Chronology, (5) Corrections to Standard Works, (6) Attributions, etc., (7) Catalogues, Accessions, etc., (8) Forgery and (9) Miscellaneous. A bibliography of 178 titles appears on pp. 365-373.

DOLLEY, R. H. M. The Mythical 'Helmet'/'Long Cross' Mules of Aethelraed II. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 30, Pt. 1 (1960), pp. 57-60, pl. 5.

Listed in the 1881 edition of *Anglosachsiska Mynt* are two pennies of Aethelraed II which Hildebrand describes as Type E. Var. b. Helmet/Long Cross mules; but if the hoard evidence is correct such mules should not exist, it being an invariable rule that the obverse of a late Saxon mule is of an earlier and not a later type. It is suggested that the coins are of Scandinavian workmanship and were not minted in either Lincoln or Wallingford.

JSM

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Neglected Early Fourteenth-Century Hoard of Silver Coins from Berwickshire. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 70, No. 4 (April, 1962), p. 80.

As reported by a Mr. James Hardy in Volume 3 (1850-56) of the *History*

of the *Berwickshire Naturalists' Club* (pp. 259-261), a hoard of some 200 mediaeval silver coins was found at Blackburn Farm (Cockburnspath, Berwickshire) in late April or early May, 1856. In listing the contents of a parcel of twenty-nine pieces examined by Mr. Hardy — chiefly English and Scottish coins, but including a small number of foreign sterlings — Dolley outlines his reasons for dating the concealment of the hoard to ca. 1315±10 and provides a summary for suggested inclusion in a future edition of Thompson's *Inventory*.

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Note on the Anglo-Saxon Mint of Reading. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 30, Pt. 1 (1960), pp. 70-75.

In the 1932 edition of *English Coins* Brooke attributed to a mint at Reading certain coins of Aethelraed II (moneyer: Aethelstan) and Edward the Confessor (moneyers: Brihtric and Corff). The Aethelraed II coins by Edestan (for Aethelstan) and Noae are now shown to be Scandinavian imitations, while the Edward the Confessor coins of Brihtric and Lyfine belong to Petherton and Warwick, respectively. JSM

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Small Parcel of Pennies of the Confessor from the Sedlescombe Find. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 30, Pt. 1 (1960), pp. 76-81, pl. 7.

Mint readings, die axes and weights are included in this listing and discussion of thirty-two pennies from the mints of Canterbury, Hastings, Chichester, Colchester, Cricklade, Dover, Gloucester, Lewes, London, Northampton, Norwich, Oxford, Romney, Shaftesbury, Thetford, Wallingford, Wilton and Winchester. JSM

DOLLEY, R. H. M. Stafford, Stamford or Steyning? In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 70, No. 5 (May, 1962), pp. 106-107, illus.

Chiefly on the basis of fabric and the size of flan ("which is utterly inconsistent with coins struck outside the West Midlands"), four controversial coins in the National Collection — struck in the *Pyramids* type of Edward the Confessor by the moneyer Godwine, with mint signatures STA and STAE — are given to the rare but well-attested mint of Stafford rather than to Stamford or Steyning.

FORBES, J. S. and D. B. DALLADAY. Composition of English Silver Coins (870-1300). In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 30, Pt. 1 (1960), pp. 82-87, tabs.

Analyses were carried out on twenty-nine silver pennies, selected with care to ensure (1) that the extent of any corrosion was reasonably small, and (2) that their composition had not been altered by any earlier cleaning process. In their discussion of the methods used and the results

obtained the writers comment on the presence of other metals which at times indicated the genuineness (or otherwise) of a particular coin. Tables giving the composition of English silver coins are appended. JSM

JONES, F. E. 'Edwardvs Rex Ain.' In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 29, Pt. 2 (1959), pp. 326-333, pl. 27.

Although the article by Shirley Fox entitled *The Pennies and Half-pennies of 1344-1351* (*Numismatic Chronicle*, 1928, pp. 16-46, pls. 3-5) is still considered the standard classification of the silver coins of Edward III's *Florin* type, that arrangement includes none of the episcopal coins of the Durham mint, different in style and lettering from any other *Florin* pennies, with the reading EDWARDUS REX AIN. Some half-dozen of these coins are known, all struck from the same obverse die in combination with two reverses, each bearing the mark of a crozier; one reads CIVITAS DVNOLHE, the other, CIVITAS DVNELM. The absence of the chevron-barred 'A' on the latter identifies it as a mule. This mark occurs once again in the series, on the reverse die reading VILA DVNOLMIE which is muled with an obverse die of the re-coinage of 1351. Jones suggests that the coins with no episcopal mark are undoubtedly the earliest of the *Florin* series, and that all of the marked coins (i.e. those showing either a pellet, a crozier, or a combination of both) be attributed to Bishop Hatfield. JSM

JONES, F. E. The Mint of Axbridge. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 30, Part 1 (1960), pp. 61-69, pl. 6.

In the *British Numismatic Journal* of 1910 Carlyon-Britton suggested Axbridge (Somerset) as a late Saxon mint, an attribution which is now vindicated. A table summarizing the history of the mint and its moneyers also records the mint signatures found on the various types of coins struck there. These signatures stem from three alternative forms of the name: AXANP, AXSAPO and ACXEPO. The mint is believed to have been in operation (although somewhat spasmodically) over a period of forty years, ca. 1000 to 1040, commencing with the *Long Cross* type of Aethelraed II and ending with Harthacnut, *BMC* 2. JSM

JONES, F. E. Two Unpublished Barnstaple/Exeter Die-Links. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 29, Pt. 2 (1959), pp. 417-418, pl. 28.

Evidence of the use of obverse dies during the reign of William I by the moneyer Saemar at both Barnstaple and Exeter is shown by three die-links: (1) *BMC* 668 (Exeter) die linked with *BMC* 498 and 499 (Barnstaple); (2) *BMC* 670 (Exeter) with a coin illustrated in this paper (Barnstaple); (3) *BMC* 656 (Exeter) with the same die as the previous Barnstaple coin. JSM

JOSSET, C. R. *Money in Britain. A History of the Currencies of the British Isles.* London/New York, Frederick Warne, 1962. 214 pp., 8 pls.

The present growth of coin collecting and numismatic interest in general prompted the author (an employee in the Bullion Department of Barclays Bank) to produce what he describes as a non-technical work, telling, in plain terms, the complete story of Britain's coinage — from pre-Roman times, up to and including the reign of Elizabeth II — against the background of political history. Chronological sequence is preserved for the benefit of readers wishing to use the book as a work of reference, and four appendices are included: (1) Money in the Isle of Man, (2) money in the Channel Islands, (3) summary of the coins of Great Britain (a listing of rulers, with dates, showing the denominations struck by each) and (4) printed note issues in Great Britain (1695-1961). The work also includes a useful index and a listing of the references used.

KENT, J. P. C. From Roman Britain to Saxon England. In: Dolley, R. H. M., ed. *Anglo-Saxon Coins* . . . (London, 1961), pp. 1-22, pls. 1-2, tab.

From his study of the transitional period between the end of the Roman and the beginning of Anglo-Saxon coinage in Britain, Kent concludes as follows: (a) The importation of Roman copper coins ended shortly after the year 400; silver, after ca. 420; (b) Roman coins provided more suitable prototypes for Anglo-Saxon coiners than did Merovingian coins; (c) no Anglo-Saxon gold coins were struck before ca. 675; (d) the sceattas of the transitional period are crude imitations of Roman coins; (e) a truly Anglo-Saxon coinage first came into being in the late seventh century.

A listing of Roman coins found in Anglo-Saxon cemeteries, together with a table of distribution, appears in the form of an appendix. HK

LIDDELL, D. G. and P. A. RAYNER. Charles I Truro/Exeter Half-Crowns. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 30, Pt. 1 (1960), pp. 151-158, illus., pl. 11.

Problems relating to the half-crowns issued from the Truro mint in 1642 are discussed under four separate headings: (1) Historical evidence, (2) examination of the weights and their relation to other half-crowns of Truro and Exeter, (3) microscopic and spectrographic examination, and (4) examination of the coins themselves and their relation to other coins of the Truro and Exeter mints. The same obverse die was used for half-crowns struck at Exeter in 1644 and 1645 and the reverse die is considered to have been taken from Simon's Scottish Rebellion medal of 1639.

JSM

MARTIN, JOAN S. Some Remarks on Eighteenth-Century Numismatic Manuscripts and Numismatists. In: Dolley, R. H. M., ed. *Anglo-Saxon Coins* . . . (London, 1961), pp. 227-240, 3 pls.

Mention is made of several manuscripts which contribute to the study of Anglo-Saxon coins. Important among them is the manuscript of Charles Combe, ending in 1780, which includes a listing of several hundred coins, and illustration of some 350 pieces, up to the time of Edward III; its chief value is that it provides a record of a number of identifiable coins for the period covered. The Ruding manuscripts contain a vast amount of material which the compiler used in preparing his *Annals of the Coinage of Britain and its Dependencies*, first published in 1817. In addition to biographical sketches of three distinguished numismatists, Rev. Richard Southgate, Dr. Charles Combe and his son Taylor Combe, the article includes an appendix listing the various amendments and additions made to the provenances of the Anglo-Saxon coins recorded in the two volumes of the *British Museum Catalogue*. HK

METCALF, D. M. Some Finds of Medieval Coins from Scotland and the North of England. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 30, Pt. 1 (1960), pp. 88-123, map.

Relevant details, together with pertinent references to journals and records of local Antiquarian societies, are given for one hundred and seventy-two finds. JSM

POTTER, W. J. W. The Silver Coinages of Richard II, Henry IV and Henry V. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 29, Pt. 2 (1959), pp. 334-352, pls. 19-20.

A detailed study of the historical and numismatic evidence covering the transitional period from the early style of Edward III to the late mediaeval coinage of Henry VI. The writer has re-examined the coinage and has provided workable classifications and descriptions for the use of student, collector and specialist. Excluded from the lists are the ecclesiastical issues of small silver from York and Durham. JSM

POTTER, W. J. W. The Silver Coinages of Richard II, Henry IV and Henry V. Part II — Henry IV. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 30, Pt. 1 (1960), pp. 124-150, pls. 8-10.

In a combined numismatic and historical study, all varieties of the Henry IV silver are classified and listed. JSM

REECE, RICHARD. Coins and Archaeology in Britain. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 516 (May, 1961), pp. 182-184. No. 517 (June, 1961), pp. 222-224. No. 518 (July, 1961), pp. 264-265. No. 520 (Sept., 1961), pp. 350-352. No. 521 (Oct., 1961), pp. 382-383. No. 522 (Nov., 1961), pp. 421-423. No. 523 (Dec., 1961), pp. 463-465.



Archaeology is primarily a study of physical material; history, as seen through the written sources, is essentially a study of people. Numismatics, since it encompasses both aspects—namely, the study of coin specimens and, through their inscriptions, of the people who designed, issued and used them—“is therefore ideally suited to bring together these two disciplines and to transfer the absolute dating of historical persons and events to the somewhat indefinite dating of archaeology.”

In illustration of this premise the writer examines closely the coinage issued in Britain under the following periods: (1) The beginning—to A.D. 40; (2) the Roman conquest, A.D. 43-200; (3) the collapse, A.D. 200-290; (4) recovery, A.D. 299-360; (5) the end, A.D. 360 and after. A final chapter, devoted to a discussion of archaeology and numismatists, stresses the importance of numismatic research, particularly with regard to unstudied collections, and emphasizes the value of widespread distribution of the knowledge thus gained.

RIGOLD, S. E. The Two Primary Series of Sceattas. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 30, Pt. 1 (1960), pp. 6-53, illus., tabs., pls. 2-4.

The examination of two hoards (Broadstairs, 1911 and Milton Regis, 1916) and of comparable material in various public and private collections shows that the two types of sceattas (*BMC* 2a and *BMC* 27) were broadly contemporaneous; also that they antedated all or most other varieties of sceat and had a strongly Kentish distribution. The sceatta problem, Rigold concludes, “is simpler than generally realized; in the primary phase, which covers the first quarter of the eighth century and just, but only just, extends into the seventh, the major varieties are few, easily systematized, and entirely Kentish. Whatever complications arise in the succeeding phase, the pattern of issue and distribution of finds are like those of the first century of ‘broad’ pennies: Kent still predominates; East Anglia is rough in execution, if steady in output; London and Wessex issue only sporadically; Northumbria is a latecomer and Mercia proper is a blank.” JSM

SEABY, W. A. Two Coin Hoards of the Rebellion Period (1641-9) from Ulster. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 29, Pt. 2 (1959), pp. 404-414.

1. Drumenagh Townland, County Derry. March, 1955. One hundred and thirty-two coins, buried in four separate piles in close proximity; found during the digging of a shallow drain across a field in Lough Neagh. They cover a period of approximately eighty-eight years, from the reign of Mary to 1642. Except for a Spanish-American coin and a Scottish thirty-shilling piece the find consists entirely of English half-crowns, shillings and sixpences struck at the Tower Mint, London.

2. Gortalowry Townland, Cookston, County Tyrone. March, 1959.

A small hoard of eleven coins, found in two separate parcels: five in the soil at the base of a small outcropping of limestone rock, six buried in the ground within a few feet of the first find. Denominations included three shillings and two sixpences of Elizabeth, a shilling of James I, two shillings and two sixpences of Charles I and an Irish shilling of James I. The coins may represent the contents of a purse or may be part of a larger hoard. JSM

STEWART, I. H. The Glenluce Hoard, 1956. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 29, Pt. 2 (1959), pp. 362-381, pls. 22-24.

Discovered on the Glenluce Sands (Wigtownshire) in July, 1956 were 112 coins, together with pottery sherds, metal fragments, a piece of glass, and remnants of the linen bag in which the hoard is believed to have been buried. Except for two English silver pieces the coins were all of Scottish origin: billon pence from 1451-1490, ten issues from the James III groat series, one black farthing and two placks (also of James III). A detailed list of individual coins is appended. JSM

WHETMORE, S. A. H. Some Further Notes on Thomas Simon. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 30, Pt. 1 (1960), pp. 159-173.

A collection of domestic and official data concerning the engraver Thomas Simon. JSM

## UNITED STATES

BARBER, ROBERT. San Francisco Mint Pressure Victim. In: *Coin World*, No. 105 (April 20, 1962), pp. 60, 62, illus. No. 106 (April 27, 1962), p. 58. No. 107 (May 4, 1962), p. 66.

Barber covers the operation of the San Francisco Mint from its establishment as a United States branch mint in 1854 to its final closing in 1955.

Due to increased coining activity, a removal was made in 1874 to larger, better equipped premises at Fifth and Mission Streets, where until 1937 it operated as "the largest, most efficient, best equipped and most tightly guarded mint in the world." With the move, its status was expanded to that of an official United States mint, accountable only to the Bureau of Mints at Washington, D. C. In 1937 a third and final move was made to a new, enlarged building expressly designed for high-speed production; an example of its efficiency can be seen in the coinage figures from World War II which show that during a period of desperate coin shortage as many as eighty million one-cent pieces were once minted within one month. As an economical measure, estimated to represent an annual

saving of \$400,000, the San Francisco Mint was finally closed on March 24, 1955. The building served as a silver and gold refinery until 1957 but since then has functioned only as a buying, selling and assay center and as a repository for the quantities of gold and silver stored in its underground vaults. BPS

Barber's Method of Die Hardening. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 5 (May, 1962), pp. 1291-1292.

In a letter recently discovered in the National Archives, William Barber answers a request received from James Pollock, superintendent of the mint, and explains in great detail the system used by him for the hardening of dies. The letter is dated January 29, 1877. BPS

BARNESLEY, E. R. A new 1787 Connecticut Obverse 33(46). In: *The Colonial Newsletter*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (Jan.-March, 1962), pp. 2-3, illus.

The specimen in question, previously known but apparently never published, is a 1787 variety of draped bust f.l., combined with reverse Z(21). According to the classification set forth on page 25 of Miller's *State Coinage of Connecticut* it belongs in the first section of Group I of the 33-family of obverses, but since no numbers remain open in this category is designated 33(46). BPS

Bechtler Private Mint Site Marked by Department of Archives, History. In: *Coin World*, No. 102 (March 30, 1962), p. 76, illus.

On display at the Museum of the American Numismatic Society are the old Bechtler coin press (illustrated) and a representative collection of Bechtler coins. Between 1831 and 1852 Bechtler and his assistants turned out gold pieces which locally were readily accepted in payment for goods or debts (taxes excepted); the coinage was not sanctioned by the United States Government, although it was found to contain a higher percentage of pure gold than the Federal coinage. Markers have been erected by the State Department of Archives and History at the two locations where the Bechtler mint operated in the area of Rutherfordton, North Carolina. BPS

BREEN, WALTER. Philadelphia Story: 1791-1794. In: *Coin World*, No. 105 (April 20, 1962), pp. 82, 84, illus. No. 106 (April 27, 1962), p. 42, illus. No. 107 (May 4, 1962), p. 76, illus.

Breen offers a carefully compiled history of the Philadelphia Mint during the above period in which highlights of its operation and activity are presented in chronological order. The article includes frequent description and illustration of early coin denominations. BPS

BUTTREY, T. V. Connecticut Cent Varieties in the Yale Collection. In: *The Colonial Newsletter*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (Jan.-March, 1962), p. 4, pl.

Three varieties of Connecticut cents of 1787 and 1788 from the Yale University Collection, all apparently unpublished, are listed and illustrated.

BPS

Chances Slim for New Commemoratives. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 5 (May, 1962), p. 1318.

In answer to collectors who have hoped for new issues in the U. S. commemorative series, the present mint director is quoted as follows: "For many years the Treasury Department has consistently opposed the enactment of legislation authorizing the minting of commemorative coins. As one of the bureaus within the Treasury, the mint will continue to adhere to the departmental policy on this subject." At the same time the article quotes the full text of a bill currently before the Senate which, if passed, would authorize the coinage of 500,000 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the first United States manned orbital flight.

Denver Mint Beginnings Colored by Romantic Days. In: *Coin World*, No. 106 (April 27, 1962), p. 66, illus.

A brief outline of events connected with the Pike's Peak gold rush and the resulting establishment of the Clark, Gruber & Co. mint in Denver, Colorado; early operations of the mint are described in an article quoted from Denver's pioneer newspaper, the *Rocky Mountain News*. The article includes an illustration of the building which housed the mint and which was subsequently purchased by the United States Government for use as a branch mint.

BPS

Eliasberg Collection Only One of its Kind in the World. In: *Coin World*, No. 108 (May 11, 1962), p. 33, illus.

Included in the collection owned by Louis E. Eliasberg of Baltimore, Md. is a well preserved specimen of every coin minted for circulation in the United States since 1792. In view of the fact that it contains forty-two rarities and four unique items (the 1804 "Stickney" dollar, the 1870-s \$3 gold piece, the 1873 Carson City dime without arrows and the "1817 over 14" half-dollar), the collection is considered to be virtually irreplaceable.

BPS

GLASER, LYNN. The Origin of the Bland Dollar. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 6 (June, 1962), pp. 1846-1849, illus.

A brief outline of the political and monetary circumstances which in-

fluenced the issue of the Morgan (or Bland) dollar of 1878, much of it taken from James G. Blaine's *Twenty Years in Congress, 1861-1881* (Vol. 2, 1886).

GLASER, LYNN. The Undetectable Counterfeits. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 4 (April, 1962), pp. 961-968.

The counterfeits alluded to were gold coins in which discs of platinum (then about one-third the price of gold) had been inserted. In an attempt to improve the quality of U. S. coinage—and thereby add to the difficulties of counterfeiting—a series of experiments was carried out at the Philadelphia Mint (1860-61) under the direction of William Du Bois, George Eckfeldt and James Longacre. Little came of these experiments, as is indicated by Longacre's report of Nov. 14, 1861 stating that "There has not yet appeared a sufficient promise with any of them . . . to supersede our present forms . . ." although a report on them was reconsidered when more counterfeits appeared in 1877. The rise in the price of platinum—which gradually became worth more than gold—eventually put an effective end to the "undetectable counterfeits."

Gleanings from the 1877 Mint Report. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 5 (May, 1962), pp. 1555-1557, illus.

Three topics are selected from the above report. The first concerns the introduction of automatic weighing machines at the mints of Philadelphia and San Francisco by order of the 44th Congress; the second discusses the pattern of 1877 and the attempts then being made to improve the quality of the engraving; the third comments upon the popularity of the U. S. trade dollar in China: "On account of its superior mintage it is difficult to counterfeit, and its close conformity to standard fineness and weight gives it some advantage over its principal competitor, the Mexican dollar." BPS

Gold Coinage with High Denominations Proposed. In: *Coin World*, No. 102 (March 30, 1962), p. 44, illus.

In 1851, gold pieces in denominations of \$100, \$200, \$500 and \$1000 are said to have been "struck and contemplated." An item published in the San Francisco *Pacific News* (Feb. 1, 1851) described the larger issues as resembling (except in thickness) the \$50 gold piece, and to have been struck in the form of a parallelogram, but no such pieces are known to be in existence. BPS

Gold Dominates Famous Collection Named for President Andrew Jackson. In: *Coin World*, No. 102 (March 30, 1962), pp. 30, 36, illus.

Medals and paper currency, as well as proof specimens of all gold coins issued in the United States since 1899, are contained in the Andrew Jackson Collection of rare monies, here described and illustrated. For the benefit of institutions or organizations wishing to exhibit the collection (for which the services of its curator, W. W. Turner, are available), the article includes a suggested display diagram. **BPS**

HAHN, KARL. The Three-Cent Silver Piece of 1851. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 5 (May, 1962), p. 1296, illus.

Although the silver three-cent issue of 1851 was ostensibly struck to facilitate the purchase of the newly issued three cent stamps, the coin never became popular and quickly dropped from a high of 18,663,500 to a mere 139,000 in the short space of three years. Most people, it is assumed, still preferred to purchase their stamps with copper cents.

JEWETT, E. G. *Mistrikes and Oddities in the Lincoln Cent*. Fresno, Calif., The Author, 1961. 35 pp., illus.

A system of indexing developed by the writer is offered here as a guide to other collectors of Lincoln cents. Several examples of mistrikes and oddities in the series are described and illustrated. **BPS**

JULIAN, R. W. The Mint in 1792. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 4 (April, 1962), pp. 1241-1248, illus.

A brief history of the U. S. Mint in 1792, including listings of officers and purchases and reproduction of two letters written by the mint director David Rittenhouse. The Mint was the first building to be erected by the United States government. **BPS**

JULIAN, R. W. The Mitchell-Boulton Coinage Proposal of 1789-1790. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 526 (March, 1962), pp. 106-109.

Correspondence which passed between John H. Mitchell of South Carolina and Matthew Boulton (the well-known English coiner) during the above period provides an insight into the proposed scheme under which Boulton was to strike a coinage of 20,000 in copper half-pence for the newly constituted United States. After being presented to the House of Representatives on April 7, 1790 the proposal was forwarded to Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, who had long been interested in the striking of a national coinage. Jefferson's disapproval of the scheme was expressed in a report read before the House on April 14, 1790 and within the space of one year a bill had been passed by Congress authorizing the establishment of a United States Mint.

JULIAN, R. W. The Patterns of 1792. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 6 (June, 1962), pp. 1836-1842, illus.

From findings based partly upon conjecture and partly upon his own interpretation of contemporary correspondence, Julian offers a number of conclusions relating to the striking of the half disme, the cent (type I with "G.W.Pt." reverse), the "Birch" cent, the silver center cent, the billon cent, the disme and the half eagle patterns of 1792/93.

KASER, THOMAS. Fort Knox. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 3 (March, 1962), pp. 641-645. illus.

A wealth of protection, designed to foil the most masterful of unauthorized visits, is provided for the more than twelve billion dollars' worth of gold stored in the United States Bullion Depository at Fort Knox, Kentucky. Protective measures used include an electrified outer fence, two separated bomb-proof roofs, numerous electric eyes, pillbox-mounted machine guns and a variety of "classified" devices. While telling something of the general construction and operation of the Depository the writer takes time to explode several of the myths which have grown and circulated since its erection in 1937. BPS

KELLER, W. P. Lost and Found. In: *The Colonial Newsletter*, Vol. 2, No. 3 (July, 1961), pp. 2, 5, illus.

After having expressed some doubt as to the existence of the Massachusetts 12-H cent (see *The Colonial Newsletter*, April, 1961, pp. 4-5) the writer found both a 12-H and a 12-I listed in the Matthew A. Stickney catalogue (Henry Chapman, June 25, 1907, lots 132 and 133). When subsequent correspondence disclosed that a specimen of 12-H was in the collection of the American Numismatic Society, photographs were obtained which enabled him to furnish a good description of the coin's reverse. Illustrations of both obverse and reverse are provided.

LOVI, ARTHUR. Unlisted Coin in U. S. Half Dollar Series Reported. In: *Coin World*, No. 106 (April 27, 1962), p. 28, illus.

Reports the recent finding of what appears to be an authentic United States half dollar dated 1787. If genuine, the coin would thus antedate the earliest known specimens by seven years. BPS

MAXWELL, ALLEN. Why Can't We Have New Commemoratives? In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 6 (June, 1962), pp. 1585-1587, illus.

The writer confines himself, for the most part, to pointing out the weaknesses in the various objections raised by past United States presi-

dents and officials of the Treasury against the continuance of commemorative issues; then he suggests a program which would be "a cure for most, if not all, of the problems involved in commemorative production."

MILLER, FERN V. Denver Mint Far Cry Today from Coinage Operations at Clark-Gruber. In: *Coin World*, No. 105 (April 20, 1962), pp. 10, 14, illus.

A concise history of the Denver Mint, written by the present superintendent in honor of the recently celebrated 100th anniversary of the establishment. It begins with the purchase of the building and mint equipment from the firm of Clark, Gruber & Co. in 1862 and includes a step by step description of modern minting methods. Illustrations show the appearance of the building in 1862, 1901 and at the present time. BPS

MINT marks on 1941 Cents. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 4 (April, 1962), pp. 1239-1240, illus.

Twenty-eight varieties of mintmarks found on 1941-S cents are listed, also ten found on 1941-D issues. The listings were originally published by W. B. Doughty in the November (1956) issue of the *Scrapbook*. BPS

OGILVIE, J. W. The A. N. A. and Its Presidents. Frank G. Duffield, Tenth President, 1914 and 1915. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 5 (May, 1962), pp. 579-581, port.

After having served the organization as Board member, district and general Secretary, and Vice-President, Duffield was elected to the presidency of the American Numismatic Association in 1914. He held that office during two difficult years, at a time when the expansion of the European War lead to a noticeable decline in membership. Duffield's collecting specialities included counter-marked coins, medals and paper money, and he is credited with having executed the original design for the convention badge. Following his retirement as president in 1915 he was appointed Editor and Business Manager of *The Numismatist*, a position which he held until Sept., 1942.

OGILVIE, J. W. The A. N. A. and Its Presidents. Team Behind the President, 1912-1913. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 4 (April, 1962), pp. 451-452.

Among those cited as having made outstanding contributions to the growth of the Association prior to its being granted a Federal Charter are Edgar H. Adams, William A. Ashbrook, Henry Chapman, Axel de Lagerberg, William F. Dunham, Jeremiah Gibbs, Lyman H. Low, Robert W. McLachlan, George W. Rice, Burton H. Saxton, William W. C. Wilson and Howland Wood. "The granting of the Federal Charter climaxed



an era in the history of the American Numismatic Association. It brought to a close the building of the organization to one of national and international prominence, with its official magazine the leading numismatic publication of the time."

PHILLIPS, J. W. Counterfeit Gold Coins. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 6 (June, 1962), p. 763.

Counterfeit United States gold dollars, particularly the 1851-0 variety, are currently being offered for sale in the Italian tourist centers of Rome, Naples, Florence, Venice and Milan. They are described as "made by a centrifugal casting method similar to the process used in dentistry. Edge reeding, which is good, is applied by the use of a lathe. The gold is of good quality, but thickness varies. The weight of the coins is usually a little lower than standard."

PORTER, R. S., Jr. The United States Quarter Dollar. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 4 (April, 1962), pp. 974-976.

Rather than attempting to supplement the writings of Haseltine and Browning on the early history of the quarter dollar, Porter limits himself to noting certain peculiarities associated with the later types. He describes in some detail the controversy brought about by the first issue of the 1916 Standing Liberty type (the design of which depicted Miss Liberty in semi-nude attire) and mentions, amongst other things, the re-engraving of the dies for the present George Washington issue which was carried out after the faint impression of the Motto *In God We Trust* was seen to be gradually disappearing from continued wear.

PRATHER, DeW. G. Charlotte Mint Saved from Oblivion. In: *Coin World*, No. 105 (April 20, 1962), pp. 48, 89, illus.

The importance of Charlotte, N. C. as a gold-mining center of the United States in the first half of the nineteenth century was largely responsible for the opening of the first U. S. Branch Mint there in 1837. The mint building, designed by William Strickland, was eventually dismantled in 1936 and after re-erection in nearby Eastover Park has since functioned as the Mint Museum of Art. BPS

RAMONT, G. W. Memorial Plaque Honors Man Who Suggested U. S. Coin Motto. In: *Coin World*, No. 106 (April 27, 1962), p. 33, illus.

On April 29, 1962 a bronze plaque is to be placed on the site of the original Meeting House from which the Rev. Mark R. Watkinson first suggested the use of a religious motto on U. S. coinage. The Prospect Hill Baptist Church now stands on the original site at Prospect Park,

Pennsylvania. Illustration of the plaque (presented by the Delaware County Coin Club of Chester, Pa.) shows, above the inscription, enlarged replicas of the obverse and reverse of the 1864 two-cent piece, the first United States coin to bear the motto *In God We Trust*. BPS

ROGERS, R. L. Fractional California Gold Coins. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 6 (June, 1962), pp. 768-769.

Although fractional gold pieces were produced in California as early as 1852, the extant written sources indicate that such coins were little used as circulating currency. In a list published in the third edition of his *The American Numismatic Manual* (1865) Dickeson includes the octagonal gold dollars of 1853, the round half-dollar of 1852 and the "no date" quarter-dollar. These coins bear no relationship to the "souvenir" pieces produced in that era, concerning which an editorial note quotes the report of the Director of the Mint for 1863 as follows: ". . . certain small octagonal gold coins stamped '½ dollar 1859' and '¼ dollar 1859', believed to have been coined in California, [were] sold as pocket pieces or to gratify the eagerness of coin collectors. Their fineness varies from 425 to 445 thousandths, and the intrinsic value of the '½ dollar' is eleven cents while that of the '¼ dollar' is six and a half cents."

RUSSELL, MARGO. David Rittenhouse Man of Science. In: *Coin World*, No. 105 (April 20, 1962), pp. 86, 88, illus.

David Rittenhouse (1732-1796) is described as a mathematician, scientist and friend of humanity whose wide knowledge of delicate machinery and coinage made him invaluable as the nation's first mint director. Although possessing no formal education, he was the recipient of numerous honorary degrees from both British and American universities and is credited, among a variety of accomplishments, with having refined the chronometer, invented the hygrometer, proved the compressibility and elasticity of water, and with having computed numerous astronomical calculations. BPS

SEARS, DEANE and MARTIN RYWELL. *Coin Collectors' Guide*. Harriman, Tenn., Pioneer Press, 1961. 76 pp., illus.

A concise, general reference work, primarily directed towards collectors of United States coins. It includes notes on cleaning, condition, minting and mint marks, chapters on the American monetary system, a listing of current coin values and a dictionary of numismatic terms. Brief mention is made of ancient and Jewish coinage. BPS

Set of 1867 Trial Coins Discovered. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 6 (June, 1962), p. 1835, illus.

Recently discovered in a vault in the Iowa State Department of History and Archives was a group of die trial pieces of 1867, believed to have been the gift of John Kasson, an Iowa member of Congress who served on the Coinage, Weights and Measures Committee and who was at one time Assistant Postmaster General under President Lincoln. Except for the eagle and two quarter-eagle issues of that year, the group includes two copies of every coin struck in 1867 and will become part of a permanent display in the State Museum.

SLABAUGH, A. R. Some Additional Patterns. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 6 (June, 1962), p. 1834.

Six items are added to the writer's previous listing of pattern, trial and experimental pieces, published in the *Scrapbook* (May, 1961, pp. 1200-1205) as a supplement to the works of Judd and Adams/Woodin.

BPS

SLABAUGH, A. R. *United States Commemorative Coins*. Racine, Wis., Whitman Publishing Company, 1962. 144 pp., illus.

Since their inception in 1892 one hundred and fifty-seven commemorative coins may have been issued by the United States government, the total being made up of one quarter dollar, 143 half dollars (48 major types), one silver dollar, nine gold dollars (six major types), two quarter eagles (\$2.50) and two \$50.00 gold pieces. All are of standard size and weight for their respective denominations and constitute legal tender issues, but since most of them were sold at a premium, few have gone into general circulation. In the present illustrated catalogue Slabaugh follows a prescribed pattern, listing each coin by title, denomination, event commemorated, designer, number coined, number melted (when applicable), price at which sold, description and comment. Much of the material presented appeared serially in issues of the *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine* (November, 1958 to May, 1962).

STRAUCH, M. C. California Truly Golden State. In: *Coin World*, No. 102 (March 30, 1962), p. 10, illus.

To his description and illustration of the Panama-Pacific Exposition \$50 gold coin struck in 1915, "the first fifty-dollar coin ever to be authorized by the United States," Strauch adds notes on the early history of California, including a number of items of numismatic interest.

BPS

THOMPSON, WALTER. Mint Head Frowns on Carson City. In: *Coin World*, No. 105 (April 20, 1962), pp. 32, 38, illus.

Over the opposition of James Pollock, director of the Philadelphia Mint, who maintained that the mint of San Francisco was within practical reach of metals mined in Nevada, a branch mint at Carson City was authorized on March 3, 1863. Minting operations commenced there in Jan., 1870 and continued until the end of 1893, after which time the building was actively used as an assay office. In 1939 it was purchased by the State of Nevada and now houses the Nevada Museum and Art Institute.

BPS

The Trade Dollar Design. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 3 (March, 1962), pp. 646-657, illus.

A letter written by William Barber to H. R. Linderman (Director of the Philadelphia Mint) on May 31, 1873 helps to explain why the *Olive Branch* design was chosen for the United States Trade Dollar from among the several patterns executed.

BPS

U. S. Assay Commission, 1962. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 4 (April, 1962), p. 448, illus.

Several persons prominent in the field of numismatics were among those attending the meeting of the U. S. Annual Assay Commission held at the Philadelphia Mint on Feb. 14, 1962. A specimen of the medal presented to members of the commission is illustrated.

BPS

WILLIAMSON, R. H. Account of First Mint Highly Graphic. In: *Coin World*, No. 105 (April 20, 1962), pp. 76, 90, illus.

In an article entitled *Early Engineering Reminiscences — the United States Mint* which was published serially in *The American Machinist* (New York, 1893), the author, George Escoll Sellers, recorded a visit to the Philadelphia Mint made in 1812 and described in considerable detail the early coining operations carried out there as well as his family's acquaintanceship with Dr. Robert Patterson, mint director, and Adam Eckfeldt, the chief coiner. Seller's recorded experiences are quoted extensively by Williamson in this reprint of an article which he first published in the January (1951) issue of *The Numismatist*.

WILLIAMSON, R. H. Did Paul Revere Furnish Planchets? In: *Coin World*, No. 106 (April 27, 1962), p. 64, port. No. 107 (May 4, 1962), p. 68. No. 109 (May 18, 1962), p. 33.

Under the title *Paul Revere and the First U. S. Mint*, this article was originally published in *The Numismatist* (Dec., 1950, pp. 789-801, illus.). An abstract appeared in *NL* No. 18 (Jan., 1952, p. 18).

## CANADA

GILMORE, STARR. Parliamentary Dollar Background. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 3 (March, 1962), pp. 660-663, illus.

Several reasons contribute to the unpopularity of the Parliamentary Dollar issued by the Canadian government in 1939: it was struck during a troubled period of history, the misery of the recent, widely felt depression was still vividly remembered by most Canadians, and the coin, unlike any of its sister issues, was subjected to the indignity of recall. In presenting an outline of the circumstances related to the coin's issue and circulation Gilmore provides a table showing the national distribution, by province, and a listing of the quantities supplied to banks.

McLACHLAN, R. W. Some Reflections Upon Being Fifty Years a Coin Collector. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 6, No. 12 (Dec., 1961), pp. 516-518. Vol. 7, No. 1 (Jan., 1962), pp. 6-11. Vol. 7, No. 3 (March, 1962), pp. 144-149.

In a series of notes originally written in 1911 and now reprinted through courtesy of Mr. Fred Bowman and the publishers of *The Numismatist*, the Rev. McLachlan, widely known as one of Canada's great numismatists, discusses contemporary collectors and collecting in general, observing that his greatest inspiration resulted from a meeting with J. L. Bronsdon as early as 1862. Early activities of the Numismatic Society of Montreal are recalled, as well as the particular numismatic interests of fellow members and other Canadian collectors of the period. Reference is made to the introduction of decimal coinage in Canada and to the various tokens used during the change-over period, and in conclusion the writer tells something of the collecting habits which he acquired during the course of a long and active career. BPS

Nova Scotia's First Official Coinage: A Primary Document. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 7, No. 5 (May, 1962), pp. 273-274.

Quoted in full is a letter written by the Provincial Treasurer of Nova Scotia in May, 1823 to Agents for the Province in Liverpool, England. It requests the manufacture and shipment of 400,000 halfpennys, thus constituting the first order for an official coinage to be placed by a government of Nova Scotia. BPS

PALMER, W. N. 1944 and 1945 Canadian 5-Cent Pieces in Nickel. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 4 (April, 1962), pp. 1249-1250.

A table shows the degree of magnetic attraction possessed by Canada's five-cent coins 1922-1962. Certain pieces dated 1944 and 1945 were found

to be of pre-war metal (nickel) and are to be classed as trial pieces, or perhaps mint errors. The fact that they responded to a magnet provides a good indication of the purity of the metal produced by the nickel refining process, since as little as 1% of impurity would have rendered the coins non-magnetic.

POTTER, G. R. L. The 1937 Dot Coins of Canada. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 7, No. 4 (April, 1962), pp. 209-213.

Additional information concerning Canada's "dot" coins of 1937 is included in this reprint of an article previously published in the July (1957) issue of the *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*. BPS

## AUSTRALIA

GREIG, R. M. Varieties of the 1957 Australian Penny. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 12, No. 4 (Oct., 1961), p. 64.

The three known variations of the above coin concern mainly the width of the date and the position of the mintmark dot; but since six reverse matrices and punches were used in striking the denomination, as many as six varieties may be in existence. BPS

JEWELL, RAYMOND. Australiana — Countermarked Dies of the Holey Dollar. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 12, No. 3 (July, 1961), pp. 49-55, illus.

In what was offered as a tentative listing of known Holey Dollars (*S. A. N. J.*, Vol. 5, 1954, pp. 17-20) J. Hunt Deacon referred to variations in the dies. With the aid of enlarged photographic illustrations the present writer now gives detailed descriptions of these variations and at the same time attempts to establish the status of two unusual specimens from his own collection, both of which are believed to be from the same obverse die. The first shows an error in the spelling of the word *shillings*; the second indicates a re-working of the entire die which resulted in noticeable mutilation. After ruling out the possibility of forgery, the suggestion is made that the dies may have been the first ones executed for the Holey Dollars, and that the second specimen (which shows a gap of slightly less than 5½ mm. between the words FIVE and SHILLINGS) may be the specimen mentioned by Andrews (*Australasian Tokens & Coins*, Sydney, 1921, p. 119, no. 703) but so far not located.

The 1920 Penny. In: *Numisma*, No. 3 (Oct., 1961), p. 48.

A listing of the seven varieties of the Australian 1920 penny, including indication of the principal characteristics of each.

Notes on Commonwealth Coinage. The 1919 Penny. In: *Numisma*, No. 3 (Oct., 1961), pp. 47-48.

Eight variants of the 1919 Australian penny, the first of which was struck at Melbourne from English-made dies, are listed and described. Dies for the remaining seven, manufactured at the Melbourne Mint from the London-made dies, show a bead added to the design to distinguish them from the originals.

## LATIN AMERICA

CANCIO, LEO. Scudos and Pieces-of-Eight. In: *International Bank Notes*, Vol. 16, No. 2 (Feb., 1962), pp. 3-5, illus.

During the first half of the sixteenth century Charles V of Spain ordered the minting of a basic gold coin called the "ducado" or "scudo," equal in value to ten silver reales. The denomination was coined in relatively small quantities, but along with the silver peso or "Piece of Eight," which soon became the standard coin of the period, it circulated unchanged throughout several centuries. Following this introduction the writer offers a brief summary of the monetary history of the Spanish American colonies and illustrates six of the early denominations struck.

BPS

GOULD, M. M. and L. W. HIGGIE. 1962 *Catalog of the Money of Puerto Rico*. Racine, Wis., Whitman Publ. Co., 1962. 83 pp., illus.

Relatively little has been published on the coins and currency of Puerto Rico. In compiling the present, substantial work the authors were generously aided by numerous collectors and museums and as a result are able to list 512 separate issues of coins, tokens and paper money currently in use between 1895 (when a national coinage was first authorized by Royal Decree from the Spanish throne) and the United States' occupation of the island in 1898. Valuations given for the conditions *Fine* and *Very Fine* are based on rarity, auction records, private sales and dealers' estimates. The work is well and profusely illustrated. It includes a chapter on the monetary history of Puerto Rico covering the period from Spanish colonial days to the present, a map showing the seven major districts into which the island is divided and a useful bibliography of fourteen titles.

HIGGIE, L. W. *The Colonial Coinage of the U. S. Virgin Islands*. Racine, Wisc., Whitman Publishing Co., 1962. 61 pp., illus.

Brief introductory notes on the political and monetary history of the former Danish West Indies (re-named the Virgin Islands after purchase

by the United States in 1917) precede this descriptive catalogue of all coins, merchants' tokens and paper currencies issued for the islands during the period of Danish occupation. The work is well illustrated and includes suggested valuations as well as a useful bibliography.

LISMORE, THOMAS. Cuban Revolutionary Pesos. New Light on the 1897 and 1898 pieces. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 3 (March, 1962), pp. 301-303, illus.

Additional information on the above issues was obtained from three separate sources: (1) Documents in the possession of persons related to members of the original *Junta*, established in New York in 1892; (2) the files of the *Junta*, which were brought to Havana by Estrada Palma and deposited in the National Archives in 1906; (3) contemporary press reports. From a combined study of all three, made by Robert Pesant, the writer is able to list the sequence of events covering the period March 12, 1897 to March 9, 1898. Four distinct types of pesos—three struck in 1897, one in 1898—are described and illustrated. BPS

La moneda provincial de San Luis Potosí. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 32 (July-Sept., 1961), p. 51, illus. With English Translation.

In a pamphlet entitled *La moneda provincial de San Luis Potosí*, José Francisco Pedraza, Director of the Regional Museum of San Luis Potosí, describes a uniface copper coin depicting a crowned hill with three entrances to a mine; the striking of these pieces, known as *tlacos*, was authorized by the Spanish viceroy José de Iturrigaray on the 18th of June, 1807 and appears to have continued until 1821. The coins are believed to be unique in that they were the first provincial coppers to be struck in New Spain with the approval of the viceroy.

MUÑOZ, M. L. Acuñacion mexicano de 1950 a 1960. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 32 (July-Sept., 1961), pp. 47-50, illus. With English Translation.

The following commemorative pieces are noted among the coins issued by Mexico during the above decade: Inauguration of the Southeast Railway (5 pesos, 1950); Second centenary of the birth of Don Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla (5 pesos, 1953); Centenary of the Mexican Constitution (1, 5 and 10 pesos, 1957); 150th anniversary of Independence and 50th anniversary of the Mexican Revolution (10 pesos, 1960).

## ISLAMIC

AL-NAQSHABANDI, NĀṢIR. "Al-Dīnārān al-ṣafawī wa-al- 'uthmānī." In: *Sumer*, Vol. 17 (1961), pp. 113-127, illus.



Description and illustration of seven Şafavid and thirty-four Ottoman gold coins in the Iraq Museum. The only identified Şafavid mint represented is Mārdīn; unidentified mints cannot be ascertained from the half-tone reproductions. The Ottoman mints include Amid, Mārdīn, Ḥalab, Dimishq, Serez, Tabrīz, Mişr and Constantinople (the latter curiously designated "Constant").

GCM

BALOG, PAUL. History of the Dirhem in Egypt from the Fāṭimid Conquest until the Collapse of the Mamlūk Empire (358-922H. / 968-1517 A.D. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 6, Vol. 3 (1961), pp. 109-146, pl. 12.

In the introductory portion of this article the author summarizes recent publications dealing with the mediaeval monetary and economic history of Egypt. Treatment of the subject has hitherto been based chiefly on written source material rather than on the evidence of the coins themselves. The writer here attempts to reconcile the reports of contemporary and later Arab writers bearing on the fluctuating purchasing power and ratios of the currency with the metrological data which he has been able to assemble from the analysis of a considerable body of material, published and unpublished, the latter largely in his own collection. These data include tabulated summaries of the recorded weights of Fāṭimid, Ayyūbid and Mamlūk dirhems and fractions, primarily in Egypt and secondarily in Syria, as well as assays of the silver content of a limited number of dirhems of this period, i.e., from the end of the 3rd to the beginning of the 10th century of the Hijrah. The data, together with the writer's interpretations of their meaning, throw considerable light on the frequently obscure literary allusions to economic and monetary phenomena of these centuries. The complexity of these phenomena are such that much remains to be explained, but the material here presented is the first solid contribution to the study of the dirhem in this area and period based on scientific observation of the actual coinage.

In broad outline (summary, pp. 144-145), the silver coinage of the Fāṭimids shows a steady decline in quality from roughly 85% fine at the start to less than 30% at the end; the quality under the Ayyūbids remains poor despite sporadic attempts to improve it, which failed because of the shortage of silver; in Syria, however, the quality continues high; at the beginning of the Mamlūk period there is a temporary improvement in Egypt which brings the silver coinage roughly into line with the Syrian, but eventually the silver shortage again makes itself felt, and the copper *jals* almost entirely displaces the silver dirhem and the latter becomes chiefly a money of account. An excellent plate illustrates the various types of dirhems under discussion.

GCM

BALOG, PAUL. Les jetons Fāṭimides en verre. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 107 (1961), pp. 171-183, pls. 7-8.

The author argues convincingly that the extremely numerous glass disks of the Fāṭimid period in Egypt were not, as maintained by other writers, coin weights, coins (i.e., dinars, dirhems, and their fractions and multiples), or amulets, but rather jetons or token currency. Dr. Balog reviews the several arguments advanced in the earlier literature on the subject, examines the important statement of al-Maḡdisi with regard to glass weights in Tunisia in 375 H., and traces the evolution of coin weights and heavier weights in Egypt from glass to lead to bronze. Beginning with the Ṭulūnid period there was a copper "famine" in Egypt which resulted in the substitution of glass for the copper *fals*. The earliest Fāṭimid glass disks were indeed coin weights, but during the Caliphate of al-'Azīz they became tokens, the value of which was recognizable chiefly by their diameter and size. Support for the argument is provided by the large number of "hoards" of these jetons and by the immense quantity of obvious contemporary counterfeits, various types of which are described and illustrated. GCM

BROWDER, T. J. Saudi Arabian Coinage. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 4 (April, 1962), pp. 984-991, illus., map.

The article includes a map showing the four major regions which form the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, a listing of the various titles claimed by King 'Ibn Sa'ud, translations of the Arabic legends inscribed on the coins, and illustrations of eight specimens. BPS

BUTAK, BEHZAD. *Cumhuriyet devrinde mādēni paralar 1923-1955*. Istanbul, Pulhan Matbaası, 1955. 73 pp., illus.

A listing, with illustrations in the form of line drawings, of the coinage of the Turkish Republic from 1923 to 1955. Included are both regular issues of gold, silver, bronze and nickel, and the various special gold "luxury" pieces (*ziynet altınları*). In the case of the gold issues the statistics include fineness and in some instances the number of pieces struck. It would appear that some of the special gold issues were struck in very restricted numbers. The coins of the earlier years of the Republic, from 1340 H. to 1929 A.D., are of course inscribed in the old Turkish (Arabic) character. From 1934 on the legends are in Latin character. GCM

BYKOV, A. A. Kuficheskie monety ozherelia iz Paunkiula (Cufic Coins of a Necklace from Paunkiula). In: *Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia Toimetised (Ühiskonnateaduste seeria)* Vol. 10, No. 2 (1961), pp. 178-180. With Estonian and German Summaries, p. 181.

In 1956 a necklace consisting of ten Kufic dirhems and other ornaments was found at Paunkiula in the Harju district, Estonia. Six of the coins were Sāmānid, two 'Abbāsīd, and two imitations of Sāmānid dirhems. The latest date is 323 H. (934/5 A.D.). The imitations suggest a slightly later date for the burial, i.e., not earlier than the second half of the tenth century.

GCM

MILES, G. C. Islamic Numismatics: A Progress Report. In: *Congresso Internazionale di Numismatica*, [6th], Rome, 1961. Vol. 1. Relazioni, pp. 181-192.

"On the occasion of the International Numismatic Congress held in Paris in 1953 the writer undertook to summarize the status of Islamic and Sasanian numismatic studies and to outline a number of tasks in these fields which, in his opinion, required accomplishment. In the present report it is proposed to take stock of the progress made since that time in the field of Islamic numismatics (the Sasanian field is to be dealt with by another writer), and for the sake of convenience reference is made to the several categories of research under which these tasks were described in the 1953 report."

OSBURN, R. W. Translation of Arabic Dates on Coins. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 3 (March, 1962), pp. 310-311.

For the benefit of collectors of Islamic coins Osburn provides a listing of Arabic numerals and their English equivalents; also the formula—[A.H. x .97] plus 622—used for converting Mohammedan into Christian dates.

BPS

## AFRICA

SEALY, D. L. F. The George VI East Africa Shilling 1937-46. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 70, Nos. 7-8 (July-August, 1962), p. 161, illus.

Three distinct reverse types in the above issue are listed and illustrated. The mints represented are Bombay (I), Heaton, Birmingham (H) and Pretoria, South Africa (SA).

FDC

STEN, G. J. Eight New African Nations Attempting to Establish Common Currency Union. In: *Coin World*, No. 99 (March 9, 1962), p. 12, illus.

A proposed monetary union between France and eight newly independent African nations will, if adopted, establish the West African franc (=0.02 New French francs) as a basic monetary unit throughout these territories; the nations involved are the Dahomey Republic, Ivory Coast Republic, Mauritanian Islamic Republic, Niger Republic, Senegal Republic, Republic

of Tongo, Republic of the Upper Volta and Republic of Cameroun. With reference to Keller's *Das Papiergeld des Zweiten Weltkriegs und der Nachkriegszeit* (Berlin, 1953) the writer lists and illustrates several attractive issues of the French West African currency still in circulation.

BPS

## FAR EAST

KANN, EDWARD. China's Attempts at Coinage from Gold Never Succeeded. In: *Coin World*, No. 103 (April 6, 1962), p. 12, illus.

Despite the striking of some fifty different pattern pieces (twenty of which are illustrated), the attempts made by China to popularize the circulation of gold coins throughout the country and its provinces were never successful.

BPS

PADDEN, J. J. More on Japanese Earthenware Coins. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 3 (March, 1962), p. 299, illus.

Detailed line drawings, reproduced from the publication *Kwahei no Reishi* (History of [Japanese] Money), Book III, p. 53, illustrate the ten and five *sen* earthenware coins produced in Japan during the emergency period of June, 1945.

BPS

## INDIA

AGRAWALA, R. C. Cow Suckling a Calf on Some Gold Coins. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 278-280.

The attribution of certain Indian gold coins (with reverse design showing a cow suckling a calf) to Bāppā Rāwal of Mewar is shown to be incorrect on the grounds: (1) that an entirely different type of coinage was then being struck in Mewar, and (2) that no such device was ever used by the Guhila rulers of that territory. Until more evidence becomes available, no precise attribution can be given the coins.

BAJPAI, K. D. New Copper Coins from Kauśāmbī and Vidiśā. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 131-133, Pl. VI.

Six copper coins are described and illustrated. Four of these, from Kauśāmbī, represent Angarāja (or Agrarāja) and three previously unknown kings: Rāmamitra, Priyāmitra and Jyeshṭhagupta; the remaining two pieces, from Vidiśā, were issued by Śivagupta and Sakhadeva.

BANERJEA, J. N. Interpretation of a Few Symbols on Some Tribal Coins of Ancient India. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 43-46.

The symbols or figures which appear on local and tribal coins of ancient India date from a much later period than those found on the early punch-marked and cast coins, and in addition are fewer and less varied; their meanings can frequently be established with a good deal of certainty when the coins themselves are studied in conjunction with other available sources. Among the symbols discussed and interpreted are the bull, deer, cobra, cock on post, three-arched mountain, swastika and various royal insignia.

A Bibliography of the Books and Articles by the late Professor A. S. Altekar. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. [xxxix-xlviii].

One hundred and sixty-five articles and twenty books written by Professor Altekar are listed under the headings: History, epigraphy, numismatics, culture, chronology, addresses, reviews, miscellaneous notes, obituary notices.

BIDDULPH, C. H. Copper Coin of Devarāya II. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 202-204, pl. XI.

A copper coin of Devarāya II was published (but not illustrated) by Biddulph in Vol. 20 of the above *Journal* (p. 82). To clarify certain points resulting from that description he now provides an enlarged obverse illustration of the coin in question, made from the cast of a specimen in the British Museum, as well as actual-size photographs of his own specimen. "It is hoped that these photographs will remove any doubt regarding the Vijayanager kings Devarāya I and II having the letter DE or DA, in both the normal and reversed form, on many of their coins. They will further show that the figures of kings, or riders, do not appear on the backs of elephants. Symbols and letters occur in this position and are clearly seen on certain other coins . . ."

BIDDULPH, C. H. Rupees of the Nawabs of Arcot from Mints in Administrative Regions Controlled by Local Governors Appointed by the Nawabs. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 229-249, pl. XIV.

Briefly described against the historical background of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries are rupees issued at the following mints: Kurapa, Kadapa (Cuddapah); Kanji, Kinji (Canjeeveram); Jinji (Gingee); Mailapur (Mylapore); Tiruvamur (Madras); Arcot on the coins; Poonamali or Punamali; Islam Bandar (Cuddalore?); Mahmud Bandar (Porto Novo); Sikakul, Srikakulah, or Chicacole.

DANI, A. H. Punch-Marked Coins in Indian Archaeology. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 1-12.

The many problems concerning the importance of punch-marked coins in Indian archaeology are discussed at length under the following headings: Taxila Evidence, The Evidence from the Ganges Valley, Copper Coinage in India, The Evidence from Excavations (Kausāmbī, Hastināpaur, Rupar, Ahichchhatrā, Maheshwar, Navadātoḥ).

DAVE, S. S. The Problem of Parity Between Old and New Small-Coinage in Free India. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 296-297.

The number 64 being equal to either  $8^2$  or  $4^3$ , the old rupee of British India (=64 *old pice*) was able to meet the requirements of linear, square and cubic calculations; but the issue of the new rupee (=100 *naye paise*) has created difficulties in the field of cubic calculation which indicate the need for a multiple of that denomination. Two possibilities are suggested: either a standard 10 rupee coin, or, alternatively, a standard rupee equal to five old rupees, three annas and four pice.

DEO, S. B. New Coins of King 'Sātavāhana'. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 138-145, pl. VIII, tabs.

Excavations conducted at Nevasa (Ahmadnagar district, Maharashtra state) during the years 1954-56 disclosed four separate phases or periods of occupation. From strata of the second and third periods, in which close to 200 coins issued by early and late Sātavāhana kings were found, five new varieties attributed to King Sātavāhana are fully described and illustrated.

GHOSE, AJIT. Five Rare Gupta Coins from the Bayana Hoard. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 177-183, pl. IX.

Five rare gold coins from the above hoard, described and illustrated, represent the Lyrst, Apratigha, Rhinoceros-Slayer, Elephant-Rider and Elephant Rider-Lion Trampler types. The hoard is referred to as "the richest numismatic find ever made in India, not only for its intrinsic value but much more so for the wealth of new material and the rich accession it made to our knowledge of the Gupta coinage."

GÖBL, ROBERT. Roman Patterns for Kushāna Coins. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 75-96, Pl. I, tab.

"The first true coinage issued by the Kushānas testifies to the enlarged boundaries of their empire and to their increasing contact with other

peoples. There at the gates of India, the Kushānas became familiar with the chief types of Roman republican coinage, in addition to the main types of the coinage in the Hellenistic East."

In examining the extent to which the early Kushāna coinage was influenced by the coins of the Romans, Göbl discusses a number of derivable types; they include coins of Vima Kadphises, Kujula Kadphises, Kanishka (Nana with sceptre with half-animal top, Ardokhsho, Śiva with buck). Huviska (Sarapis, Nana as huntress, Heracles, Śiva with multiple heads, Rishno, Shahrevan) and a number of types of western origin (Vanindo, trias or pairs of gods, trias in aedicula). In a synoptical table, with explanatory notes appended, Kushāna and Roman types are shown in conjunction. A second appendix provides descriptive notes to the plate illustrations.

GOPAL, LALLANJI. The Right of Minting Coins in Ancient India. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 38-42.

A theory which originated with V. A. Smith expressed the view that India's punch-marked coinage was privately issued by guilds and silver-smiths under the authorization of the ruling princes. In contrast, by showing that marks found on coins of specified areas occurred in consistent and regular groupings, the independent studies made by Spooner, Bhandarkar and Walsh established that the punch-marked coins so far discovered were all state issues. In the present article Gopal offers the results of his own investigations under the headings: Correlation between imperialism and beginning of currency, Early state issues, State prerogative to issue coins, Minting of coins—a state monopoly, State supervision over coins, Right of Merchants to mint coins—Arthaśāstra evidence, Indications of private mints, Negama coins.

GUPTA, P. L. Numismatic Data in the Arthaśāstra of Kauṭilya. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 13-37.

"The importance of the Arthaśāstra of Kauṭilya as a valuable source of Indian numismatics has for long been realized, and pioneers have now and then used its passages in their contributions. But the entire material of the book has not yet been fully utilized. More than thirty years back A. Master tried to discuss the numismatic content of the Arthaśāstra, but he confined himself to only a few terms and dealt with them very briefly." More recently, further discussion was presented by D. C. Sircar (*J. N. S. I.*, Vol. 14, pp. 128-143). Believing the subject important enough to warrant still further investigation, the present writer now considers it at some length under the headings: Some General Terms, Silver Coins, Copper Coins, Metrology of the Pāṇa Series, An Obscure Coin Name, Gold Coinage, Coin-Examiner and his Duties, Forged Coins and Forgers.

GUPTA, R. S. A Kalachuri Coin from Ellora and the Date of the Rāmeśvara Cave. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 193-195, pl. XI.

"Of the coins so far recovered from Ellora, the most interesting is the silver coin of the Kalachuri king Kṛishṇarāja (c. 550-575 A.D.) recently found in front of the Rāmeśvara Cave shrine, one of the earliest Brahmanical excavations." Added to the full description of the coin (shown by enlarged illustration) are pertinent observations and comments relating to the age of the shrine.

JAIN, BALCHANDRA. Hitherto Unknown Repoussé Coins of Kramāditya. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 184-187, pl. IX.

Forty-six coins of Mahendrāditya and three issued by Kramāditya are contained in a hoard now in the Mahant Ghasides Memorial Museum at Raipur; all are circular in shape and are struck in repoussé, with blank reverses, from thin sheets of base gold. Remarks on the above rulers' names are included in the writer's descriptions.

KALA, S. C. Interesting Cast Coins from Kauśāmbī. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 134-137, Pl. VII.

The varied and interesting coinage of Kauśāmbī can be classified under two broad categories: (a) imported coins and those issued by local rulers, and (b) round and square cast coins on which unusual motifs are depicted. Among the Kauśāmbī coins so far published, the *Lanky Bull* type can perhaps be considered the most typical; it appears in several varieties, many of which went unnoticed by early numismatists. In describing twelve cast Kauśāmbī coins from the Allahabad Museum cabinet, Kala points out characteristic features of several new varieties.

KARIM, ABDUL. A Medieval Coin of Arakan. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 225-228, pl. XIII.

Described and illustrated is a medieval coin issued by Meng-Radja-Gyi (Salim Shah) in A.D. 1601; found at Ramkot, Chittagong district (East Pakistan).

KARIM, A. The So-Called Bengal Coins of Sulṭān Shams-al-Dīn Iltutmish. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 205-211.

The only known gold issues and the earliest dated silver coins of Sulṭān Shams-al-Dīn Iltutmish were attributed by Edward Thomas and H. N. Wright to Bengal, without any explanation being given as to why the Sultan should have favored that mint rather than that of the capital city of Delhi. These attributions, Karim suggests, now need to be



re-considered. From his own examination of the available literary and numismatic evidence, coupled with careful study of the coins themselves, he concludes as follows: (1) The gold coins of Iltutmish were issued from Nagaur in Rajputana; (2) the silver horseman-type coins attributed to Iwad Khaljī were actually issued by Iltutmish; (3) the mint-town read as Lakor is, in reality, Nagaur in Rajputana; (4) no coins were issued by Iltutmish from Bengal.

KAUS, HURMUZ. An Undeciphered Legend on a Coin of Humayun Shah Bahamani. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 69, No. 12 (Dec., 1961), pp. 267-268.

A reverse legend on a coin of Humayun Shah (1458-1461), eleventh ruler of the Bahamani dynasty of the Deccan, which was previously read as DARAR ZAKA HUMA, is described as "quite without meaning." From the study of specimens in his own collection the writer establishes the correct reading as DADAR NIGHEBAN (*God, My Guardian*), citing relevant facts from Persian history and customs in support of this interpretation.

KENT, J. P. C. Madras Fanams of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 70, No. 6 (June, 1962), pp. 133-134, illus.

Kent questions F. Pridmore's attribution of certain of the above coins (cf. *The Numismatic Circular*, Sept., 1961, pp. 184-85, illus; March, 1962, pp. 55-57, illus.). In the case of the three-denomination fanam coinage bearing the seventeenth century form of the East India Company's bale mark he notes that two classes of the coppers do not support Pridmore's reading and that his dating of the *Double C's* is questionable. Ten specimens of fanams are illustrated. BPS

KHATUN, MONIRA. On Some New Coins of Alaud-Din Firuz Shah and Ghiyathud-Din Mahmud Shah of Bengal. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 212-216, illus.

A well-preserved hoard of sixty-eight coins issued by the Husain Shahi Sultans of Bengal was recently examined by Khatun in the Archaeological Section of the Indian Museum (Calcutta); the museum had acquired the hoard following its discovery at Mauza Nazirkhani (Malda district, West Bengal) in 1957. The Sultans represented were 'Alau'd-Din Husain Shāh (8), Nāṣiru'd-Dīn Nuṣrat Shāh (51), 'Alau'd-Din Firūz Shāh (4) and Ghiyāthu'd Din Maḥmud Shāh (5). Among the sixty-eight coins were four unique or previously unpublished specimens: a coin struck at the Muhammadabad mint in A.H. 938 by 'Alau'd-Din Firūz Shāh and three fractional pieces issued by his uncle, Ghiyāthu'd Dīn Maḥmud Shāh. All are described and illustrated.

KHATUN, MONIRA. Some Observations of Maratha Coins. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 221-224, pls. XII & XIII, illus.

In a hoard of 251 silver and nine copper coins discovered during the excavation of the Ellora caves in 1957, all the silver pieces except two belonged to two distinct Maratha series; 235 of these were Chāndorī rupees, the remaining fourteen Ankuśī rupees. Included in the writer's observations on the coins of Maratha, based on his study of the above find, are illustrations of twelve distinctive markings found.

MacDOWALL, D. W. The Weight Standards of the Gold and Copper Coinages of the Kushāna Dynasty from Vima Kadphises to Vāsudeva. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 63-74, tabs.

"The gold and copper coins of the Greater Kushānas were struck in a range of distinct denominations which formed a clear and logical monetary system. But although the fully developed Kushāna coinage contained many important and novel features introduced by Vima Kadphises, it seems to have been based, in part at least, on earlier patterns and models. The Kushāna gold dinar has approximately the same size and weight as the Roman gold aureus and the introduction of the denomination by Vima Kadphises may well have been suggested by the Roman gold coin; and the weight standard of the Kushāna copper denominations is not unrelated to that of some of the earlier coinages of North West India and Bactria. A correct assessment of the metrology of the Kushāna coinage is thus an essential preliminary to any re-examination of the precise character of these associations and their chronological significance." Supplementing the text are folding tables showing the respective weights of Kushāna gold dinars, Roman aurei and Kushāna copper coins.

MAJUMDAR, R. C. North India After the Fall of the Maurya Empire. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 47-55.

Much of the writer's history of Northern India during the above period is supplied by the evidence derived from coins found in that region, studied in connection with the literary and epigraphical sources. He concludes as follows: "The huge structure of Indo-Greek history, built up by Tarn, has tumbled down like a house of cards in the light of the inferences made by Whitehead, Allan and Narain. The coins of Menander or any other Greek ruler are not commonly found east of the Ravi. Stray specimens, but no hoards of Greek coins, have been found, and the numismatists are strongly of the opinion that such finds of Indo-Greek coins are evidence not of their rule, but of the popularity of their money in these eastern districts. The coins also make it clear that Mathurā was never included in the Greek kingdom, but remained in the hands of the local kings until its

conquest by the Saka satrap Rājuvula, who, like his son, copied the local type of the coins. 'Had the Yavanas been already there,' wrote Allan, 'there would have been a break in the Hindu coinage earlier.' Tarn's view that the Indo-Greek kings ruled in Mathurā is therefore quite without foundation."

MANKAD, B. L. Coins of Mānājirāo Gaekwar. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 285-287, pl. XII.

Eight silver coins of the Baroda series (four rupees and four half rupees), all clearly struck before A.D. 1806, were found by the writer while studying and classifying coins in the Baroda Museum. On the basis of a common initial, the coins are attributed to Mānāji Rāo (A.D. 1789-93).

MANKAD, B. L. Three Interesting Nāga Coins in the Baroda Museum. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 259-260.

Of the fourteen Nāga coins in the Baroda Museum collection, three described in the above article are considered of special interest because of their reverse designs and/or weight and fabric. The remaining eleven represent known varieties such as the wheel type of Devanāga, the recumbent bull type of Gaṇapati Nāga and the coins of Brihaspati Nāga showing the small figure of a bull.

MIRASHI, V. V. Notes on Śaka-Sātavāhana Coins. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 112-117, Pl. IV.

Two coins, issued by Rudrasena II at Kāranjā, (Śaka year 186) and Sonpur (Śaka year 189) respectively, are described and discussed. Mirashi also considers various problems connected with Sātavāhana coinage in general and with three coins previously published in the *J. N. S. I.*: issues of Chakora Sātakarni, Vijaya Sātakarni, and an unknown Sātavāhana feudatory.

MUKHERJEE, B. N. The Prototype of an Obverse Device of Kushāṇa Coinage. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 109-112, Pl. IV.

An obverse device commonly found on the coinage of the Kushāṇas (and which first appeared on issues of Vima Kadphises) depicts the king (r.) in the act of placing an offering upon an altar. In his search for a prototype Mukherjee discovered similar representations on coins of the Parthian royal family and believes that the device was copied by Vima Kadphises from coins issued by the Parthian king Gotarzes (A.D. 40/41-51).

NARAIN, A. K. Professor Anant Sadashiv Altekar. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. [xxxvii-xxxviii].

A sketch of the life of the late Professor A. S. Altekar, distinguished Indologist and former editor of the above *Journal*, listing his personal qualities and covering such aspects as: early life, the years spent at Banaras and Patna universities, the numerous contributions made to (and recognition received in) the field of Indology, visits to foreign countries, and his work in the broad areas of archaeology, sociology and history.

NARAIN, A. K. A Unique Gold and Two Silver Coins of Huvishka. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 97-101, pl. II.

Fully described and illustrated are a unique gold coin from the *Staatliche Münzsammlung* (Munich) and two silver pieces from the collection in the Berlin Museum. Prior to discussing the latter specimens, Narain remarks that since the Kushāṇas are not generally supposed to have issued silver, care must be observed in publishing such pieces. The few coins already published, he points out, are invariably looked upon with suspicion; either that or an unusual explanation is sought for them.

PRIDMORE, F. Notes on Colonial Coins. The East India Company's Coinage 1835-1862. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 70, No. 4 (April, 1962), pp. 81-83, illus., tab.

By means of a table, the yearly totals of the copper coins struck for the British East India Company during the above period are given separately for the mints of Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and R. Heaton & Sons (Birmingham, England). Denominations include the  $\frac{1}{2}$  Anna,  $\frac{1}{4}$  Anna,  $\frac{1}{12}$  Anna and  $\frac{1}{2}$  Pice, specimens of which are illustrated. A classification assigning coins bearing the same date to individual mints is then suggested, this being based upon a lengthy examination of the coins—particularly with regard to diameter and rim style—which in turn enabled the writer to ascertain the type of coining press used.

PRIDMORE, F. Notes on Colonial Coins. The East India Company's Trisul Pice of the Mofussil or Provincial Mints of the Bengal Presidency, 1814-1835. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 70, No. 6 (June, 1962), pp. 137-138, illus.

Trisul Pice, so named because of the trisul or trident which appears as a principal feature of the design, have not been satisfactorily arranged either by mint or period of circulation. In the present note, dealing with the introduction of this coin type into the currency of the East India Company's districts outside the Bengal provinces of Bengal, Bihar and

Orissa, Pridmore lists and illustrates five distinct classes of these copper coins issued from the mints of Benares, Saugor, Farrukhabad and Calcutta.

RAJAN, K. V. S. Some Interesting Coin-Data From Uparkot, Junagadh. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 118-122, Pl. IV.

Six coins from a total of ten discovered during the excavation of the rock-cut caves at Uparkot (Junagadh) are fully described and illustrated. Four were issued by King Swāmī Rudrasimha III, the remaining two by Yaśodāman II and Swāmī Rudrasena III. The coins are rectangular in shape, showing a bull (r.) on the obverse and the Chaitya symbol (with regnal year) on the reverse.

RAO, DINKAR. On Some New and Rare Bahamani Coins. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 217-220, pl. XIII.

Five rare pieces, fully described and illustrated, include issues of Ahmad Shah Bahamani, Humayun Shah Bahamani (866 A.H.) and Kalimullah Bahamani; also two copper coins of Mahmood Shah Bahamani.

RAO, DINKAR. On Two Sātavāhana Coins. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 146-149.

Thirty-two varieties issued by Gautamīputra Sātakarni were included in Rama Rao's published list of Sātavāhana coins (*Numismatic Society of India. Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 6*). Described here are a potin coin of this ruler and a lead coin issued by Pulumāvi.

RAO, DINKAR. A Rare Coin of Sebaka Dynasty. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 160-167, pl. VIII. (11).

Coins of the Sebaka dynasty from the collections of H. Kaus (Hyderabad) and the Hyderabad Archaeological Museum have been published by V. V. Mirashi in past issues of the *J. N. S. I.* Here the writer publishes a potin, horse-type coin of the Sebakas which resembles the lead coin of Prakāśa Śiva Sebaka as published by Mirashi. The specimen is described in full, special attention being given to the deciphering of the obverse Brahmi legend.

RAO, DINKAR. Two Notes on Asaf Jahi Coinage. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 250-252, pl. XIII.

Two specimens of Asaf Jahi coinage are described and illustrated: a quarter anna of the Charki type dated 1301 H. and a one anna silver coin issued by Asaf Jah VI in 1300 H.

RAO, M. R. Mahārāṭhi and Ānanda Coins. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 150-159, tabs.

While visiting Chittaldurg in June, 1954 the writer found a number of Mahārāṭhi and Ānanda coins in the local antiquities museum. Twenty-six of these are included in the above listing of sixty-three specimens, arranged by number, size, weight, description of obverse and reverse, and miscellaneous remarks.

RAO, M. R. A New Find of Sātavāhana Coins. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 257-259, pl. XI.

Illustrated and briefly described are seven lead Sātavāhana coins discovered in a broken pot buried four feet beneath the back yard of a hut in the village of Padugupadu (Nellore district); they cover the period from Sātakarṇi IV to Śrī Yajña. The chief importance of the find lies in its provenance, for it indicates that the northern part of the present Nellore district was included in the Sātavāhana dominion during the second half of the second century A.D.

SHARMA, DASHARATHA. Coins in the Kharataragachchhapattāvali. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 196-201.

Indications of values and purchasing power are included in this discussion of six coin denominations (*parutha*, *dramma*, *jaithala*, *dvivallakadramma*, *hema-tanka* and *raupya-tanka*) mentioned by Jinpala (d. A.D. 1311) in the Kharataragachchhapattāvali and by the chroniclers of the gachchha who followed him (to A.D. 1336).

SHUKLA, S. M. Some Interesting Sub-Varieties of the Gupta Coins. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 188-192, pl. X.

From his own collection, Shukla describes and illustrates sub-varieties of the following Gupta coins: (1) Standard type of Samudragupta, (2) archer type of Chandragupta II, (3) bull type silver coin of Skandagupta.

SIMONETTA, A. M. Some Hypotheses on the Military and Political Structure of the Indo-Greek Kingdom. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 56-62.

Evidence provided by both numismatics and epigraphy is utilized by Simonetta in this examination of the military and political workings of the Indo-Greek kingdom. "We know from the coins that in Śaka times there were officials called Strategos and Satraps, and from inscriptions dating from the Indo-Greek times we hear of Meridarchs . . . Some of the larger Egyptian nomes were divided into *merides*, which involves the existence of Meridarchs. In principle, in the Seleucid Empire, the Stra-

tegos was the military governor of the satrapy, while the Satrap was responsible for the civil administration, but in practice these offices were often combined in one person, particularly in outlying districts."

SIRCAR, D. C. Alleged Coins of King Sumahāgrāmaka. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 168-171.

Four roundish lead coins found during the course of excavations undertaken at Kondapur were attributed to a King Sumahāgrāmaka in Vol. 20 of the *J.N.S.I.* (pp. 92-93); the obverses depict a swastika, together with HA-like symbol and running edge legend, while the reverses show traces of the Ujjain symbol. After examining casts of the four coins Sircar expresses disagreement with the earlier attribution. "It is clear . . . that there is no basis for the existence of a king named Sumahāgrāmaka. Similarly, the theory regarding the rule of the kings of a Śaka Mahisha dynasty over the southern parts of the old Hyderabad State seems to be based on the erroneous reading and interpretations of certain coin legends."

SOHONI, S. V. Presidential Address. 50th Annual Meeting of the Numismatic Society of India, Aligarh, 27 December, 1960. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 311-320.

Five suggested objectives are brought to the attention of Indian numismatists: (1) Steps should be taken to promote the collecting of as many ancient coins and seals as possible; (2) all available numismatic data should be sorted out and correctly described at the earliest opportunity; (3) information thus acquired should be interpreted along sound lines; (4) publication of such interpretation should take the form of a planned programme; (5) total results obtained should be utilized for the re-writing of Indian history and development. Finally, full cognizance should be taken of all numismatic discoveries made in India as well as in the neighboring territories and countries of Ceylon, Nepal, Pakistan, Persia, Afghanistan, Russia, Burma and China.

THAKUR, UPENDRA. Some Observations on Chandragupta I — Kumāradevī Coin Type. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 172-176.

"The attribution of the coins bearing the effigies and names of Chandragupta and Kumāradevī on the obverse and the inscription *Lichchhavayah* on the reverse is still a controversial issue. That these coins commemorate the marriage of Chandragupta I and Kumāradevī and the union with Lichchhavis is certain and beyond dispute. The controversy is with reference to the monarch who struck this type of coin. It is

quite natural to suggest that a coin is invariably the issue of a person or persons whose name or names appear on either the obverse or the reverse side of it . . . Allan thought that the so-called Chandragupta coins were really issued by Samudragupta in commemoration of his father's marriage . . . Altekar, however, refuted the arguments of Allan and contended that the Chandragupta-Kumāradevī coins were issued by Chandragupta I and not by Samudragupta." This attribution to Chandragupta I is supported by Thakur, partly on evidence provided by passages in the Allahabad Pillar inscription.

TRIPATHI, R. R. Some Interesting Coins From Kauśāmbī. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 255-257, pl. X.

While examining copper coins in the Allahabad Museum collection the writer came upon a number of interesting specimens of Kauśāmbī coinage, six of which he describes and illustrates: (1) A counter-struck issue of Agnimitra; (2) inscribed coin of Brihaspatimitra II; (3) two coins (large variety and small variety) of Jetha Mitra; (4) a coin bearing the legend MAHARAJASA; (5) an unidentified specimen (possibly issued by a ruler named Rājā Arya or Rājā Ayu).

TRIVEDI, H. V. Coins of King Sātavāhana. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 253-254.

Several definite characteristics were observed by Trivedi in his study of the coinage of King Sātavāhana. The obverses showed a tree-in-railing, with Ujjain symbol (either simple or ornamental) on right and a double-line border; reverses depicted an elephant with upraised trunk walking to right (sometimes left). Among the accidental characteristics noted were the following: (obv.) crescent (shown above Ujjain symbol), *Nandipada*, and rayed sun; (rev.) triangle-headed symbol; line of fishes and *Swastika* (in alternating arrangement).

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

GARCIA, MAURO. *Philippine Numismatic Literature — a Bibliography*. (Philippine Numismatic Monographs No. 14). Manila, The Philippine Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, 1961. 54 pp.

A listing of 229 titles (books, pamphlets, magazine and newspaper articles) relating to Philippine numismatics; each entry includes a brief analysis of contents as well as references to printed bibliographies and to abstracts, reviews, etc. which have appeared in periodical literature. The compiler acknowledges his indebtedness to Dr. Pablo I. de Jesus,



particularly for making available several rare items contained in his valuable library.

## TOKENS

APLING, HARRY. The Casting Counter. (Jetton: Abbey Piece: Nuremberg Token). In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 528 (May, 1962), pp. 188-194, illus.

After first expressing his indebtedness to F. P. Barnard's standard work entitled *The Casting Counting Counter and the Counting Board* (Oxford, 1916) Apling demonstrates the basic principle underlying the various accounting systems used during the Middle Ages (i.e. prior to the introduction of Arabic numerals). The counters themselves were usually struck in copper or one of its alloys and appear to have originated in the Royal Counting Houses of thirteenth century France; from there they soon spread to other royal courts, large estates, ecclesiastical establishments and eventually to merchants and general use. Specimens from the three main classes of counters (Anglo-Gallic, French and Nuremberg) are described and illustrated.

BURNS, J. F. Internment Camp Tokens. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 5 (May, 1962), pp. 586-587, illus.

Between 1942 and 1948 approximately 2,000 enemy aliens were housed in the Crystal City internment camp, located southwest of San Antonio, Texas. Persons directly connected with the camp recall that tokens ranging in denomination from one cent to five dollars were issued for the use of internees, but no official records appear to have been kept and to date the only specimens known are the one, five and twenty-five cent denominations issued in gray-colored fiber. BPS

BURNS, J. F. Tokens used for Admission to the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 6 (June, 1962), pp. 1588-1589, illus.

In June of 1960 a system utilizing metal tokens in conjunction with turnstile equipment was installed in New York City's Guggenheim Museum for the purpose of controlling public admission. A second series of tokens, introduced in August, 1960 and still being used, includes the following three types: Brass, for regular admission, 3000 minted; Oxidized Nickel, for children's admission, 800 minted; Red Bronze, for complimentary admission, 200 minted.

COFFEE, J. M., Jr. Depotel Tokens Recall Yesteryear. In: *Coin World*, No. 97 (Feb. 23, 1962), p. 26, illus.

Prior to World War I and the widespread use of the automobile, tokens were frequently issued by owners of the horse-drawn hack lines which operated between railroad depots and hotels in a number of small towns throughout the Middle West. These "depotels," as they are known to collectors, were struck for the most part in aluminum, brass or cardboard and are described as generally unattractive in appearance; "but by studying and cherishing them, collectors may . . . relive a rich and fascinating chapter that was written along the main streets of the American Middle Border." The writer gives the present total of known varieties as 125, and believes that this may be increased to two or even three hundred as additional specimens are brought to light. BPS

DETHRIDGE, KAYE and N. DETHRIDGE. Skagway, Alaska, Bingles. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 4 (April, 1962), p. 447, illus.

Three tokens issued and used in Skagway ca. 1898 are listed and illustrated: Perry Hern's Drug Company (12½ cents), Board of Trade Saloon (12½ cents), Mascotte Saloon (5 cents). BPS

FARNELL, J. R., Sr. History of Events Portrayed on Token Coinage. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 528 (May, 1962), pp. 194-197.

Thirteen English tokens, all listed by Dalton & Hamer nos., are related to events of the period covering the mental illness and recovery of George III (1788-89). BPS

FOUTS, PAUL. Transportation Tokens Return to Spirit of True Numismatics. In: *Coin World*, No. 97 (Feb. 23, 1962), p. 22.

Holding the present inflated coin market largely responsible for the current popularity of token collecting, the writer, while endorsing the trend, notes the literature available and describes a number of transportation tokens of more than usual interest. BPS

FULD, G. J. and MELVIN FULD. *A Guide to Civil War Store Card Tokens*. Racine, Wis., Whitman Publishing Co., 1962. 96 pp., illus.

In view of the need for a comprehensive listing of all known varieties in the Civil War series which would replace the now obsolete Hettrich & Guttag catalogue, the authors will attempt to cover that extensive field with a series of booklets. The first takes the form of a master index. It comprises an alphabetical listing, by state and place of issue, of all issuing firms; types, metal, rarity and varieties are indicated in separate columns and numerous specimens of unusual interest are illustrated.

In addition, the work includes a table of valuations (based on rarity and metal), a bibliography of twelve titles, a special chapter devoted to non-local and unidentified tokens, and alphabetical indices of issuers and issuing localities.

FULD, G. J. Token Collecting Offers Excitement, Challenges. In: *Coin World*, No. 97 (Feb. 23, 1962), p. 12, illus.

The field of token collecting, notes the writer, is virtually endless, and the interests of the specialist are limited only by his imagination. "One can run the gamut from private territorial gold—valued at many thousands of dollars per coin—down to the lowly slugs used in gambling machines in the early 1900's." In drawing attention to the numerous types and varieties available mention is made of the Hard Times tokens issued from 1834 to 1844 and the 10,000 known varieties of Civil War tokens and store-cards, as well as the wide use of advertising and transportation tokens. Eleven representative specimens are illustrated. BPS

GUREN, JAY. Canadian Tokens Filled With Appeal. In: *Coin World*, No. 97 (Feb. 23, 1962), p. 70, illus.

"Few numismatic ventures offer the degree of reward that can be found in the collecting of early Canadian coins and tokens." As an introduction to his subject Guren reviews the early period of French-Canadian history, noting the use of the well-known emergency Playing Card currency between 1685 and 1717, and, later, of the counters and jetons issued by Louis XV for circulation in France's North American colonies. Some of the more common pieces will be discussed in a later article. BPS

GUREN, JAY. Early Canadian Tokens Reveal Many Problems of Togetherness. In: *Coin World*, No. 99 (March 9, 1962), p. 46, illus.

Continuing his introduction to the collecting of Canadian tokens, the writer covers here the early period of British rule which followed the signing of the Peace of Paris in 1763. Among the numerous items mentioned are the Magdalen Island tokens, the "Bouquet" series of Montreal (for which Breton listed some forty-seven varieties), the Bout de l'Isle bridge tokens imported from England, and the Repentigny tokens, believed to have been designed for use on a bridge segment connecting Isle Burdon with the town of Repentigny, Quebec, but never actually used. The specimens discovered by the American numismatist Lyman H. Low at a London auction in 1890 are thought to have been struck when the original dies were made, some eighty years before. BPS

HAILEY, R. R. Fanciful Die Cutters Create Zoo. In: *Coin World*, No. 97 (Feb. 23, 1962), p. 28, illus.

In place of the Indian Head or Liberty traditionally depicted on Civil War tokens and store-cards, die-cutters sometimes expressed individuality by substituting representations of well-known birds and animals. Twenty such designs are illustrated and briefly described. BPS

HAWKINS, R. N. P. Minor Products of British Nineteenth-Century Diesinking. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 30, Pt. 1 (1960), pp. 174-187, tab.

A general survey and classification of discs existing outside the normal areas of collecting (i.e. coins, tokens and medals). It includes a detailed study of imitation spade guineas, also listings and descriptions of various medalets and To Hanover counters. JSM

PARRISH, JOY. Semi-Private Token Issues Add to Interest of Specialty. In: *Coin World*, No. 97 (Feb. 23, 1962), p. 66, illus.

Among the semi-private tokens available to collectors are those issued by various civic, trade and commemorative organizations, most of which are obtainable at comparatively low cost. What the writer describes as "one of the most beautiful and historical sets of tokens on the current collector's list" is the series depicting the Great Seals of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians in Oklahoma, the proceeds from which are to be used for the construction of an Indian Museum at Muskogee, Oklahoma. BPS

PICKER, RICHARD. A New Sub-Variety of Kentucky Token. In: *The Colonial Newsletter*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (Jan.-March, 1962), p. 2.

Picker describes a new sub-variety of a trade token issued by John Fieldings, grocer and tea dealer of Manchester, Kentucky. The piece is of normal weight but is slightly larger than average in size. BPS

PRIDMORE, F. Franklin Press Token. The Balemark Mule Variety. In: *Numisma*, No. 3 (Oct., 1961), pp. 33-35.

Among the opinions which have been expressed concerning the proper identification of the above variety are the following: (1) The balemark design represents the reverse of the 20 cash piece issued for Prince of Wales Island; (2) the token was probably struck by Lutwyche, who struck the Prince of Wales Island coins; (3) the coins with which the tokens are thus linked were struck in 1788. After attempting to show why such views are untenable, Pridmore suggests that the only satisfactory way to establish the token's true identity would be to undertake a careful study of the balemark itself for the purpose of determining whether or not it could be linked to any known English-minted coin of the East India Company, the Bombay series of 1794, for example.

PRIDMORE, F. Notes on Colonial Coins. The Barbados Issues of 1788 and 1792. Are they Coins or Private Tokens? In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 70, No. 5 (May, 1962), pp. 107-109, illus.

Since no official records are known to exist, either in the library of the Royal Mint or in the Public Records Office (Barbados), Pridmore questions Hocking's listing of the above pieces as "copper coinage executed for Barbados" (cf. his *Catalogue of the Coins, Tokens, Medals, Dies and Seals in the Museum of the Royal Mint, London, 1906*; notes, pp. 314-315). From such information as is available (including a ms. listing of the works of John Milton, the engraver concerned), he builds up a strong case in support of his conjecture that the pieces are private tokens struck for the prominent Barbados planter, Sir Philip Gibbs. Four varieties of the 1788 issue are illustrated.

Sitka Token Issued. In: *Coin World*, No. 103 (April 6, 1962), p. 64, illus.

Nickel-silver and sterling trade tokens with the value of \$1.00 are being circulated by the Sitka (Alaska) Chamber of Commerce. Shown on the obverse, symbolizing Alaska's first settlers, are the busts of Alexander Baronoff (Russian ruler of the territory until 1819), William Seward, exponent of territorial expansion, and the Indian chief Katlean. BPS

## MEDALS

A.N.A. — C. N. A. Convention Medal. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 6 (June, 1962), pp. 755-756, illus.

A medal designed by the internationally known sculptor Marshall M. Fredericks will be issued in commemoration of the joint convention of the Canadian and American Numismatic Associations, scheduled to be held in Detroit (August 15-18, 1962). Combined on the obverse are the American eagle and the Canadian maple leaf, with the eagle shown grasping a sprig of laurel, symbolic of peace; the reverse depicts the monumental bronze figure from Fredericks' "The Spirit of Detroit" which adorns the City-County Building in that city. BPS

BABELON, J. Médailles. In: *Congresso Internazionale di Numismatica*, [6th], Rome, 1961. Vol. 1. Relazioni, pp. 409-418.

Publications of importance relating to the field of medallic art which have appeared since the holding of the 5th Numismatic Congress in 1953 are treated under the following categories: (1) General, (2) Catalogues of collections and exhibitions, (3) the Medal in various countries

(Italy, France, Spain, Portugal, the Low Countries, Germany, Switzerland, England, Scandinavia, Central Europe, United States). The period covered ends at the close of the eighteenth century.

BOLTSHAUSER, HANS. Medaillen auf die Gönner und Freunde Mozarts. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 44 (April, 1962), pp. 79-86, illus.

In the preface to this complete, illustrated listing of medallions depicting the friends and patrons of Mozart, Boltshauser points out that of the known ca. 150 medallions and plaques of the composer himself only two were done from life, and those by his friend Leonard Posch. Both are from the period of *Don Giovanni* and the latest symphonies and are uninscribed. The first, struck in 1788, was lost during the occupation of Salzburg in 1945; a boxwood replica of the second (struck in 1789) is contained in the Salzburg Mozarteum. DR

The City of Victoria Centennial Medal (1862-1962). In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 7, No. 4 (April, 1962), pp. 214-216, illus.

Obverse of the medal shows the seal of the City of Victoria, capital of British Columbia, copied from the Wyon original executed 100 years ago; the reverse is based on a sketch chosen by the Medal Committee of the Victoria Numismatic Society. In addition to a description and illustration of the medal the article contains a brief biography of its designer, Mr. T. H. Paget, O. B. E. of the Royal Mint, London. BPS

FINK, AUGUSTUS. Die Gnadenpfennige Herzog Augusts d. J. von Braunschweig-Wolfenbüttel. In: *Braunschweigisches Jahrbuch*, Vol. 38 (1957), pp. 61-74, pls. 1-4.

The *Gnadenpfennige* or jewelled medals issued during the reign of Duke August the Younger of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel (1635-1666) were presented as gifts, either in celebration of some special event in the family's history or in recognition of services rendered. They were made for the most part in Augsburg, at that time the artistic center of Germany, and since they were usually cast in gold and elaborately framed are of considerable value. Twenty of these medals are listed by Fink. Several specimens are illustrated, as are a number of the engravings used by the medallists as models. HG

HOLZMAIR, EDUARD. Die Pharmaceutica der Sammlung Brettauer. In: *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Pharmazie in Österreich (Veröffentlichungen der Internationalen Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Pharmazie, N. S., Vol. 18)*, pp. 39-44.

The writer treats the many pharmaceutical medals and jetons in the Brettauer collection. HG

HUSZÁR, L. Karlsburger Medailleure (1740-1780). In: *Acta Historiae Artium Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae*, Vol. 8, Fascs. 1-2 (1962), pp. 111-122, illus.

Discusses the medals issued at the Karlsburg Mint during the reign of Maria Theresia (1740-1780) as well as the medallists employed there. Descriptions and illustrations of the productions of nine medallists are included. HG

KOLM, ALOIS. Die Medaillenproduktion des Wiener Hauptmünzamt im Jahre 1960. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 12, No. 5 (1961), pp. 42-44. Vol. 12, No. 6 (1961), pp. 52-54.

A listing of the medals produced at the Vienna Mint in 1960. One piece of special interest, designed by F. Welz, was issued in commemoration of the seventieth birthday of Dr. Adolf Schärf, the Austrian president. HG

McLACHLAN, R. W. The First Canadian Agricultural Medal. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 7, No. 5 (May, 1962), pp. 271-272.

Issues of the *Nova Scotia Magazine* (1789-1792) established the date of a medal issued by the Society for Promoting Agriculture in Nova Scotia as 1791. The medal thus antedates by almost forty years one struck by the Agricultural Society of Lower Canada, previously considered Canada's first agricultural medal. [Reprinted from *Mehl's Numismatic Monthly*, 1909].

McLACHLAN, R. W. Pinchbeck's Louisbourg Medals of 1758. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 7, No. 5 (May, 1962), pp. 255-257.

This text of a paper read before the Numismatic Society of Montreal in 1909 tells of the medals commemorating Admiral Boscawen's successful attack on Cape Breton in 1758 and the victories of Admiral Vernon; they were struck in Pinchbeck metal, an alloy of copper and zinc discovered by a London clock and toy maker of that name, which although closely resembling gold in color and appearance was tarnishable and subject to corrosion. One rare variety of a Louisbourg medal which was mis-dated and later crudely corrected is described. BPS

Mints to be Subject of New Coin World Medals. In: *Coin World*, No. 105 (April 20, 1962), pp. 1, 2, illus.

*Coin World* announces the forthcoming release of the first two in a proposed series of seven medals honoring United States mints, to be struck by the Medallic Art Company (New York) from designs prepared by Robert Weinman. The first two issues will honor the mints of Philadel-

phia and Charlotte, N. C., representations of which will appear on the respective obverses. BPS

New Israeli Medal Series. In: *Coin World*, No. 97 (Feb. 23, 1962), p. 6, illus.

On March 10, 1962 the first in a series of medals to be known as the Twelve Tribes of Israel will be released by Joseph Mirkovich of North Hollywood, California. The entire series will be designed by Dr. Joseph Young, internationally known architectural muralist, and will be executed by Cataldo Papaleo, sculptor of the recently issued Mission Medals; the history of the Twelve Tribes will be told in an accompanying brochure. All thirteen medals in the new series will be struck by the Medallic Art Company of New York. BPS

Professor Rudolf Marschall — Medailleur der Päpste und Kaiser. In: *Die Furche*, No. 45 (1961), p. 4, port.

Although eighty-eight years of age, the renowned Austrian medallist Rudolf Marschall is still active in the field of medallic art. To the more than 1000 pieces previously executed he has now added a medal of Pope John XXIII which is to be presented as a gift from the people of Austria on the occasion of the Holy Father's eightieth birthday. HG

Symbolism Dominates Church Council Medal. In: *Coin World*, No. 99 (March 9, 1962), p. 64, illus.

At the Second Assembly of the World Council of Churches held at Evanston, Ill. in 1954 an attractive bronze medal was presented by the American churches to each of the visiting delegates. A ship with mast in the form of a cross, seen on the obverse, symbolizes the Church's journey through a troubled world; on the reverse, encircled by the legend CHRIST THE HOPE OF THE WORLD, appear representative types of church architecture. The medal was designed by Thomas G. Lo-Medico and struck by the Medallic Art Company of New York. BPS

TODOROVIĆ, NADA. Iz zbirke medalja numizmatičko-epigrafskog odeljenja Narodnog Muzeja u Beogradu. Medalje koje ilustruju ratove s Turcima u XVI, XVII e XVIII veku (Collection of Medals in the Numismatic and Epigraphic Section of the National Museum at Belgrade. Medals Illustrating Wars with the Turks in the 16th, 17th and 18th Centuries). In: *Zbornik Radova Narodnog Muzeja* (1956/57), pp. 127-144, 7 pls. With French Summary.

Twenty-eight medals from the above collection which the writer describes in detail commemorate events such as the Battle of Mohač



(1526), the Siege of Vienna (1683), the capture of Belgrade (1688), the Council of Požun (1687) and various victories of Leopold I. Obverses and reverses of all specimens are illustrated.

UHL, ERNST. Oberösterreichische, Steirische und Salzburger Hochwasser-Medaillen. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 12, No. 6 (1961), pp. 51-52.

Three medals, awarded for outstanding services rendered during flood catastrophes in the areas of Upper Austria, Styria and Salzburg, are fully described. HG

WEISSBUCH, T. N. A Numismatic Footnote to Reconstruction. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 6 (June, 1962), pp. 1843-1845, illus.

A medal issued in commemoration of the World's Industrial & Cotton Centennial Exposition, held in New Orleans during the winter of 1884/85, evokes a discussion of the economic conditions which prevailed over much of the South during the period of reconstruction which followed the Civil War.

WEISSBUCH, T. N. Two Sesquicentennial Medals and The Que tion of Uncle Sam. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 4 (April, 1962), pp. 969-973, illus.

In September, 1961 the United States Congress passed into law a resolution saluting "Uncle Sam" Wilson of Troy, N. Y. as the progenitor of America's national symbol. The resolution, it is suggested, plus the recognition of Wilson's grave as a national shrine by the House of Representatives (July 20, 1959), should permanently settle the identity argument "for all but the most stubborn of doubters." One of the two medals issued in commemoration of the Uncle Sam Sesquicentennial (1812-1962) is illustrated. BPS

WELEK, HANS. Die russische Medaille des Grafen Th. Tolstoi auf die Niederwerfung des ungarischen Aufstandes 1849. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 12, No. 7 (1962), pp. 63-64, illus.

Describes and illustrates a Russian medal issued in commemoration of the suppression of the 1849 Hungarian revolt. HG

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. Die Jubiläumsmedaillen der Universität Heidelberg. In: "*Ruperto-Carola.*" *Mitteilungen der Vereinigung der Freunde der Studentenschaft der Universität Heidelberg e V.*, Vol. 13, No. 30 (Dec., 1961), p. 7-16, illus.

Descriptive catalogue of all the medals issued in commemoration of the University of Heidelberg's jubilees, the first of which was issued in 1686 (in commemoration of the third centenary) and the latest in 1961. HG

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. Die Preismedaillen des Gymnasiums Karlsruhe. In: *So weit der Turmberg grüsst*, Vol. 13, No. 8 (August, 1961), pp. 105-112, illus.

Medal awards issued by the High School at Karlsruhe (Baden) were established in 1669 by Margrave Frederik VI of Baden, founder of the Baden Coin Cabinet and a devotee of the sciences, in recognition of scholastic achievement. In 1961 the custom was revived with a medal executed by Bogislav Groos. It depicts the present school building and bears the coats of arms of Baden and Durlach (the site of the original school).

HG

## DECORATIONS

CAPSTICK, THOMAS. The U. S. Navy China Campaign Medal of 1901. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 13, No. 5 (May, 1962), pp. 8-9, illus.

References to the above decoration date it to the year 1900. Two specimens in the writer's collection, both dated 1901, are believed to have been issued to crew members of the *New Orleans* and the *Monocacy* which operated in Chinese waters until May of that year.

BPS

DIMACOPOULOS, G. D. *Greek Orders and Medals*. Vol. 1. Athens, The Author, 1961. 78 pp., 20 pls.

Included in the descriptions of the above pieces are notes on the history of each, together with the pertinent legislation enacted (indicating the provisions actually in force). The following broad headings are used: Royal orders and crosses of valor; Medals of the Greek state; Royal family orders; Household medals; Royal medals and badges. An appended listing, in Greek, of sixty-three official state medals, together with the seventy-six specimens illustrated on the plates, should prove helpful for the identification of pieces in the hands of collectors.

IRWIN, R. W. The Canadian Volunteer Service Medal. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 7, No. 3 (March, 1962), p. 143, illus.

Eligibility for the above decoration required a minimum of eighteen months voluntary service in the Canadian Armed Services between Sept., 1939 and March, 1947; for sixty or more days' service outside Canada a clasp or bar was added. The medal is illustrated, and is described as follows: obv., Canada's coat of arms; rev., a group of marching figures representing men and women of the Army, Navy, Air Force and Nursing Services, modeled from a sketch originally executed by Major Charles

F. Comfort. As of March 31, 1959, only 515,723 issues of the original striking of 900,000 had been claimed. BPS

IRWIN, R. W. Medals of the United Nations. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 6, No. 5 (May, 1961), p. 242.

Up to the present time, three medals have been issued by the United Nations for presentation to troops serving under the U. N. flag: The Korean Medal, the United Nations Medal, and the Medal of the United Nations Emergency Force. Descriptions of all three pieces include the numbers distributed, as far as is possible. BPS

IRWIN, R. W. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Medal for Long Service and Good Conduct. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 7, No. 3 (March, 1962), pp. 140-142, pl. 4.

In order to qualify for this medal, members of the R. C. M. P. must have completed a minimum of twenty years' service, be of irreproachable character, and must have shown exemplary conduct and satisfactory service during at least the last fifteen years of the qualifying period. The medal was first issued in 1935, during the reign of George V. It depicts on the obverse the reigning British monarch, and is described as "highly prized by its recipients and seldom found in sales." A specimen with head of George VI is illustrated. BPS

KLIETMANN, K. G. Awards of the Provisional Government "Azad Hind." In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 13, No. 2 (Feb., 1962), pp. 1-5, illus.

Under the leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose, a long-time agitator for Indian independence, supporters of the so-called Provisional Government of Free India fought with the German and Japanese armies against the Allies during World War II. The orders and awards issued to participants included: Grand Star ("Sher-i-Hind," Tiger of India), Star 1st Class ("Sardar-i-jang, Warlord), Star 2nd Class ("Vir-i-Hind," Hero of India), Medal of Gold ("Tamgha-e-Azadi," Freedom Medal) and Medal in Bronze ("Shahud-i-Bharat," Martyr of India). Specimens of the Grand Star (without swords), Star 1st Class (with swords) and Star 2nd Class (with and without swords) are illustrated. BPS

KLIETMANN, K. G. The Awards of the "Straja Tarii" (Guard of the Land) of Roumania. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 12, No. 3 (May, 1961), pp. 7-8, pl. Translated by Walter P. Huber.

The Royal Roumanian National Youth "Guard of the Land" existed for only three years — from 1937-1940. Four decorations of this organization are illustrated and briefly described. BPS

KLIETMANN, K. G. The German Order. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 13, No. 1 (Jan., 1962), p. 10, illus.

An earlier article on the German Order was published by the writer in the September (1961) issue of *The Medal Collector* (pp. 1-4, illus.). Here he illustrates a second specimen, showing distinctive differences from the first, and suggests that it may be a design sample form of the decoration.

BPS

KLIETMANN, K. G. The Order of the Red Banner. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 13, No. 1 (Jan., 1962), p. 15, illus.

The Order of the Red Banner of the U. S. S. R. was briefly described in the November (1961) issue of *The Medal Collector* (p. 7). A fuller description now includes the text which accompanied the original founding (Sept. 16, 1918) as well as the various modifications which followed and the regulations governing eligibility and award.

BPS

KLIETMANN, K. G. The Sudetenland Provincial Honor Badge. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 13, No. 4 (April, 1962), p. 5, illus.

Provincial honor badges of the Nationalist Socialist German Labor Party, issued from 1933 to 1944, were awarded to old, deserving party members; since they were issued in relatively small numbers they are now listed among the scarcer of the awards established by the Third Reich. An illustration of the badge issued for the province of Sudetenland in 1944 shows an oval oak wreath enclosing a representation of the golden eagle of the German Reich, seen perched upon a swastika.

KRUG, G. C. Americana. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 13, No. 3 (March, 1962), p. 13, illus.

Two medals, described and illustrated, are believed to have been privately issued and sold to U. S. servicemen — one in 1908 in connection with war maneuvers held at Fort Benjamin Harrison, the other during World War I. The text of the Lord's Prayer appears on the reverse of both pieces.

BPS

KRUG, G. C. Cresswell Announces New Irish Medal Publication. In: *Coin World*, No. 83 (Nov. 17, 1961), p. 42.

Oliver D. Cresswell of Belfast, Ireland announces the issue of a new publication entitled *Irish Medals*. The first of two sections lists Loyal Association medals, medals of the Irish Volunteers and the Irish Militia, and Regimental medals; the second includes listings of the battles fought by various regiments and of the medals and bars awarded, with names of recipients given in the form of appendices.

BPS

KRUG, G. C. The Order of the Bayonet. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 13, No. 2 (Feb., 1962), pp. 7-10, illus.

A badge in the writer's collection bears the insignia of the U. S. 7th Infantry Division and is purported to be a divisional award issued in commemoration of the bayonet charge on Pork Chop Hill, Korea. An award certificate known as the Order of the Silver Bayonet — but no badge — is acknowledged by the Division's Headquarters in San Francisco, hence any clarification of the status of the badge would be welcomed. "Was it actually awarded in Korea? Or was it produced by someone who felt that there should have been a badge in addition to the certificate?"

BPS

KRUG, G. C. The Order of the Two Rivers of Iraq — "El Rafidhain." In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 13, No. 3 (March, 1962), pp. 3-7, illus.

Little has been written on the modern orders of the Arab nations. Such awards are not common, and when met with are often difficult to identify. In the present article the writer describes and illustrates the badge, ribbon and star of *El Rafidhain*, or the *Order of the Two Rivers of Iraq*, the name of which is believed to refer to the rivers Tigris and Euphrates of biblical fame.

BPS

KRUG, G. C. The Presidential Medal of South Korea. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 13, No. 4 (April, 1962), p. 6, illus.

South Korea's second highest cultural decoration, the Presidential Medal, was conferred upon Bishop Thomas Quinlan, Vicar Apostolic of Choon-chon, on Nov. 2, 1961 in recognition of outstanding services rendered to the Republic. Illustration and description of the actual specimen presented to Bishop Quinlan are provided through courtesy of Father Donal O'Mahoney of the *Far East Magazine*.

LEIDL, BERNARD. Awards of the Czechoslovakian People's Republic. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 13, No. 2 (Feb., 1962), pp. 13-16, illus.

The following awards are described and illustrated: *Zlatá Hvězda Hrdiny Práce* (Gold Star of a Hero of Labor); *Řád Republiky* (Order of the Republic); *Řád Socialismu* (Order of Socialism — discontinued in 1959); *Řád Práce* (Order of Labor); *Vyznamenání za zásluhy o výstavu* (Decoration for Merit in the Field of Construction); *Vyznamenání za Statečnost* (Decoration for Civil Bravery); *Vyznamenání za vynikající práci* (Decoration for Excellent Work).

BPS

LÖFSTRÖM, KARL. Tappehetsmedaljer efter 1814. In: *Meddelande XIV från Kungl. Armémuseum* (Stockholm, 1953), pp. 53-62.

Although Sweden has been at peace since 1814, the royal medals *För tapperhet i fält* and *För tapperhet till sjöss* ("For bravery in the field" and "For bravery at sea") have been given to forty Swedish citizens who participated in foreign wars. Thirty-three medals were issued in gold and the remaining seven in silver, the last award having been made in 1915. Löfström provides biographical data on the respective recipients, only one of whom is still living. LL

PETERSON, J. W. *Chinese Nationalist Medals and Awards*. Lyons, Ill., Award Publications, 1962. 4 pp., 26 pls.

In what he describes as "primarily a pictorial presentation" Peterson illustrates numerous awards issued by the government of Nationalist China, all of which are reproduced from original colored posters, presumably of Chinese origin. They include Army, Air Force and Military Police awards, as well as others issued in recognition of bravery, sportsmanship, and scholarship. English translations of the accompanying Chinese legends are given as far as is possible.

PISKUNOV, L. S. Nagrazhdenie medaliami za Gangutskii Boi 27 Iiulia 1714 g. (Medal Awards for the Battle of Gangut, July 27, 1714). In: *Numizmatika*, No. 2, 1961 (Trudy Gosudarstvennogo Ermitazha, Vol. 4), pp. 135-140, illus. With English Summary.

Medals bestowed upon army and navy officers, soldiers and sailors who took part in the Battle of Gangut (July 27, 1714) under the leadership of Peter I are described and illustrated. Gold medals of varying weights (45, 30, 15, 11 and 7 ducats) were presented to officers (including non-commissioned officers of the guard) in accordance with their official rank; silver medals of the size of a ruble were awarded to 3125 soldiers and sailors.

SCHMIDT, G. E. *Ehrenzeichen und Medaillen der Republik Österreich und der Bundesländer ab dem Jahre 1945*. Vienna, Druck und Verlag der Österreichischen Staatsdruckerei, 1960. 44 pp., [34] pls. (col.).

Descriptive catalogue of the decorations and medals issued by the Austrian Republic since 1945. Included are citations from the pertinent laws as well as thirty-four colored illustrations. HG

UHL, ERNST. The Flood Medals of the Provinces of Upper Austria, Styria and Salzburg. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 13, No. 5 (May, 1962), pp. 10-12, illus.

Described and illustrated are three bronze medals, issued respectively by Upper Austria (1954), Styria (1958) and Salzburg (1959) in reward for services rendered in times of flood or other catastrophic emergency. BPS

UHL, ERNST. Life Saving Medals of the Provinces of Lower Austria and Salzburg. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 13, No. 5 (May, 1962), pp. 7, 10, illus.

Two medals, one instituted in Lower Austria by Law of Jan. 27, 1955, the other in Salzburg by Law of July 20, 1955, are described and illustrated.

BPS

WITNIK, R. A. The Airman's Medal. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 13, No. 4 (April, 1962), pp. 1-3, illus.

After the United States Air Force had been established as a separate branch of the country's Armed Services in 1947, a program was instituted whereby most of the insignia and awards formerly used were either discontinued, re-designed or created anew. The Airman's Medal, here described and illustrated, was one of several new decorations established and may be awarded to "any member of the Armed Forces of the United States or a friendly nation who, while serving in any capacity with the USAF, distinguishes himself involving voluntary risk of life under conditions other than those of conflict with an armed enemy of the United States. The saving of a life or the success of the voluntary heroic act is not essential."

BPS

WITNIK, R. A. The Bronze Oak Leaf. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 13, No. 4 (April, 1962), pp. 8-9.

Regulations governing the issue and wearing of the Oak Leaf and Oak Leaf Cluster, authorized to be worn on a ribbon in lieu of subsequent awards of the same decoration, are quoted from U. S. War Department General Orders and Army Regulations (1918, 1919, 1943).

BPS

## SEALS

DIKSHIT, M. G. Cunningham Collection of Seals in the British Museum. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 123-130, Pls. V & VI.

Although no precise information regarding find-spots has been recorded, the 121 Indian seals in the British Museum's Cunningham collection are believed to have been acquired from various parts of India, particularly the Punjab and the North West Frontier Province (now in Pakistani territory); except for a few copper specimens, the seals are for the most part carved from hard stones such as agate, carnelian, sard, lapis lazuli, rock crystal, garnet and onyx. Forty-eight specimens are included in the above descriptive catalogue, with legends reproduced under the following headings: Śaka, Kushāna, Gupta, and Uninscribed.

SOLOVIEV, A. V. *ARCHŌN RŌSIAS* [Greek letters]. In: *Byzantion*, Vol. 31, Fasc. 1 (1961), pp. 237-244, pl. 1.

Seals from the era of the Comneni bearing the titles *Archōn Matrachōn*, *Zichias kai pasēs Chazarias* and *Archontissa Rhōsias* have frequently been cited as evidence of Byzantine domination of the area bordering the Sea of Azov. The title *Archōn Rhōsias* can, however, refer to members of the family of Rurik; proof of this is provided by the appearance of the title on five seals of David Igorevich discovered at Sasiadka, south of Lublin. Since the above titles evidently refer to members of the Rurik family, then ruling in Russia, they disprove the theory of Byzantine domination. ILM

STAVISKY, B. J. Notes on Gem-Seals with Kushāna Cursive Inscriptions in the Collection of the State Hermitage. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 22 (1960), pp. 102-108, Pl. III.

In describing and illustrating four gem seals from the Oriental Department of the Hermitage, all of which bear inscriptions in Kushāna cursive, Stavisky remarks on the extreme rarity of such pieces. No more than fifteen exemplars (including impressions) are known in either public or private collections.

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- EMPIRE COIN CO. (Johnson City, N. Y.). May 18-20, 1962, 813 lots, 26 pp., illus., U. S. and Foreign.
- FEDERAL BRAND ENTERPRISES (M. Kolman, Jr., Cleveland, Ohio). June 8-10, June 22-24, July 20-22, 1962. 3068 lots, 64 pp., illus., U. S., Coins and Currency, Canadian, Foreign Gold.
- GLENDINING & CO. (London). May 30, 1962, 324 lots, 24 pp., Ancient and Modern Gold and Silver. July 17, 1962, 450 lots, 35 pp., 4 pls., English and Foreign Gold and Silver. July 18, 1962, 637 lots, 16 pp., Military and Naval Medals and Decorations.
- GREAT BRITAIN COIN CO. (New York). May 13, 1962, 256 lots, 2 pp., English, Misc. Foreign.

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- KABEALO, S. J.** (Pasadena, Calif.). June 3, 1962, 888 lots, 11 pp., U. S., Misc. Foreign.
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#### SUMMER SEMINAR IN NUMISMATICS THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Twelve students representing ten universities attended the eleventh Summer Seminar in Numismatics held at the Society's Museum in New York from June 12 to August 18, 1962.

The use of numismatics as a necessary auxiliary to research in history and other broad fields of study provided the theme of the Seminar. The program included background reading on coins, attendance at seventeen conferences conducted by specialists in selected fields, and preparation by each student of a paper on a topic of his own selection. The conferences were chiefly concerned with specific problems relating to ancient and mediaeval history and art, toward the solution of which the science of numismatics makes definite contribution. During the closing week of the Seminar each student conducted a conference on his selected topic.

Specialists who conducted conferences during the Seminar were Dr. Howard L. Adelson, Associate Editor, American Numismatic Society; Professor Alfred R. Bellinger, Dept. of Classics, Yale University; William L. Clark and Mrs. Beulah P. Shonnard, American Numismatic Society; Dr. H. Enno van Gelder, Director of the Royal Coin Cabinet, The Hague, Netherlands; Joan M. Fagerlie, Assistant Curator of Roman Coins,

American Numismatic Society; Philip Grierson, Fellow and Librarian of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, and Professor of Numismatics and the History of Coinage at the University of Brussels; Henry Grunthal, Assistant to the Chief Curator, American Numismatic Society; George L. Kustas, Associate Professor of Classics, University of Buffalo; Dr. George C. Miles, Chief Curator, American Numismatic Society; Otto Mørkholm, Director of the Royal Collection of Coins and Medals, Copenhagen, Denmark; Margaret Thompson, Curator of Greek Coins, American Numismatic Society; Cornelius C. Vermeule, Curator of Classical Art, The Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; Professor William P. Wallace, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada.

The fields of study represented by the students were: Classics, 7; Mediaeval studies, 3; Byzantine studies, 1; Islamic studies, 1. The following, each of whom received a grant-in-aid from the Society, were in attendance: Katharine N. Emsden, Bryn Mawr College; Frank D. Gilliard, University of California (Berkeley); Robert A. Hadley, University of Pennsylvania; Deborah W. Hobson, Yale University; Robert L. Hohlfelder, Indiana University; Günar Inal, University of Michigan; Pierre A. MacKay, University of California (Berkeley); John F. McGovern, University of Wisconsin; John W. McKenna, Columbia University; Gloria F. Saltz, University of Missouri; Heinrich D. H. von Staden, Yale University; John G. White, Fordham University.

The Seminar will be repeated in the summer of 1963, and the Society will again offer grants-in-aid to students who by June, 1963 will have completed at least one year's graduate study in archaeology, classics, economics, history of art, oriental languages, or some other humanistic field. It is expected that at least two visiting foreign scholars will be present. The offer is restricted to graduate students and junior instructors at universities in the United States and Canada. Further information and application forms may be obtained from the offices of the Society, Broadway between 155th and 156th Streets, New York 32, N. Y. Completed applications for the grants must be filed by March 1, 1963.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The editor is grateful to the following who have contributed abstracts to this issue: Howard L. Adelson, Francis D. Campbell, Herbert J. Erlanger, Henry Grunthal, Hillel Kaslove, George L. Kustas, Lars Lagerqvist, Joan S. Martin, Irwin L. Merker, George C. Miles, Doris Raymond, Beulah P. Shonnard.

# THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

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**PURPOSES:** The Society was founded for the collection and preservation of coins, medals, decorations and paper money, and for the investigation of their history and other subjects connected therewith.

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The Museum is open to Members and the public on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays. It is closed on Sundays and Mondays and the following holidays: New Year's Day, Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Election Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. The hours of the Library are from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. The public exhibition is open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

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All communications should be addressed to: Richard P. Breaden, Editor of *Numismatic Literature*, The American Numismatic Society, Broadway between 155th and 156th Streets, New York 32, N. Y.

Printed in U. S. A.

# NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

Published Quarterly by

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Broadway Between 155th and 156th Street

NEW YORK 32, N. Y.

Subscription price to non-members \$2.00 per year postpaid. Single current issues 50 cents each.

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No. 62 January 1963

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## GENERAL

Academia Uruguaya de Numismática y Bibliofilia. In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 9 (1961), p. 140.

Mention of two exhibitions is included in this outline of the statutes and activities of the above recently organized Academy. The first, held in the salons of the *Círculo Católico de Obreros de Montevideo*, featured displays of coins, medals, paper money and books; the second, organized by the Academy under the aegis of the *Instituto Cultural Italiano* in Uruguay, commemorated the Italian *resurgimiento*.

L'Assemblea Generale dell'A.I.N.P. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 2, No. 3 (Sept.-Dec., 1961), pp. 194-196, illus.

A number of topics were discussed by members attending the tenth general meeting of the professional numismatists' association, held in Rome in September, 1961. They included problems connected with the publication of numismatic books by dealers, the continued counterfeiting of modern coins (especially gold), and the laws existing in various countries concerning the import and export of numismatic items.

B., F. Commémoration en Pologne du centenaire de la mort de Joachim Lelewel. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 107 (1961), pp. 249-250.

Poland commemorated the centenary of the death of Joachim Lelewel (1786-1861) with a number of special events. Under the aegis of its rector, the University of Łódź organized a series of conferences (May 24-25) at which the diverse activities of Lelewel were discussed and analyzed, in connection with the celebration, the National Library of Poland exhibited an excellent and interesting collection of documents and memorials dedicated to the great Polish scholar and numismatist.



BARBERIS ROMERO, J. O. El éxito de la III Exposición Filatélica Cartofilica y Numismática Nacional. In: *El Coleccionista Ecuatoriano*, No. 39 (August, 1961), pp. 5-8, illus.

The writer notes the success which attended the above exposition. Several thousand students visited the display, held at Quito (Ecuador) from May 25 to June 3, 1961.

BASS, K. J. Some Old Coins and Modern Artists. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 527 (April, 1962), pp. 147-150.

"Few people can afford to possess a comprehensive collection of modern art, but a coin collector, who is not keen on specializing too narrowly, may assemble an inexpensive but interesting selection of the world's art in miniature where the difference between modern art and the art of the past will be seen to be very small indeed." To illustrate the analogy of contemporary painting with ancient coin design the writer singles out and discusses the work of artists such as Rouault, Matisse, Modigliani, Klee and Picasso.

BPS

BECKER, T. W. Geography in Coinage. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 7 (July, 1962), pp. 2137-2145, illus.

Inasmuch as little has been written concerning the inclusion of geographical subjects on coinage, Becker describes and illustrates a number of pieces which can be included in that category. Map designs appear on a Brazilian two cruzero coin, on the Bermuda crown of 1959, and on two commemoratives: the Danish two kroner issue struck for the Greenland Tuberculosis Fund in 1953 and the United States Washington-Carver Memorial Half Dollar of 1951. A globe, partly obscured by the Graf Zeppelin, is depicted on the German five mark coin of 1929 and on coins issued by Communist China (1932-34); the latter show the Russian hammer and sickle superimposed over Asia and Eurasia. Coins which imply geography through association would include the Austrian 2-Vereins-thaler issue of 1857 and two German pieces issued in commemoration of the One Thousandth Anniversary and the Evacuation of the Rhine-land in 1925 and 1930, respectively. The article is well illustrated and includes a brief bibliography.

BPS

BRADFIELD, E. G. Latest Official Gold Coin Order. Executive Order No. 11037. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 9 (Sept., 1962), pp. 1182-1183.

The amendment to Section 12 of Executive Order No. 6260 (issued on August 28, 1933) as signed by President John F. Kennedy and filed on July 20, 1962, is here reprinted in full. Cited also are two paragraphs pertinent to collectors of gold coins which were contained in a directive

issued on July 27 by the Commissioner of Customs to all collectors of customs.

BPS

BRADFIELD, E. G. Renewal of A.N.A. Charter. The Men and the Measure. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 7 (July, 1962), pp. 867-869, illus.

Gratitude is expressed to Senator John L. McClellan, Representative Wilbur Mills, John J. Pittman and S. W. Freeman for their cooperation and efforts culminating in the renewal of the above charter, accomplished on April 10, 1962; the charter had originally been approved in 1912 for a succession of fifty years. The new charter, which amends the old by including a perpetual succession clause, is here reprinted in full, together with the A. N. A. Constitution.

BPS

CIFERRI, R. Le resine sintetiche per i calchi delle monete? In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 2, No. 3 (Sept.-Dec., 1961), p. 191.

Regarding the use of synthetic resin in the making of coin casts, Ciferri gives several reasons why satisfactory positives are not easily obtained and suggests that much depends on the purity of the resin used. References to the bibliography of the subject are included.

Il Congresso Internazionale di Numismatica. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 2, No. 3 (Sept.-Dec., 1961), pp. 192-194.

During the course of the sixth International Numismatic Congress held in Rome (Sept. 10-15, 1961) some eighty reports — covering various aspects of Greek, Roman, oriental, mediaeval and modern numismatics — were delivered by visiting specialists. The reports, together with the ensuing discussions, will appear in Vol. 2 of the *Atti* published by the *Istituto Italiano*.

GELDER, H. ENNO van. Koninklijk Penningkabinet. Opening tentoonstellingszaal. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 12, No. 2 (April, 1962), pp. 18-20, illus.

The exposition room in the new quarters of the Netherlands Royal Coin Cabinet was finally opened on March 22, 1962, when the first in a planned series of numismatic exhibitions was shown to those present. Among the speakers at the opening ceremonies was the Secretary of State for Education, Arts and Sciences, whose speech is quoted in the above report.

HJE

GUÉPIN, J. P. Corpus en sylloge. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 12, No. 1 (Jan., 1962), pp. 1-6.

Guépin provides an historical survey of the *corpora* and *sylloge* published during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, with especial mention of the numismatists and institutions responsible: Babelon, Mommsen, Imhoof-Blümer, Regling, Pick, Gaebler, H. von Fritze, British Academy, Danish National Museum, American Numismatic Society and so forth.

GUPIENIEC, ROMANA. Materiały do bibliografii numizmatyki polskiej za rok 1960 (Polish Numismatic Bibliography, 1960). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 5, No. 4 (1961), pp. 241-248.

Numismatic books and articles published in Poland in 1960 are arranged under the following headings: Numismatic Bibliography, General Works, Museums and Collections, Ancient Numismatics, Medieval Numismatics, Modern, Most Recent, Medals, Biography and Obituaries. Included is a supplementary list of publications omitted from similar bibliographies published for the years 1945-57, 1958 and 1959.

HOC, MARCEL. Joachim Lelewel. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 107 (1961), p. 5-12.

In this résumé of Lelewel's numismatic career particular attention is given to the work accomplished during the historian-numismatist's twenty-eight years' residence in Brussels. Discussed in some detail are his two most important publications — *La Numismatique du Moyen Age* and *Le Type gaulois ou celtique* — monuments to numismatic areas which Lelewel may be truly said to have pioneered. Prior to his time, virtually all scholarly studies had been limited to the coinages of Greece and Rome.

Inaugurazione del nuovo Museo della Zecca di Roma. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 2, No. 3 (Sept.-Dec., 1961), pp. 196-198, illus.

Rome's new Mint Museum, located on the ground floor of the Ministry of Finances (via XX Settembre) was officially opened by the Minister of the Treasury on Oct. 7, 1961. As shown in an accompanying illustration, the central salon of the museum provides an impressive display of 7,000 coins and medals.

JACOBS, W. L. Value Factors in Coin Collecting. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 7, No. 6 (June, 1962), pp. 322-325.

As an aid to new collectors the writer suggests a number of factors which must be considered when deciding upon coin values. Under the heading *Demand* he discusses rarity, speculative value, series, historical connotation, artistic merit and anniversaries; under *Supply* he deals with hoards, mint reports, coin manufacture and the steps between speculator, dealer and collector.

[JARVIS, C. B.] *Beginners Coin Guide*, by Kail Kash [pseud], *Coinologist*. Buffalo/Toronto, Collectors Coin Corporation, 1961. 18 pp.

In addition to a glossary of commonly used numismatic terms, the author includes useful notes relating to coin condition and grading, mint marks, buying and selling, rarity, the recognition of counterfeits and the identification of foreign coins. Concluding paragraphs deal briefly with the collecting of tokens and paper money. BPS

KIERSNOWSKI, RYSZARD. The More Important Public Numismatic Collections of Poland. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, [Special Issue], Vol. 5 (1961), pp. 141-144.

Thirteen contemporary Polish collections are listed, each with brief mention of contents. During the World War II period a number of these (including the collections in the national museums of Warsaw and Poznan) suffered severe losses, particularly in their holdings of gold coins and objects. Several others, among them the collections of the Polish Academy of Sciences (Cracow), the Krasinski's Library (Warsaw) and the museums of Wroclaw, Szczecin and Malbork, were completely ruined, but from catalogues which sometimes were fortunately preserved the original holdings of some are still known. The above listing gives the location and present state of each collection included, as well as the name of the curator, but omits smaller collections such as those in regional museums and similar institutions.

KRAUS, ERNST. New or Recent Issues. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 7 (July, 1962), p. 896, illus.

The following denominations are described and illustrated: Bulgaria, 1 lev (1960); Katanga, 5 francs (gold, 1961); Maldives Islands, 50, 25, 5 and 2 laris (1960). BPS

KRAUS, ERNST. New or Recent Issues. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 8 (August, 1962), p. 1024, illus.

Listed and illustrated are the following issues: Maldives Islands, 1 lari, 1960 (bronze); Muscat and Oman, half ryal, 1961 (silver); Uruguay, 2 centesimos, 1960 (aluminum-bronze), 5 centesimos, 1960 (aluminum-bronze), 25 and 50 centesimos, 1960 (copper-nickel), 1 peso, 1960 (copper-nickel). BPS

KRAUS, ERNST. New or Recent Issues. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 9 (Sept., 1962), pp. 1199-1201, illus.

The following pieces are illustrated and described: Austria, 25 Schilling, 1962 (silver); Israel, 5 pounds, 1962 (silver); Czechoslovakia, 10 haleru,

1962 (aluminum); Liberia, one dollar, 1961 (silver); Panama,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{10}$  balboa, 1961 (silver); 5 centesimos, 1961 (copper-nickel); one centesimo, 1961 (bronze); West African States, one franc, 1961 (aluminum); 5 francs, 1960 (aluminum-bronze). **BPS**

KRAUS, ERNST. New or Recent Issues. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 10 (Oct., 1962), p. 1328, illus.

Argentina, 10 pesos, 1962 (stainless steel); Cuba, 20 and 40 centavos, 1962 (copper-nickel); United Arab Republic, 2 milliemes, 1962 (aluminum-bronze); 5 milliemes, 1960 (aluminum-bronze). All are described and illustrated. **BPS**

KROHA, TYLL. *Münzen Sammeln* (Bibliothek für Kunst und Antiquitätenfreunde, Vol. 13). Braunschweig, Klinkardt & Biermann, 1961. 277 pp., illus.

Written primarily for beginners in the field of coin collecting, this publication covers a wide range of topics such as the history of coinage, minting, obsidional coins, medals, counters, tokens, primitive money, paper currency and so forth. The author suggests various ways (historical, geographical, by motif, etc.) in which a collection can be organized, tells how to recognize, classify, clean and conserve coins, and discusses forgeries, numismatic organizations, professional dealers and exhibitions. Together with ample illustration, the work includes an extensive glossary, a bibliography, and a listing of public collections. **HJE**

LEWICKI, TADEUSZ. On the Scientific Activity of the Numismatic Centre of the Institute of the History of Material Culture — Polish Academy of Sciences — in the Years 1953 - 1960. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, [Special Issue], Vol. 5 (1961), pp. 138-141.

The energies and activities of the Centre, during the above period, were largely directed towards two important projects, both of which can be considered as of immense value to the broad study of Polish history: namely, an investigation of all aspects of the country's metallic currency and a study of the topography of coin finds (principally silver) made in Polish territory. Considerable attention was also given to problems encountered in the investigation of Arabic coins discovered in Poland, most of which are now contained in Polish collections. A listing of important Polish publications relating to the topics studied is included.

Netherlands. Ministerie van Onderwijs, Kunsten en Wetenschappen. *Koninklijk Kabinet van Munten, Penningen en Gesneden Stenen. Verslag van de directeur over het jaar 1959*. The Hague, 1960. 16 pp., pl.

Following the death of Mr. Zon in 1959 the office of Curator of Medals

at the Royal Coin Cabinet was temporarily filled by Miss G. van der Meer. Fifteen articles were published by staff members during the year, the Cabinet participated in thirteen expositions, and ten coin finds were reported. The Cabinet's facilities were also used by a considerable number of scientific workers. Several of the resulting publications are listed, together with the various coins, medals, books and other published items acquired. An addition of major importance was the loan (received, with rights of future purchase, from the Beuth Collection) of specimens of all Netherlands coins not included among the Cabinet's own holdings. A number of the year's more important acquisitions are illustrated HJE

Nuove emissioni. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 2, No. 3 (Sept.-Dec., 1961), p. 182, illus.

Three emissions are described and fully illustrated: (1) Belgium, 50 francs, silver, issued in commemoration of the marriage of King Baldwin to Fabiola de Mora y Aragon; (2) Canada, 50 cents, silver (1961); (3) The United Arab Republic, 20 piastres, silver (1960).

OGILVIE, J. W. The A.N.A. and Its Presidents. Carl Wurtzbach, Twelfth President, 1917 to 1919. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 8 (August, 1962), pp. 1041-1043, port.

Carl Wurtzbach (1864-1947) was one of the earliest members of the A. N. A., having joined in 1894. Prior to his election as president he served for a term as Chairman of the Board, and throughout his life evinced a great interest in U. S. colonial coinage, cents and Hard Times tokens. Although the Association's membership remained much the same during his tenure of office, activities were largely curtailed because of the country's war effort and the violence of the influenza epidemic which followed. BPS

OGILVIE, J. W. The A.N.A. and Its Presidents. Henry O. Granberg, Eleventh President, 1915 to 1917. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 7 (July, 1962), pp. 897-899, port.

Henry O. Granberg (1861-1947) joined the A. N. A. in 1904, was elected to the board in 1907 and served as Chairman of that body from 1910 to 1915. Although the war in Europe affected the association's membership during his term as president (1915-1917), a successful convention (at which the last of the famous Granberg numismatic exhibitions was displayed) was held in Rochester in the last of those years and the American Numismatic Society was elected to corporate membership. Granberg remained an enthusiastic general collector throughout much of his life and in 1942 was awarded a life membership in the Association. BPS

RUIZ, L. E. Las leyendas y figuras desconcertantes en las monedas. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 33 (Oct.-Dec., 1961), pp. 69-77, illus. With English Translation.

Unusual legends and designs which have appeared upon coins throughout the centuries are classified under five principal groups (Hate, Aggressive, Contradictory, Self-Laudatory, Premature), with interesting examples provided for each class. Illogical designs are similarly classified (Imposed, Mistaken, Pompous, Infantile), again with specific examples cited.

SIGLER, P. O. Numismatics and Education. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 5 (May, 1962), pp. 588-591. Vol. 75, No. 7 (July, 1962), pp. 904-910.

The relationship of numismatics to education is discussed in some detail under the headings: Art, Religion, Languages, Economics, Geography, Archaeology and History. BPS

SUCHODOLSKI, STANISŁAW. Kritische Bibliographie über das polnische numismatische Schrifttum 1945-1960. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 5 No. 15 (1961), pp. 75-88.

Since the resumption of numismatic studies in Poland in 1948/49, following the devastation of the war years, approximately one thousand books and articles have been published. By far the greatest attention has been devoted to the early Middle Ages, especially the period from the ninth to the eleventh century. Seventy-seven of the more important works, as listed in an appendix, are evaluated in the above report. HJE

VAN der VOORT, M. J. Numismatisch nieuws uit Rusland. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 11, No. 3 (July, 1961), pp. 25-29, illus.

Recent numismatic developments within the U. S. S. R. are reported for the benefit of Dutch numismatists and collectors. The writer mentions two important works recently published by I. G. Spassky (a survey of the Russian monetary system and a descriptive catalogue of the *Jefimki*) and illustrates obverse and reverse of the Sputnik medal issued in commemoration of the successful launching of the first earth satellite (Oct. 4, 1957).

WDOWISZEWSKI, ZYGMUNT. Franciszek hr. Potocki (1788-1853) i jego zbiór monet i medali w Warszawie (Count Francis Potocki 1788-1853, and his Collection of Coins and Medals in Warsaw). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 5, Nos. 2-3 (1961), pp. 139-149, illus., tabs. With English Summary.

From the days of his youth Count Franciszek Potocki evinced a keen interest in numismatics. Being a gentleman of some means he was able to purchase coins specimens and collections in both Poland and foreign countries so that at the time of his death he had amassed a collection

of 12,187 coins and medals. The collection remained intact up to the time of World War I, after which (though much diminished) it was integrated with the collection in the National Museum (Warsaw). Listed in tabular form are a number of outstanding pieces from the Potocki collection — chiefly gold coins and medals not included in the Hutten-Czapski catalogues.

World Mint Report for Calendar Year 1960. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 9 (Sept., 1962), pp. 2482-2488.

Coinage issued for seventy-eight countries during the above year is listed by denomination, metal content and quantities minted. BPS

## ANCIENT

CASTELIN, KAREL. Les statères arvernes à la lyre. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 107 (1961), pp. 71-81, tab., diagrs.

On the basis of an article by Colbert de Beaulieu (*Revue Belge* . . . Vol. 104, 1958, pp. 63-73) Castelin discusses the series of Celtic gold staters, distant copies of the staters of Philip II of Macedon; obv., head to l.; rev., simplified biga, with horse (r.) and lyre (below). Emphasis is placed on the numismatic importance of die studies of the series. ILM

CHRIST, KARL. Antike Siegesprägungen. In: *Gymnasium* . . . Vol. 64, No. 6 (1957), pp. 504-533, pls. 17-24.

Greek coinage, which begins ca. 650 B.C., for the most part shows remarkable continuity of types; usually, as in the case of the owls of Athens, the turtles of Aegina and the colts of Corinth, they refer to local divinities. Rarely are concrete historical events depicted, except for a small number of important victories: e.g., Marathon, in the three olive leaves which adorn the helmet of Athena on the Athenian owls; Salamis and Plataea, in the Athenian decadrachms and in the waning moon on the owl tetradrachms; Himera, in the demareteia; the Syracusan defeat of the Athenian expedition (413) in the unsigned decadrachms of Syracuse; Agathocles' defeat of the Carthaginians (310) in his new coinage; several Hellenistic victories are commemorated in the coins of Alexander's successors.

In Roman coinage the various *CAPTA* series constitute the foremost examples of victory emissions. The first *CAPTA* coins go back to 58 B.C., when P. Plautius Hypsaeus commemorated the capture of Privernum in 329 by his ancestor C. Plautius Decianus Hypsaeus. Antony issued coins with the legend ARMENIA DEVICTA; Augustus, with AEGYPTO CAPTA and



ARMENIA CAPTA. Under the Flavians we find IUDAEA CAPTA, and Domitian celebrated his German victories with a GERMANIA CAPTA series; Trajan struck coins with the legends DACIA CAPTA and PARTHIA CAPTA. Other words are sometimes used in place of CAPTA (e.g. ADQUISITA or IN POTESTATEM P R REDACTAE) for different forms of acquisition. A number of these Roman legends and motifs have survived into modern times. ILM

COLBERT de BEAULIEU, J.-B. Le premier exemplaire connu du statère d'or de Vercingétorix. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 106 (1960), pp. 319-321, illus.

Among the exhibits in the *Musée National Suisse* at Zurich is a replica of a gold stater issued by the Gallic ruler Vercingetorix. The incomplete legend, read as NGETORIXS, and the design upon the reverse, identify the piece as a replica of the stater (the first of its kind known to numismatics) discovered at Sauvagnat-Sainte-Marthe (Puy-de-Dôme, Issoire) in 1821. The writer traces the history of the coin from the time of discovery to the present day.

FOURNIER, P. and MONIQUE MAINJONET. Demi-statère celtique trouvé en 1914 à Surat (Puy-de-Dôme). In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 3 (March, 1962), pp. 137-138.

Although found as Surat (Puy-de-Dôme) as far back as 1914, a Celtic demi-stater which the writers now describe has remained inedited. It is similar to two specimens in the *Cabinet des Médailles*, both of which were formerly in the Saulcy Collection, and bears a monogram comprising a mu and an omicron as found on staters struck by Philip II at Abydos in the Troad.

LA BAUME, PETER. *Keltische Münzen. Ein Brevier*. Braunschweig, Klinkhardt & Biermann, 1960. 52 pp., 20 pls., map.

After a brief introduction relating to the Celtic migrations throughout the ancient world the author discusses Celtic coins and their prototypes under the following headings: Celtiberian coinage, Coinage of the West Celts in Gaul, Coinage of the Boii, Coinage of the Vindelici, Coinage of the Germans of the Rhine, East Celtic coinage. A select bibliography and map showing the prototype sources are included. ILM

Mint and a Roman Road Found at Rochester. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 70, Nos. 7-8 (July-August, 1962), p. 158.

Excavations recently carried out in the High Street area of Rochester (Kent) brought to light several hitherto unsuspected pre-Roman occupation levels. Traces of a large Belgic building—believed to be an

outpost mint of either Cunobelinus or the outlawed Eppilus — were found, as well as specimens of tin money and a number of broken Belgic coin moulds. The finds are described as the most important yet made in the city. FDC

ONDROUCH, VOJTĚCH. Mince Keltov a Dáko-Getov na Slovensku (Coins of the Celts and of the Daco-Getae in Slovakia). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 8 (1961), pp. 5-51, pls. 1-14, maps. With German and English Summaries, pp. 51-55.

The origins of Celtic coinage in the Carpathian Lowlands (present-day Slovakia) can be traced to the beginning of the third century B.C. In addition to coins struck by the various Celtic tribes — especially the Boii and the Eravisci — specimens struck by the Daco-Geti under Celtic influence have been found in Slovakian territory; in common with Celtic coinage, these pieces imitate Macedonian types. Also found are coins relating to the territorial expansion which took place under the Dacian king Boirebistas (Burvista) who penetrated the central part of the Danubian Lowlands ca. 58 B.C.

The Celts of the Carpathian Lowlands imitated the silver coins and gold staters of Alexander the Great (336-323 B.C.) as well as the tetradrachms issued by his father, Philip II of Macedonia (359-336 B.C.) and by the Paeonian king Audoleon (315-286 B.C.).

Listed in the above article, together with notation of their salient features, are the Celtic gold denominations of the earlier type discovered in Slovakia. The later Celtic coins found there comprise two main groups: those issued by the Eravisci and those belonging to the Biatec type (an extensive group). Also included are a catalogue of 114 Slovakian finds of Celtic and Dacian-Getic coins and a map showing the find locations.

SOLÁ-SOLÉ, J. M. Los rótulos monetarios púnicos de Numidia y Mauritania. In: *Numisma*, No. 35 (Nov.-Dec., 1958), pp. 9-23.

A discussion of the legends which appear upon the Punic coins issued in Numidia and Mauretania, based on the table of eighty inscriptions listed and transcribed into Latin on pp. 221-223 of J. Mazard's important publication entitled *Corpus Numorum Numidiae Mauretaniaeque* (Paris, 1955).

SOUTOU, ANDRÉ. Une monnaie gauloise à légende "ibérique" controversée: N M Y. In: *Ogam*, Vol. 14, Fasc. 1 (Jan.-March, 1962), pp. 131-142, illus., pls. 41-42. With French and German Summaries.

Soutou studies a bronze *as* of southern Gaul which had formerly been classified with Iberian coinage. In opposition to his predecessors (Boudard, Heiss, Amardel, Blanchet, Hill and Tovar) he believes that the

legend, which he reads as NMY, is not in the Iberian alphabet but represents an abbreviation, transcribed into Greek letters, of the Gallic name for Nîmes. In support of this argument he recalls that the horseman type (which in the final analysis is not Iberian but is a simplified depiction of the Greek Dioscuri type) had already appeared on denarii struck at Nîmes; the legend NEMAY which is found on these denarii is also a transcription, into the Greek alphabet, of *Nemausus*, the Celtic or Celticized name for the city of Nîmes.

SZEMIOTHOWA, ANNA. Les rares monnaies antiques du Musée National de Varsovie. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, [Special Issue], Vol. 5 (1961), pp. 85-90, pl. 6.

Four Greek, two Roman and seven silver coins of Artavasdes in the above museum, all listed as rare specimens, are fully described. The Greek issues include an octodrachm of the Derronians, a copper coin of Antiochus, a gold stater of Antiochus VI of Syria and a tetradrachm of Augustus struck at Antioch; the Roman, a copper coin of Tiberius struck at Pella (Macedonia) and a copper issue of Otho. Five of the specimens are illustrated.

TABACZYŃSKI, STANISŁAW. A Contribution to the History of Money in the Polish Lands in the La Tène and Roman Periods. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, [Special Issue], Vol. 5 (1961), pp. 19-34.

Under the headings: (1) Preliminary problems, (2) The problem of the origin and development of commodity money forms in former periods, and (3) the problem of the economic function of foreign coins in the Pit-grave population, Tabaczyński examines various difficulties encountered in the study of Polish monetary history during the above periods. He questions placing the beginning of Polish metallic currency in the period of early Roman coin importation, and suggests that a truer solution might well result from a detailed study of the evolution of primitive money forms in the natural economy of the tribes which inhabited Poland during the Bronze and Iron Ages.

WIRGIN, WOLF. Robert Graves and the "Freedom of Zion." In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 70, No. 6 (June, 1962), pp. 132-133, illus.

Wirgin presents his reasons for attributing the "Freedom of Zion" coins to Agrippa I, contrary to the opinion that they should be dated to the period of the Jewish war against Vespasian (66-70). In support of the attribution he quotes from Robert Graves' *Claudius the God*, in which Agrippa's Messianism is shown to differ from the Saviour and Benefactor concept of his predecessors. An illustration of the above coin type is

compared with a Dionysian scene reproduced from a painting in Pompeii.

BPS

## GREEK

AITESAMENOS [in Greek letters] sur les monnaies. In: *Hellenica*, Vols. 11-12 (1960), pp. 53-62.

The word *AITESAMENOS*, used in connection with the name of an individual, appears on coins of seven cities of Asia Minor issued during imperial times. The reference, however, is not to a local magistracy but to the individual who obtained permission from the central government for the local striking of the coin.

ILM

BRONEER, OSCAR. Excavations at Isthmia 1959-1961. In: *Hesperia*, Vol. 31, No. 1 (Jan.-March, 1962), pp. 1-25, pls. 1-12.

In the course of excavations carried out at Isthmia between 1959 and 1961, three oblong Persian darics of varying size were discovered in the floor of the entrance court of the Northeast Cave. The weight and measurement of each specimen are given in the above report of the find.

BRONEER, OSCAR. The Isthmian Victory Crown. In: *American Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. 66, No. 3 (July, 1962), pp. 259-263, pl. 68.

Early in the fifth century B.C. the pine crowns originally awarded to victors at the Isthmian Games were replaced by wilted celery. In the second century B.C. pine was re-introduced with the celery and from that time until the second century of the present era both types of crown were awarded. Various coins of Corinth illustrate these crowns.

ILM

BUCHANAN, J. J. *THEORIKAI. A Study of Monetary Distributions to the Athenian Citizenry during the Fifth and Fourth Centuries B.C.* Locust Valley, N. Y., J. J. Augustin, 1962. 95 pp.

In his introduction the author deals with early monetary distribution down to the early years of the pentacontaetia, but unfortunately neglects one important problem: namely, whether or not the citizen donatives from the profits of Laurium were made with the now famous Athenian tetradrachms. The greater part of the book is devoted to civil misthophora such as the *dikastikon* (payment for jury duty), *bouleutikon* (payment for council service), *ekklesiastikon* (payment for attendance at the assembly) and the *theorikon* (payment for participation in state religious functions, especially the theatre).

ILM

CAMMANN, SCHUYLER. On The Renewed Attempt to Revive the "Bactrian Nickel Theory." In: *American Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. 66, No. 1 (Jan., 1962), pp. 92-94.

The writer refutes the theory which named China as the source of the ore used in the cupro-nickel coinage of Bactria (see *A. J. A.*, 1957, 351-365; 1958, 409-414; 1962, 87-92). The primitive means of land transport available at the time, he suggests, would have made it economically unfeasible to carry large quantities of ore over the mountain route between Southern China and Bactria. ILM

Circulation des monnaies d'Histiée. In: *Hellenica*, Vols. 11-12 (1960), pp. 63-69.

In a chapter on the coinage of Histiaea which appeared in L. Robert's *Etudes de Numismatique grecques* (Paris, 1951) the author dealt with the extent to which that coinage provides us with an indication of the city's commercial life. The present article reports several recent discoveries of Histiaean coins (e.g. the Ionian Islands, Trikala, Amphipolis, Salymbria, Thrace and the island of Crete) which fit conveniently into the framework of the earlier study. In general, these coins appear to have traveled in two main directions: north to Macedonia, Thrace and the Black Sea, and south to Crete. ILM

DÜRR, NICOLAS. Monnaies d'or. In: *Musées de Genève*, No. 18 (Sept., 1961), pp. 10-11, illus.

Two gold coins are described and illustrated: (1) an octodrachm of Arsinoë I, wife of Ptolemy Philadelphus, struck during the reign of Ptolemy VI Philometor (180-145 B.C.); (2) a gold solidus of Constantine XII Monomachus (1042-1055) struck at Constantinople. Brief biographical sketches of Arsinoë and Constantine supplement the descriptions.

Inscription agonistique d'Ancyre concours d'Ancyre. In: *Hellenica*, Vols. 11-12 (1960), pp. 350-368, pl. 34.

Sometime between 212 and 214 A.D. Caracalla gave permission to Ancyra to inaugurate the great *Asklepieia Soteira Antoneineia*, a sacred competition of panhellenic type which was the equivalent of the Pythian Games; this is known from several inscriptions, and from coins struck at Ancyra during the reign of Caracalla which refer to the games. From a coin of Salonina we learn that three sets of games — Pythian, Actian and Mystic — were celebrated at Ancyra. ILM

JENKINS, G. K. Numismatic Forgeries of Pyrrhus. In: *The British Museum Quarterly*, Vol. 25, Nos. 1-2 (1962), pp. 26-29.

There is no portrait of Pyrrhus on his coinage. The supposed portrait

coins (one, listed by Mionnet, was noted as false, and others are in Barcelona and the British Museum) are forgeries. ILM

KRZYZANOWSKA, ALEKSANDRA. Monety kolonii Aleksandrii Troas. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 5, Nos. 2-3 (1961), pp. 69-84, pls. 1-2.

A French version of this study entitled *Monnaies de la colonie d'Alexandria Troas* appeared in the special issue of the above periodical published in honor of the International Numismatic Congress held at Rome (Sept. 11-16, 1961); see the following abstract.

KRZYZANOWSKA, ALEKSANDRA. Monnaies de la colonie d'Alexandria Troas. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, [Special Issue], Vol. 5 (1961), pp. 76-84, illus., tabs.

From his study and examination of the imperial coinage of Alexander Troas (a coinage, known from the days of Commodus, which persisted until the city was destroyed by the Goths), Krzyzanowska draws a number of interesting conclusions concerning the relationship which existed between the local Greek population and the Roman colonists. The mistakes which are found in many of the Latin inscriptions, as well as the frequent representation of cults seen on the coin types, furnish proof of the ascendancy of the Greeks. Presumably the colonists had been introduced into a Greek milieu firmly encrusted in ancient traditions, among which the cult of Apollo Smintheus occupied an important place. When this cult later declined, the representation of Apollo was replaced by neutral representations (such as a horse or an eagle) rather than by types borrowed from Rome.

LE RIDER, GEORGES. Monnaies grecques récemment acquises par le Cabinet des Médailles. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 6, Vol. 3 (1961), pp. 7-26, pls. 1-3.

Among the acquisitions listed are the following: A didrachm of the Acarnanian League; two gold staters of Alexander the Great; one old style Attic tetradrachm of Seltman's Group L, now dated to 515; an old style Attic tetradrachm countermarked with both Phoenician and Arabic letters; a Phoenician imitation of an "owl"; a didrachm of Eleutherna; two posthumous tetradrachms of Lysimachus struck at Lampsacus in the later years of the third century B.C.; an electrum trité (?) possibly of Abydus; four silver staters of the Lycian kings Mithrapata and Pericles; a bronze of Antiochus III, probably struck at Antioch; a tetradrachm of Timarchus; a bronze with head of Geta, struck at Dion in the Decapolis in 204/5 or 205/6; a bronze quadruple of Seleucia on the Tigris issued at the beginning of the first century B.C.; three Carthaginian bronzes

from the late fourth or early third century B.C.; a bronze of Juba II struck at Mauretania. ILM

Monnaies et divinités d'Aspendos. In: *Hellencia*, Vols. 11-12 (1960), pp. 177-188, pls. 35-40.

On the fifth century drachms of Aspendus, Mospus, the archegete of the Pamphylia, is depicted in the form of a nude horseman brandishing a javelin; he is shown hunting the running boar (depicted on the reverse) which he will slay and sacrifice to Aphrodite Castnia (or Castnietis). The female figures who appear on the coins of Aspendus from the time of Augustus to that of Gallienus are, as a recently discovered inscription attests, twin Aphrodites Castnietis. The same inscription identifies the unarmed goddess, depicted (seated, and facing a seated Zeus) on coins issued at Aspendus under Trajan, Maximus and Maximus/Decius, as Hera.

ILM

ORLANDINI, PIERO. Impianto greco di bagni pubblici presso L'Ospizio. In: *Notizie degli Scavi di Antichità*, Vol. 85 (1961), pp. 181-202, illus.

The excavation of a Greek public bath at Gela (Sicily) in 1957, close to the new Home for the Poor, brought to light the following coins: Two Syracusan bronze trias of Timoleon; two small bronzes of Gela; four Sicul-Punic small bronzes; a small bronze of Syracuse attributed to Iceta or Agathocles; a small bronze of Akragas; an illegible small bronze; a Syracusan small bronze of Agathocles.

ORLANDINI, PIERO. Rinvenimenti nell'area dell'Ospizio. In: *Notizie degli Scavi di Antichità*, Vol. 85 (1960), pp. 203-211, illus.

Two silver staters and a bronze trias of Timoleon, all issued from Syracuse, together with five bronze coins of Agathocles, were discovered while foundations for a new Home for the Poor were being excavated at Gela (Sicily). Transcriptions of the legends are included in the brief descriptions of the eight pieces.

ORLANDINI, PIERO. Rinvenimento di una casa o bottega ellenistica presso l'ospedale. In: *Notizie degli Scavi di Antichità*, Vol. 85 (1960), pp. 165-181, illus.

Eighteen bronze issues from the period of Timoleon and Agathocles are listed and briefly described. The coins were found in 1956 when excavators uncovered a Hellenistic house or shop near the site of the new hospital at Gela.

SCHWITTER, C. M. and C. F. CHENG. Bactrian Nickel and Chinese Bamboo. In: *American Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. 66, No. 1 (Jan., 1962), pp. 87-92.

The use of a cupro-nickel alloy in coins issued by the Bactrian kings Euthydemus II, Agathocles and Pantaleon ca. 170 B.C. is believed to be the only known instance of an alloy of this type having been used for coinage before comparatively modern times. On the basis of results obtained from metallurgical analyses the writers attempt to show that ores for this alloy were obtained from China (probably Sikang province, or possible Szechwan or Yunnan). The views expressed are basically a restatement of the theory previously published in the *A.J.A.* (1957, 361-365; 1958, 409-414).

SJÖQVIST, ERIK. Excavations at Morgantina (Serra Orlando) 1961. Preliminary Report VI. In: *American Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. 66, No. 2 (April, 1962), pp. 135-143, pls. 29-36.

Coin discoveries, and particularly their contribution to the chronology, are noted in the above report: "The chronology of the House of the Arched Cistern is secured, thanks to a series of tests made under the destroyed parts of the floor mosaics in rooms 12 and 15 . . . The date of about 225 B.C. or some two years earlier is also borne out by two coins found in a similar position in the peristyle. One is a Hieronic issue from Syracuse ( . . . Poseidon/trident) and the other is Acragantine from the reign of Phintias, 287-279 B.C. From room 18, where the flooring and the working level were less distinct, a fourth century Siculo-Punic electrum coin came from a deep level.

That the street outside the house saw occasional visitors even after urban life had ceased in Morgantina is proved by four Tiberian bronze coins in excellent condition, one of them dating from A.D. 22, the latest coins so far found in our excavations."

SJÖQVIST, ERIK. A Portrait Head from Morgantina. In: *American Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. 66, No. 3 (July, 1962), pp. 319-322, pl. 86.

A small terracotta head found during the course of the excavations conducted by Princeton University at Morgantina is identified as that of Agathocles of Syracuse (317-289 B.C.). Part of the evidence for the identification is numismatic: e.g. (1) the unique Vienna gold stater (*obv.*, male head wearing elephant helmet; *rev.*, winged Athena and owl with the inscription AGATHOKLEOS); (2) the bronze issue (*obv.*, male head, with SYRAKOSION; *rev.*, lion); (3) the so far unknown bronze coins found during the above excavations (*obv.*, male head, with SYRAKOSION; *rev.*, bull). The head depicted on all three obverses is identified as Agathocles.

ILM



TRENDALL, A. D. Archaeology in South Italy and Sicily, 1958-60. In: *Archaeological Reports for 1960-61*, pp. 36-53, illus.

In reporting on the excavations carried out in the above areas Trendall notes the importance of the following pertinent numismatic studies: E. Gabrici — *Problemi della Monetazione in Sicilia*; C. Cirami — *La Monetazione greca della Sicilia antica* (Bologna, 1959); Laura Breglia — *Magna Graecia* (first in a series of illustrated monographs, to be issued under the title *Arte e Moneta*). During the period covered, the collection in the Reggio Calabria Museum was enriched by the discovery, at Sambiasi, of a hoard containing forty-three incuse tetradrachms of Sybaris and one Corinthian stater.

VANDERPOOL, EUGENE, J. R. McCREDIE and ARTHUR STEINBERG. Koroni: A Ptolemaic Camp on the East Coast of Attica. In: *Hesperia*, Vol. 31, No. 1 (Jan.-March, 1962), pp. 26-61, pls. 12-23, diagsr.

Coins discovered at Koroni, where excavations were conducted under the aegis of the American School of Classical Studies in 1960, proved of the utmost importance in the dating and identification of the site.

"The coins give the needed clue as to whose camp it was and when it was built. Out of 32 coins no less than 24 are Ptolemaic, while there are only 5 of Athens, 2 of Megara, and 1 of Aigina. Considering the rarity of Ptolemaic coins in Athens, the conclusion that the army was Ptolemaic is inescapable. With one exception the large Ptolemaic coins all belong to a series assigned to Ptolemy II Philadelphos (285-246 B.C.). This series bears letters which have been interpreted as dates, beginning with the first year of Ptolemy II's reign. According to this interpretation the latest coin of this series found on Koroni is of the year 267/6 or 265/4 B.C. The single exception, our only single coin, is of Ptolemy I Soter (305-285 B.C.), but the large number of punch marks on it suggests that it had been in circulation for some time, and it is therefore not out of place in this group. The smaller bronzes might belong to either Ptolemy I or II. The evidence of the coins, therefore, places the camp in the reign of Ptolemy II, and if the dated series is correctly interpreted, not before 267/6 B.C."

VERMEULE, C. C. Monete greche acquisite alla collezione del "Museum of Fine Arts" di Boston dal 1953 al 1960. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 2, No. 3 (Sept.-Dec., 1961), pp. 136-143, pls. 1-2.

Eighty-five Greek coins which were added to the above collection between 1953 and 1960 are listed and described in order of their acquisition. References to sources are given and twenty outstanding specimens illustrated.

## ROMAN

BALIL, ALBERTO. Circulación monetaria en España durante el Imperio Romano. In: *Numisma*, No. 35 (Nov.-Dec., 1958), pp. 25-29.

A discussion of monetary circulation in Spain during Roman Imperial times. In view of the scarcity of textual and epigraphical sources the writer makes extensive use of hoard evidence, in particular the inventories published by Professor Mateu y Llopis since 1942.

BARKÓCZI, LÁSZLÓ. Adatok Brigetio későrómai történetéhez. In: *Folia Archaeologica*, Vol. 13 (1961), pp. 95-113, illus., pls. 19-22. With Germany Summary, pp. 113-115.

Four distinct groups of graves have been identified by archaeologists at the site of ancient Brigetios. The first contained coins of Claudius II, Crispus, Constantinus Gallus, Valentinian, Valens and Theodosius; the second, coins of Claudius II, Constantius II and Valentinian; the fourth, coins of Aurelian, Probus, Diocletian, Licinius and Constantius II. Towards the end of the third century the city had shrunk to the immediate area of the Roman camp. By the sixth decade of the fourth century it was even smaller, and after the departure of the Romans played no further part in history.

BASTIEN, PIERRE. A propos de ma communication du 4 novembre 1961. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 10 (Dec., 1961), p. 98.

In the November (1961) issue of the above *Bulletin* (p. 88) the writer attributed an aureus (No. 175 from the Beistegui Collection) to the mint of Lyons; the coin had earlier been assigned by Pink to Siscia (*Goldprägung* . . . p. 53). While the proposed dating of 293 admittedly does not prove the Lugdunum attribution, the portrait nevertheless agrees perfectly with that on certain antoniniani and denarii struck there. Dr. H. A. Cahn, quoted from a recent letter, admits the possibility of an engraver exchange between Lyons and Siscia but at the same time is not convinced that the aureus can be excluded from the series issued by the Pannonian mint.

BASTIEN, PIERRE. A propos du titre d'Invictus sur les monnaies frappées par Constantin I à l'atelier de Londres. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 2 (Feb., 1962), pp. 122-123, illus.

The title *Invictus*, abbreviated to *IN*, is found on coins struck by Constantine I at the London mint but appears nowhere on the coinage of the first Tetrarchy. It is, however, frequently encountered on the

coins issued by Carausius and Allectus, where it appears variously as INV, IN or I alone.

BENNETT, W. H. The Death of Sertorius and the Coins. In: *Historia*, Vol. 10, No. 4 (Oct., 1961), pp. 459-472.

On the basis of an obscure passage in Appian and a tetradrachm of Nicomedes, Bennett dates the battles of Chalcedon and Cyzicus to the Autumn/Winter of 73 B.C. (rather than to 74, as most scholars maintain) and the death of Sertorius to early 73 (as opposed to 72). In 1888 Reinach dated the beginning of the Bithynian era to October 297 B.C., which in turn dates a coin of Nicomedes from the 224th year to October 74 B.C. Although later revoked by Reinach, this date has been accepted by numismatists and now, the writer emphasizes, must also be recognized by historians. That Nicomedes was still alive in October 74 means that Mithradates' invasion took place in the Spring of 73 and the battles of Cyzicus and Chalcedon in the Autumn/Winter of the same year, which in turn lends validity to a passage in Appian referring to the Battle of Cyzicus and the earlier death of Sertorius. Had the battle occurred in 74, when Sertorius is known to have been alive, the passage becomes clearly anachronistic; but with the date established as 73 it can safely stand. By accepting the date of Sertorius' death as 73, as also indicated by Livy, the interpretation of Pompey's activities and the events of the following years become much more understandable. JMF

BÍRÓNÉ SEY, KATALIN. Hygieia, Salus és Valetudo. In: *Folia Archaeologica*, Vol. 13 (1961), pp. 73-79, pl. 18. With English Summary.

During the fifth and sixth centuries B.C. Rome came into contact with the cults of the Greek deities of healing: namely, Apollo, Asklepios and Hygieia. This study deals with the assimilation of the Greek Hygieia into the Roman Salus and Valetudo cult and with the manner in which it was reflected in Roman coinage to the end of the second century A.D.

In the Republican period, Hygieia became identified with Salus although their aspects did not entirely conform. By the first century A.D. the personality of Valetudo had taken definite shape; her features correspond completely with those of Hygieia and the representations of both are similar. During the Imperial period a seated Salus is depicted on the coins issued after the end of the first century, the type being associated with the legends SALVS, SALVS AVGVSTA and SALVS PVBLICA; there is also a standing representation of the Valetudo type which occurs with the legends SALVS AVGVSTI SC and COS III. Since SALVS AVGVSTA refers to the welfare and safety of the state and SALVS AVGVSTI to the personal health of the emperor, the Salus coins with standing figure and the legend

SALVS AVGVSTI bear a relationship to Valetudo. The two types merged during the second century A.D.

CAPPELLI, REMO. Albino. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 13, No. 2 (Feb., 1962), p. 19, illus.

Historical background notes, as well as illustrations of a sestertius and a denarius, are included in this discussion of the coinage of Clodius Albinus.

CAPPELLI, REMO. Osservazioni sull'articolo di G. Miscosi su "La pietra nera della Dea Cibele." In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 12, Nos. 11-12 (Nov.-Dec., 1961), p. 151.

Certain mistakes which occurred in the article cited above (cf. *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 11, No. 3, March, 1960, p. 30) are now corrected; n.b., the sacred stone of Cybele was not quadrangular in form but was shapeless, and when brought from Rome was deposited in the Temple of Victory on the Palatine — not on the island in the Tiber (Livy XXIX, 14, 13).

CAPPELLI, REMO. Pescennio Nigro. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 12, Nos. 11-12 (Nov.-Dec., 1961), p. 150, illus.

The writer sketches briefly the career of Pescennius Niger and notes some of the principal characteristics of his coinage; most of the issues were struck at mints in Syria and are now of the greatest rarity. Illustrations (obverse and reverse) of two denarii are included.

CAPPELLI, REMO. Settimio Severo. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 13, No. 3 (March, 1962), pp. 33-34, illus.

Obverse and reverse illustrations of a sestertius, a denarius and an aureus illustrate this discussion of the coinage of Septimius Severus as seen against the historical background of the period. During the early years of the reign enormous quantities of coins were struck in the East, especially at the mint of Antioch.

CARSON, R. A. G. Roman Coin Acquisitions. In: *The British Museum Quarterly*, Vol. 24, Nos. 1-2 (August, 1961), pp. 30-33, pl. 9.

Included among the acquisitions are a medallion of Maxentius (the first such piece known) and a unique, previously unpublished solidus of Constantius II from the mint of Aquileia. Also acquired were three solidi of Julian the Apostate, one of Jovian, a consular solidus of Valens, a solidus of Honorius from Arelate dated to ca. A.D. 420 and a sestertius of Gordian III with medallic characteristics.

JMF

DEL CHIARO, M. A. An Archaeological-Topographical Study of the Tolfa-Allumiere District: Preliminary Report. In: *American Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. 66, No. 1 (Jan., 1962), pp. 49-55, pls. 13-14, maps.

The report contains the following item of numismatic interest: "Villa Poggio San Pietro . . . is situated on the spine of a high ridge with a broad view in all directions . . . particularly over the confluence of the Fosso Lenta and the Mignone. The foundations, rectangular in shape and constructed of "palombino" (the native stone of which many ridges in the neighborhood are constituted), and a few tufa blocks, were investigated; they produced some chronological evidence for occupation of the villa. A Late Republican, or perhaps a very Early Imperial, date was indicated by two badly worn struck bronze coins which bore faint traces of a Janus head on the obverse and a Prow on the reverse [and by a] fairly legible silver denarius . . . which can be attributed to the moneyer M. Fourius Philus and dated to ca. 93-92 B.C."

ERXLEBEN, EBERHARD. Zum Kölner Britannicus. Eine Entgegnung. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 24 (1958), pp. 261-264.

Regler's view that the portrait of Britannicus on the sestertius from the Niessen Collection in Cologne is the finest and most authentic is challenged by Erxleben, who contends that the piece in question is a forgery and that the likeness is based on portraits of Claudius and Drusus.

HLA

FAIDER-FEYTMANS, G. and MARCEL AMAND. Trésor d'antoniniens à Howardries (Élagable — Postume). In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 106 (1960), pp. 61-80, pl. 4, diags.

Two hundred and forty-two Roman Imperial antoniniani, discovered at Howardries (Hainaut) in a clay vessel (unfortunately broken at the moment of contact), were issued as follows: Elagabalus (1), Gordian III (5), Philip the Elder (6), Otacilia (2), Philip the Younger (1), Trebonianus Gallus (2), Volusianus (3), Valerian I (11), Gallienus (20), Salonina (8), Valerian II (8), Saloninus (3), Postumus (172). Listings in the inventory (pp. 63-71) are arranged first by sovereign, then by mint, with relevant references given to *R. I. C.* Two tables are included. The first shows the numbers struck at each of the six mints represented; the second, the respective years, emperors, numbers struck and totals (by period).

FRANCISCIS, ALFONSO de. Metauros. In: *Atti e Memorie della Società Magna Grecia*, N. S., Vol. 3 (1960), pp. 21-67, pls. 6-15.

Numismatic finds made during excavation of the site of ancient Metaurus in 1956 and 1959 are reported. Bronze coins of the Antonines

were found in several graves dating from the Imperial period and eight additional bronze issues (Hadrian to Constantine) were discovered within the remains of a Roman house. ILM

GIARD, J.-B. Un quinaire inédit de M. Arrius Secundus. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 2 (Feb., 1962), pp. 121-122.

Giard describes a quinarius of M. Arrius Secundus, hitherto unpublished, from the collection in the *Cabinet des Médailles*. Difficulties encountered in the identification of the portrait are related in the accompanying discussion of the coin, which is described as the only known quinarius from the period of the late Roman Republic to bear the effigy of a contemporary person.

GIARD, J.-B. La rapport de l'or à l'argent vers 211 av. J.-C. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 9 (Nov., 1961), pp. 91-92.

On the basis of pertinent passages from Pliny (XXXIII, 47) and Livy (XXVI, 36), Giard discusses the ratio of gold to silver in ca. 211 B.C.

GIARD, J.-B. Trésor de monnaies de bronze des Fontaines-Salées. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 4 (April, 1962), pp. 145-146.

Excavations carried out at Fontaines-Salées (Yonne) in September, 1961 brought to light an iron pot containing Roman Imperial coins (three silver denarii, three large and 100 medium bronzes), all in poor state of preservation. The latest issue, as far as can be established, indicates a time of burial towards the end of the reign of Antoninus Pius.

GRICOURT, JEAN. Une enquête: monnaies de Carausius et d'Allectus trouvées sur le continent. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 1 (Jan., 1962), pp. 111-112.

In this report on the coins of Carausius and Allectus found on the European continent, Gricourt discusses a hoard of antoniniani discovered during the recent excavation of a vicus in the territory of Hénin, Dourges and Noyelles-Godault (Pas-de-Calais). Except for one specimen struck at Lyons in 291 the coins were of insular provenance and were apparently all issued from the London mint: Carausius (4), Diocletian (2), Hercules (5) Carausius and Allectus (7).

GRICOURT, JEAN. Imitation de Tacite et de Tetricus fils, avec revers de Tacite, dans le trésor d'Oyrières. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 4 (April, 1962), pp. 144-145.

Two interesting Celtic coins were contained in the hoard discovered at Oyrières (Haute-Saône). One is an imitation of an antoninianus

issued by Tacitus (Cohen, No. 83 *RIC*, No. 45 Vol. V/I) which in common with the prototype bears no mint mark; on the basis of style and the unique form of the title, however, it may be attributed with certainty to the *Moneta Gallica*. The second specimen is an imitation of a coin of Tetricus Junior (Cohen, Nos. 136-39; *RIC*, Vol. V/I, Nos. 60-62).

GRICOURT, JEAN. Imitations en Gaule du monnayage de bronze de Néron. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 2 (Feb., 1962), pp. 123-124.

Imitations of the bronze coins issued by Nero were not common in Gaul and have seldom appeared in hoards. They circulated chiefly in the northern districts, the *Victory* type being most widely imitated, presumably because it was the most common Neronian coin and at the same time was the simplest to reproduce. The above report includes a listing of eleven museums in which such imitations are preserved. In contrast, imitations of the bronze coins issued by Claudius were plentiful in the western regions of the Roman Empire.

GUEY, JULIEN. Un coup de bourse au II<sup>e</sup> siècle avant J.-C: le rapport de l'or à l'argent d'après Polybe, XXXIV, 10, 10 (chez Strabon, IV, 6, 12). In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 10 (Dec., 1961), pp. 102-103.

A discussion of the ratio of gold to silver in the coinage of the second century B.C., in which the writer cites pertinent passages from Pliny, Polybius and Strabo and mentions the importance of a gold mine actively exploited by the Taurisci.

GUEY, JULIEN. Denier de Marc-Aurèle: variété rare de l'année 179 après J.-C. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 3 (March, 1962), p. 137.

A rare denarius of Marcus Aurelius recently acquired by the *Cabinet des Médailles* is briefly described. The coin shows an obverse type which differs from the very common variety (C. 967; *R.I.C.* III, p. 244, no. 402; *B.M.C.* IV, p. 504, no. 788).

GUEY, JULIEN. Encore Dion Cassius 55, 12, 4-5 et la valeur nominale, vers 216-217, du denier romain par rapport à l'aureus. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 9 (Nov., 1961), p. 92.

Concerning the nominal value of the denarius as related to the aureus during the years 216-217, Guey offers further information derived from his study of the relevant passage in Dion Cassius (55, 12, 4-5). He also

cites a letter in which T.V. Buttrey expresses himself as being in full agreement with the conclusions reached.

GUEY, JULIEN. Le titre du denier romain sous l'Empereur Commode (176-192). In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 3 (March, 1962), p. 137.

The results obtained from chemical analyses are cited to illustrate fluctuations in the standards of Roman denarii issued during the reign of Commodus (176-192). Included are twenty-eight separate standards, listed in terms of fractions of one thousand, each of which is followed by the date of the coin analysed.

HABREKORN, RAYMOND. A propos des moules monétaires de La Coulonche. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 3 (March, 1962), pp. 136-137.

Habrekorn discusses a number of Roman coin molds discovered at La Coulonche, being particularly concerned with the maximum number of coins such molds might be expected to produce before being rendered unusable. After consultation with a specialist he concludes that each mold could have served at least a thousand times.

HABREKORN, R. Les moules monétaires de La Coulonche (Orne). In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 1 (Jan., 1962), pp. 113-114.

A number of Roman imperial coin moulds have been found at La Coulonche during the past hundred years. Among several new fragments discovered there in 1961 was one bearing the effigy of Diocletian and the reverse legend GENIO POPULI ROMANI. In discussing these moulds, Habrekorn makes frequent reference to the bibliographical essay *Les moules de monnaies impériales romaines*, published by Marcel Jungfleisch and Jacques Schwartz in 1952.

JELOČNIK, ALEKSANDER. Prvi follesi iz kovnicé Siscia (First Folles from the Siscia Mint). In: *Numizmat. Vestnik*, Vol. 1 (1958), pp. 3-8, pl. With French Translation.

Among the folles of Diocletian and his colleagues are those marked (a) s and (b) s with A, B,  $\tau$  in right field which Voetter assigned to Serdica; the earliest Siscia coins known to him were marked sis. A stylistic comparison made between the above two series and signed argentei (sis) from the Sisak hoard shows that most of the s and s, A, B,  $\tau$  coins were issued at Siscia, not Serdica. In addition, the style seen on a small number is comparable to a second very distinctive style found on unsigned



argentei and on two sis argentei from the Sisak hoard. The similarities are so pronounced that this small group must also be assigned to Siscia.

JMF

KANTOROWICZ, E. H. Gods in Uniform. In: *Proceedings of the American Philological Society*, Vol. 105, No. 4 (August, 1961), pp. 368-393, illus.

In the above article Professor Kantorowicz first traces the representations of ancient pagan divinities in military garb. He then points out that emperors, although normally portrayed bare-necked during the period of the early Empire, gradually came to be depicted in military dress; the various explanations for the phenomena of gods being represented in human (and emperors in god-like) garb are summarized. In conclusion, the persistence of this iconographic pattern — particularly as it applies to saints — is traced into the medieval and modern periods.

HLA

LAFaurie, JEAN. Trésor de monnaies de Gallien trouvé à Selendi (Turquie). In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 10 (Dec., 1961), pp. 99-100.

Although small in size, a hoard of eight antoniniani of Gallienus found in a tomb near Selendi (northeast of Smyrna) is of considerable numismatic interest. The coins bear the same form of title, GALLIENVS AVG., and the homogeneity of the group is striking. All of the pieces were issued from the mint of Antioch and except for one specimen inscribed VIRTVS AVGVSTI all have been previously published; they were struck between 264 and 268 by Odenathus in the name of Gallienus. Of the many hoards discovered in Asia Minor, relatively few have been published or even inventoried.

LALLEMAND, JACQUELINE and BETTY GUALBERT. Trésor d'antoniniens à Sterrebeek (Caracalla — Émilien). In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 106 (1960), pp. 21-60, pl. 3, diagrs.

A hoard of somewhat homogeneous composition, discovered at Sterrebeek (canton Saint-Josse-ten-Noode, arrondissement Bruxelles) in April, 1959 contained a single denarius and 357 antoniniani, issued as follows: Caracalla (3), Elagabalus (6), Alexander Severus (1), Pupianus (4), Gordianus III (196), Philip I (112), Decius (26), Trebonianus Gallus (9), Aemilianus (1). The date of the latest issue (253) suggests a time of burial ca. 254. A descriptive catalogue which appears on pp. 44-59 is arranged by emperor and mint, with relevant references given to *B. M. C.*, *Le Gentilhomme (La trouvaille de Nanterre)*, Pink and *R. I. C.*

LE RIDER, G. Un denier d'Uranus Antonin, acquis récemment par le Cabinet des Médailles. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 4 (April, 1962), pp. 143-144.

A denarius of Uranius Antoninus recently acquired by the *Cabinet des Médailles* bears the same obverse legend as found on the emperor's gold coins, and shows the effigy f.r.; *Fortuna*, with the inscription *fecunditas*, appears on the reverse, which is from the same die as the gold coin illustrated by Delbrueck (p. 17, fig. 9).

LE ROY, M. Le système semi-libral italique. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 1 (Jan., 1962), pp. 110-111.

Le Roy presents a synthesis of twenty-eight frequency tables for Etruscan, Roman and Campanian coins in the Italic semi-libral system.

L'ORANGE, H. P. Der subtile Stil. Eine Kunstströmung aus der Zeit um 400 nach Christus. In: *Antike Kunst*, Vol. 4, No. 2 (1961), pp. 68-74, pls. 27-31.

Coins of Aelia Flacilla, Eudoxia and Helena are used by L'Orange in dating two Roman busts. HG

PFLAUM, H.-G. Le Consul M. Annius Messalla. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 9 (Nov., 1961), pp. 86-87.

Pflaum discusses the Consul M. Annius Messalla, whose historicity is confirmed by an inscription of Lepcis Magna in Tripolitania (*IRT* 516): *M. Annius Messal [la] adlectus in senatum a d[ivo Claudio] a divo Vespasiano, leg. Afric[ae]*.

PFLAUM, H.-G. Réattribution à Serdica de monnaies de Tacite autrefois classées à Cyzique. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 2 (Feb., 1962), pp. 120-121.

Certain coins of Tacitus with the reverse legend *SPES PVBLICA* had previously been attributed to Cyzicus. On the basis (a) of the Greek letters *KA* (seen in the exergue) and (b) two mint marks, a star and the Greek letter *epsilon* — characteristics which were presumably disregarded in the earlier attribution — the coins are now assigned to Serdica.

PICOZZI, VITTORIO. Le monete di Vaballato. In: *Numismatica*, N. S., Vol. 2, No. 3 (Sept.-Dec., 1961), pp. 123-128, illus.

In this discussion of the coinage of Vaballathus, Picozzi draws particular attention to the extent to which it was influenced by contemporary historical events. The following specimens are illustrated: An antoninianus of Aurelian and Vaballathus struck at Antioch (270/71); a tetradrachm issued in the names of these emperors at Alexandria, also in 270/71; an antoninianus of Vaballathus with the title of Augustus (271); a tetradrachm of Zenobia struck at Alexandria (271).

SACHERO, LUIGI. Il bronzo Romano. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 13, No. 2 (Feb., 1962), pp. 18-19, illus.

Sachero covers the development of Roman bronze, from the aes rude to the coins issued by the early Byzantine emperors. The following illustrations are provided: Fragment of an aes signatum; an aes libralis; an as of the Republican period; sestertii of Galba and Antoninus Pius; dupondius of Nero; as of Vespasian; semmissis of Domitian; a bronze coin of Julian the Apostate.

SCHWARZENBERG, CHARLES. Denarii of the Republic and the Stories they tell. In: *Coin Galleries (New York). Numismatic Review and Fixed Price List*, Vol. 3, No. 2 (1962), pp. 55-60, illus.

Religious motifs, punning devices and references to the moneyers' ancestors are common types on Roman Republican denarii. Schwarzenberg comments briefly on a selection of these coins. JMF

Sulla dibattuta degli aurei di Uranio Antonio. Rapporto dell' A.I.N.P. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 13, No. 3 (March, 1962), p. 34.

The conclusions reached by Henri Seyrig with regard to the aurei of Uranius Antoninus are summarized here for the benefit of those who have denied the authenticity of these issues: (1) The coins were struck at Emesa (the present Homs), at which site specimens have generally been found; (2) an aureus of Uranius Antoninus has been known since 1733, and (3) it was struck from the same obverse die as that used for the striking of another, recently discovered specimen; (4) the characters of the legends, as well as the typology of the coins, show a style which can be considered typical of third century Syria.

THIRION, MARCEL. Folles d'Alexandrie (295-304). In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 107 (1961), pp. 192-209.

The several changes which occurred in the tetradrachms of the Alexandria mint during the year 294-295 are attributed by Thirion to the mint's reorganization and the introduction of the *Genio Populi Romani* folles. The first issue, he suggests, is that with the mint mark ALE *in ex* and *officinae* A-r in right field; the obverse portrait is marked by short ribbons. This is followed by nine other issues down to 304. The relative order and chronology which the author establishes is at variance with that set forth by Voetter and (more recently) by J.-P. Callu. JMF

TURCAN, R. Mercure sur les monnaies d'Herennius et d'Hostilien. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 2 (Feb., 1962), p. 126.

Coins of Herennius Etruscus and Hostilianus, here discussed, show on

the reverses a standing Mercury *en face* and the legend PIETAS AVGG. The two young princes, sons and heirs of Trajan Decius, honor Mercury, the patron of *Juventus*.

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. and W. A. VAN ES. *Muntwijzer voor de romeinse tijd*. The Hague, Netherlands Royal Coin Cabinet, 1962. 104 pp., 32 pls.

After commencing with a brief historical introduction the writers provide a complete listing of Roman emperors in which families and titles are included. They next deal with individual aspects of Roman coins and medallions such as: representations, inscriptions, denominations, purchasing power, mints and minting methods, counterstamping, hoards, etc. In addition to a useful listing of important Dutch collections the work also includes a bibliography, a map showing mint locations, and thirty-two plates illustrating coins and related artifacts. HJE

## BYZANTINE

BRIGGS, D. G. New Byzantine Mint Issue Discovered. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 5 (May, 1962), p. 617, illus.

Reports the discovery of a 20-nummia follis of Anastasius issued from the mint of Antioch; the denomination was previously unknown for this mint although 5-nummia and 40-nummia coins are listed in the standard catalogues. The obverse legend is in Greek and contains certain epigraphical irregularities. JMF

DJAMBOV, HRISTO. A New Gold Treasure. In: *Bulgaria Today*, Vol. 10, No. 10 (October, 1961), pp. 36-37, illus.

Farmers, while ploughing a field at a site known as Palihor, recently unearthed a copper vessel containing 786 Byzantine gold scyphates issued by the emperors Alexius Comnenus, John II Comnenus and Manuel I Comnenus during the eleventh and twelfth centuries. The treasure is believed to have belonged to a wealthy member of the ruling class, who lived in the environs of Palihor when Bulgaria was under Byzantine rule, and will be exhibited in the feudal society section of the Archaeological Museum at Sofia.

GRIERSON, PHILIP. Una moneta d'argento inedita di Teodorico il Grande. In: *Numismatica*, N. S., Vol. 1, No. 3 (Sept.-Dec., 1960), pp. 113-115, illus. Translated by Alberto Santamaria.

Grierson publishes a new double-siliqua of Theodoric, struck in the name of Justin I, from the Swedish Royal Collection. On the basis

of the marks of value (PKE and CN) found on the silver coinage struck by Justinian in Italy — studied in conjunction with the medieval literary sources — he suggests the following denominational weights: quarter-silqua, ca. .7 gr.; half-silqua, ca. 1.4 gr.; silqua, ca. 2.5 gr.; double-silqua, ca. 4.70 gr. The silver coinage, it is pointed out, was fiduciary and was given a nominal value approximately one-third higher than its intrinsic value.

HLA

GRIERSON, PHILIP. Notes on the Fineness of the Byzantine Solidus. In: *Byzantinische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 54 (1961), pp. 91-97, tab.

Previously published figures relating to the gold content of the Byzantine solidus indicated a fineness of 21 carats. In a newly published list of specific gravities the fineness is shown as varying between 21½ and 24 carats, from which Grierson infers that the mints aimed at a 24 carat coinage although they did not always attain it. Furthermore, the debasement of the solidus, formerly assigned to the reign of Constantine IX (1042-55) must now be dated to the reign of Michael IV (1034-41), at which time the gold content fell from 22-23 to 20 carats. On the basis of the newly published figures, Grierson attempts to correct some of the doubtful attributions formerly given to Byzantine rulers bearing the same name.

HLA

KANTOROWICZ, E. H. On the Golden Marriage Belt and the Marriage Rings of the Dumbarton Oaks Collection. In: *Dumbarton Oaks Papers*, No. 14 (1960), pp. 1-16, 8 pls.

Using the central medallions from the above marriage belt, the writer traces the transformation of the pagan wedding ceremony into a Christian sacrament and presents a parallel revision of the concept of *Concordia* from a pagan goddess to a gift of Christ. In doing so he utilizes a variety of numismatic and other art sources.

HLA

LONGUET, HENRY. *Introduction à la numismatique byzantine*. London, Spink & Son Ltd., 1961. 158 pp., 24 pls.

Along with excellent illustrations, this book presents a clear and useful summary of Byzantine coinage. The author's interpretation is more catholic than that found in previous catalogues and affords insight into the influence which Byzantine iconography exercised on the other coinages of the medieval period, both Islamic and Christian. Headings on the metals, mints, personages divine and human portrayed on the coins, denominations, legends, and on the relations of Byzantium with her neighbors make up the body of the text; the plates are meant not so

much to give a chronological scheme as to illustrate the textual headings and to present a definition in synopsis of the various forms of numismatic expression encountered in Byzantium and in related coinages. Individual specimens are described in full, with references given to the larger catalogues.

GLK

LONGUET, HENRY. Une trouvaille de monnaies des Paléologues. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 106 (1960), pp. 243-266, pls. 11-13.

After having been acquired by the author, a hoard of seventy-three Byzantine coins found at Salonica two or three years before World War II was stolen during the war period. The above report, compiled from notes and photographs made before the theft, includes a descriptive catalogue of thirty-seven specimens (pp. 255-266) arranged under the following issuing sovereigns: Andronicus III Palaeologus (1328-1341); Anne de Savoy and John VI Cantacuzenus; John V Palaeologus and John VI Cantacuzenus; John V Palaeologus (1341-1391); Uncertain.

SKOWRONEK, STEFAN. Z problematyki skarbu palmyrenskiego (Problems of the Palmyra Hoard). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 5, Nos. 2-3 (1961), pp. 105-110. With English Summary.

The Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology, which is conducting excavations at Palmyra, discovered in 1960 a hoard of Byzantine solidi and gold jewelry dating from the seventh century, at which time Palmyra was already under Arab control. Byzantine coins circulated in Syrian towns occupied by the Arabs during the first century of Islam, i.e. before the introduction of Islamic coinage.

VRYONIS, SPEROS, Jr. The Question of the Byzantine Mines. In: *Speculum*, Vol. 37, No. 1 (Jan., 1962), pp. 1-17.

"Where did Byzantium get its metals after the period of the Arab conquest? These metals — gold, silver, copper, iron and lead — were of considerable importance to Byzantium for its superb coinage and manufacture of luxury items . . ."

After an intensive study of the available sources, both primary and secondary, Vryonis reaches the following conclusions: "Now the problem remains of explaining the comparative silence of the second group of sources, those which we may roughly equate with the most important period of Byzantine history. One explanation of the sources' comparative silence is that the Arab invasions cut Byzantine off from those lands in the east which produced the metals, while the Germanic and Slavic invasions in the Balkans performed the same function in that area. As a

result, Byzantium had no access to mines and therefore they do not appear in the sources."

"A second explanation, which seems more plausible, is that the Byzantine sources simply do not mention this type of ordinary or common matter. Most of the historical sources and narratives are Constantinople-centered, and, in contrast to the Muslim sources, we have very little in the way of histories and geographies of the provinces. Fortunately the eastern sources, in contrast to the contemporary Byzantine sources, give us sufficient information for Asia Minor to show that the Byzantines did in fact have access to metals and mines . . ."

"It is obvious, then, that gold, silver, copper, iron and lead were available to the Byzantine on their own soil and in the neighboring lands, in mines which probably continued to function from antiquity down into Ottoman times. Thus the Byzantines were not altogether dependent on trade or a favorable balance of trade for these metals."

## EUROPEAN

BALDANZA, B. Varianti inedite delle piastre di Ferdinando II di Borbone. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 13, No. 1 (Jan., 1962), p. 4.

Twenty-two previously unpublished varieties of the piastres issued by Ferdinand II (1833-1858) are listed and briefly described. Owing to the inaccessibility of the final volume of the *Corpus*, pertinent references are taken from the recent monograph compiled by D'Incerti.

BENEUT, GUY. Écus d'or de Charles VI. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 10 (Dec., 1961), pp. 101-102.

Beneut discusses a group of thirteen gold écus of Charles VI: one from the first issue (L. 378), two from the second issue (L. 378), seven from the third-fourth issues (L. 378 a), two from the fifth issue (L. 378 b) and one from the second delphinale issue (L. 426 a).

BITTNER, OSCAR. Über Porzellangeld und Porzellanmedaillen. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 12, No. 7 (1962), pp. 61-62.

Bittner reviews briefly the porcelain coins and tokens manufactured at Meissen, Germany. For a more detailed study he recommends the works of O. Horn (*Die Münzen und Medaillen aus der staatlichen Porzellan-Manufaktur zu Meissen*, Leipzig, 1923) and A. von Roosbroeck (*Die Münzen aus der staatlichen Porzellan-Manufaktur zu Meissen und aus anderen deutschen keramischen Fabriken*, Jette-Brussels, 1951). HC

BOBEK, JAN. Mincovníctví Rudolfa II. v Jáchymově a Budějovicích v letech 1606-1611 (Coinage of Rudolf II at Joachimsthal and Budweis in the Years 1606-1611). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 8 (1961), pp. 73-84, 2 pls. With German Summary, pp. 85-88.

Coins struck by Rudolf II at the above mints have frequently been found difficult to classify. Among the changes which the present writer suggests are the attribution of the *Lion's head in circle, with five-pointed star* type to Budweis, and the *Lion's head in shield* type to Joachimstal. HG

BOBEK, JAN. Neznámý pražský pětidukát Ferdinanda III (Unknown Prague Five Ducat of Ferdinand III). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 8 (1961), p. 103, illus.

A five ducat coin of Ferdinand III struck in 1652 at the Prague mint under the mintmaster Jacob Bernard Wolker is fully described and illustrated. The specimen, previously unpublished, appeared in auction catalogue No. XXVI issued by Gerhard Hirsch (Munich) in 1961.

CAROSI, MARIO. Due curiose varianti su monete di Vittorio Emanuele II. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 2, No. 3 (Sept.-Dec., 1961), pp. 144-146, illus.

Two previously unpublished varieties issued by the above sovereign at Turin are described. The first, a twenty lira piece struck in 1855, shows an H instead of the II in the reverse legend. In the reverse exergue of the second — a twenty centesimi coin issued in 1863 — the letters B and N (the initials of the *Banca Nazionale*) appear in reverse.

CASTELIN, KAREL. Zur Passauer Kontermarke auf Prager Groschen. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 5, No. 15 (1961), pp. 45-48.

The author agrees with Kellner (*Die Münzen der niederbayerischen Münzstätten*) that the P countermark found on Prague groats designates the town of Passau, but is also of the opinion that the mark was first used during the 1420's or 1430's (at which time groats were countermarked by many cities and towns in South Germany) rather than in the second half of the fifteenth century. In support of this conjecture he cites a groat bearing four countermarks, one of which is a P; the remaining three are of Salzburg, Regensburg and Amberg, all of which are known to have countermarked before 1450. Castelin further believes that the P countermark existed in two distinct forms, one of which may have been used in the first and the other in the second half of the fifteenth century, and recommends the careful study of any groats on which the P is combined with other marks.

HJE



CIFERRI, R. *La monetazione dei "Tari" d'oro degli svevi d'Italia*. Rome, Santa-maria, 1961. 132 pp., illus.

In a study based upon accurate and original analyses of abbreviations, obverse representations, and the lance crosses depicted upon the reverses, Ciferri offers the first attempted classification of the gold tari issued by Frederic II of Swabia and his successors. The work includes a number of tables, together with line drawings showing the stylistic development of the devices depicted on the coins and the palaeographical modifications of the reverse lettering.

CIFERRI, R. Tentativo di seriazione dei 'Tari' normanni e svevi d'Italia. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 12, Nos. 11-12 (Nov.-Dec., 1961), pp. 152-154, illus.

Continuing the series of articles devoted to the study of Norman and Swabian tari issued in Italy, Ciferri classifies the coins according to the obverse and reverse representations used. Types issued by Henry VI and William II are illustrated by line drawings.

CLAIN-STEFANELLI, ELVIRA. Russian Gold Coins of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 70, No. 5 (May, 1962), pp. 101-105, illus. Vol. 70, No. 6 (June, 1962), pp. 128-130, illus. Vol. 70, Nos. 7-8 (July-August, 1962), pp. 155-158, illus.

The inter-relationship between coinage and politico-economic trends is clearly evident from the study of the gold coinage issued by Russia from the time of Alexander I (1777-1825) to the founding of the U. S. S. R. in 1922. Details of weight, fineness and edge inscriptions are included because the author is of the firm belief that such data may represent expressions of profound economic change. Particular attention is given to artist-engravers and issuing moneyers, and pertinent legislative documents are frequently cited. **FDC**

DOMARADZKI, ANTONI. Neapolitan Talers of King Zygmunt August. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, [Special Issue], Vol. 5 (1961), pp. 110-114, pl. 8.

In 1564 large numbers of Neapolitan ducats and half ducats issued by Charles V and Philip II were imported into Poland from Italy. The coins represented the interest on a loan made by Zygmunt August to Philip II and thus were the Polish king's private property, but because of the emptiness of the Treasury they were used as coin of the realm. A suggestion that they be re-struck as Lithuanian talers and half talers was found to be technically impractical. Eventually the coins were counter-marked with a small royal monogram and the date 1564 at the Wilno mint and were circulated at the rate of sixty Polish gros to one ducat. Listings provided by the author show the different varieties known in the counter-marked series, many of which are now quite rare.

DUMAS, FRANÇOISE. La deuxième émission de florettes faite par le dauphin Charles au nom de Charles VI. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 2 (Feb., 1961), pp. 118-119.

Because of the lack of documentation, Mme. Dumas makes extensive use of hoard evidence in attempting to prove that the second emission of florettes issued by the dauphin Charles in the name of Charles VI must be suppressed, and the dauphin's debasement of the coinage delayed by one month.

DUMAS, FRANÇOISE. Un gros inédit de Louis de Villars-Thoire, évêque de Valence, au XIV<sup>e</sup> siècle. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 10 (Dec., 1961), pp. 98-99.

A hitherto unpublished gros with the obverse inscription LVDOVICV' EPISCOPV' is attributed to Louis de Villars-Thoire, bishop of Valence and Die from 1354 to 1376. The denomination of gros was readily ascertained from the coin's weight (3.11 gr.); but in the absence of documents, the establishment of the date of issue proved somewhat more difficult. Louis de Villars-Thoire was elected in 1354 and was consecrated sometime between 1358 and 1363 (probably in 1360). Since the above coin carries the title LVDOVICV' EPISCOPV', it must have been struck during the period 1360-1376.

FLÉRON, J. Un curieux essai monétaire belge frappé en 1953 à la date de 1888. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 107 (1961), pp. 209-210.

Fléron describes a curious Belgian coin press pattern, dated 1888, which he recently acquired from a money changer. It was struck in 1953 by the *Ateliers Raskin* which at that time had borrowed dies from the Belgian mint for the purpose of testing coin presses manufactured for Bulgaria; the dies were duly returned to the mint, but in spite of the precautions taken some of the trial pieces went astray. The above pattern is undoubtedly one of this group.

FRÈRE, HUBERT. Monnaies de l'évêque de Liège frappées à Maastricht. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 107 (1961), pp. 83-116, pls. 4-5.

The study of the coinage of Maastricht between the tenth and the end of the thirteenth century involves two separate problems: the identification of those deniers which (since many of them bear no mint names) can be attributed to Maastricht, and the identification of the authority responsible for them — whether the emperor, or, after 1204, the Duke of Brabant, or the Bishop of Liège (who had enjoyed the right of minting there since Carolingian times) or the collegiate church of St. Servais. On the grounds that the church's charters contain no

allusions to a mint the author eliminates the chapter entirely, and attributes to the bishops a large number of coins which in view of the absence of specifically episcopal characteristics were not included by De Chestret in his monograph on the coinage of the bishops of Liège. Included in the article is a detailed listing of coins, with some discussion of the attribution of each. PG

GAMBERINI di SCARFEA, CESARE. Una inedita contraffazione di Desana al tipo di Corregio. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 13, No. 2 (Feb., 1962), p. 17, illus.

While recently examining an old collection the writer discovered a hitherto unpublished sesinello bearing the coat of arms of Corregio and the mark of the Desana mint. The coin is identified as a hybrid imitation (issued after 1580) of the quattrino or mezzo sesino struck by the counts Camillo and Fabrizio (1569/81).

GELDER, H. ENNO van. Aantekeningen bij de Vlaamse muntslag 1384-1434. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 107 (1961), pp. 137-154, tab. With French Summary, pp. 155-156.

These notes on Flemish monetary history between the accession of Duke Philip the Bold in 1384 and the reform carried out by his grandson Philip the Good in 1434 cover a number of matters of varying importance. They are in part corrections to the accepted dating of specific issues and in part demonstrations of how the successive debasements and reforms which occurred during the half-century in question were a consequence of — or otherwise related to — monetary changes in neighboring countries. PG

GELDER, H. ENNO van. Naar een nieuwe Verkade. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 12, No. 2 (April, 1962), pp. 13-16.

Inasmuch as the work published by Verkade is now out of date, numismatists would welcome a new publication relating to the coinage and monetary history of the United Netherlands. As far back as 1870 or thereabouts, a Commission appointed by the Royal Academy of Sciences worked out plans for such an undertaking, but the only published result was De Voogt's work on the coins of Gelderland which appeared in 1874. Various numismatists have worked in the field and a considerable amount of material is now available at the Royal Coin Cabinet, but as yet nothing of importance has been published. Recently there appeared the first volume in a projected compendium on the coins of the Seven United Provinces, written by P. Ch. de Vries. It deals with the coins of Holland and Zeeland, but unfortunately fails to make use of all of the available

material (including that in public collections) or of the written sources.

HJE

GELDER, H. ENNO van. De Rekeningen van de Vlaamse munt onder Philip de Schone. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 107 (1961), pp. 157-168. With French Summary, pp. 168-169.

The mint accounts from the reign of Duke Philip the Fair which are preserved at Lille were not used by Deschamps de Pas in his standard work on the coinage of Flanders under the House of Austria; Hoc, also, analyzed only the mint accounts of Charles the Bold, Mary of Burgundy and Charles V which are in the *Archives du Royaume* at Brussels. The accounts of Philip's reign cover the years 1482-87 and 1490-1507, with a fragment of those of the mint of Ghent for five months of 1489, and in addition to giving the mint output for these years are occasionally important for the classification of the coins.

PG

GELDER, H. ENNO van, G. van der MEER and A. T. PUISTER. Waar is in ons land munt geslagen? In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 11, No. 4 (Oct., 1961), pp. 41-45, map.

A table, arranged under the provinces of Groningen, Friesland, Drente, Overijssel, Gelderland, Utrecht, Noord Holland, Zuid Holland, Zeeland, Noord Brabant and Limburg, lists all mints which have operated within Netherlands territory; letters which follow the mint names indicate the sovereignty under whose aegis coinage was struck (e.g. M=Merovingian, K=Carolingian, etc.). Geographical locations of the mints listed are shown on an accompanying map.

GLUCHOWSKI, WŁODZINIERZ. Bank-Notes and Coins of the Ghetto of Łódź issued in the Years 1940-1943 on the Command of Nazi Authorities. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, [Special Issue], Vol. 5 (1961), pp. 123-129.

The issues listed and briefly described are as follows: 1940 — 50 pfennigs, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 marks (paper currency); 1942 — 10 pfennig coins (two separate issues); 1943 — 5, 10 and 20 mark coins. Both issues of the 1942 10 pfennig pieces are illustrated; also specimens of the 5 mark note (1940) and the 5 mark coin (1943).

GUMOWSKI, MARIAN. Fryderyk II legnicki jego monety (The Coinage of Prince Frederic II of Legnica). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 5, No. 4 (1961), pp. 201-203, pl. 5. With English Summary, p. 214.

The first coins struck by Prince Frederic II of Legnica were the hellers of 1503; grosh and half grosh were issued in 1505. The mint closed shortly after the departure of the mint master Konrad Sauermann (under suspicion of fraud) in 1508, to be reopened only in 1541 under Michael

Stoltz. Coins issued from that year until its final closing in 1546, by command of Ferdinand, king of Bohemia, included ducats (struck on the Hungarian standard), talers, half talers and quarter talers (on the standard of Austria), grosh and three grosh (struck on the Polish standard); these denominations bore a common legend: VERBUM DOMINI MANET IN ETERNUM. The coins of Legnica circulated freely in Poland and Bohemia as well as in Silesia.

HÄVERNICK, WALTER. Zur Münzgeschichte der Karolingerzeit und des 10./11. Jahrhunderts. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 5, No. 15 (1961), pp. 5-12.

In stating his belief that it is time to abandon certain traditional numismatic arguments, Hävernick advocates the thorough examination of all the known facts rather than those which favor only a particular thesis. From this point of view he then proceeds to discuss the following topics: (1) The part played by commerce in the communications of the Carolingian period; (2) the origin and true monetary status of Carolingian gold solidi; (3) the territorial limits of the Carolingian denarii; (4) the meaning of those coinage grants which include the provision that such coinage can (or must) be struck according to the type of a larger, neighboring mint.

HJE

HAISIG, MARIAN. J. Lelewel's Importance in European Numismatics. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, [Special Issue], Vol. 5 (1961), pp. 5-17.

In this review of the outstanding contributions made by Joachim Lelewel to nineteenth century European numismatic studies, special attention is given to his important publications *La numismatique du Moyen Age* and *Le type gaulois* and to the dexterity with which, as scholar and numismatist, he was able to employ his vast knowledge of history and economics in the interpretation of the coin types.

HATZ, GERT. Münzfund von Grauel, Kreis Rendsburg, vergraben nach 1715. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 5, No. 15 (1961), pp. 61-74.

From a hoard of 882 silver coins discovered in Grauel (Kr. Rendsburg) in 1960, in territory which was once part of Holstein's royal estates, 865 specimens were turned over to the *Museum für Hamburgische Geschichte* for examination and study; all are listed and described in detail. The hoard shows the following composition: Danish regal issues (577), ducal coins of Holstein-Gottorp (224), Hamburg (32), Lübeck (29), miscellaneous (3), with the earliest issue dated 1608 and the latest 1715. Nothing is known concerning the identity of the owner or the reason for the hoard's burial.

HJE

HATZ, GERT. Zwei karolingische Münzen aus der sächsischen Siedlung Neumünster-Grotenkamp. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 5, No. 15 (1961), pp. 53-56, pl. 5.

Carolingian denarii are found only rarely in Holstein, particularly in the inland territory. In discussing two such pieces recently discovered at the site of a Saxonian settlement near Neumünster — one struck by Louis the Pious in Venice, the other by Louis the Child in Mainz — Hatz emphasizes that because of the rarity of such finds no definite conclusions can yet be stated with regard to their significance. Both coins are illustrated. HJE

HAUPT, WALTHER. *Oberlausitzer Münzfunde des 16. bis 19. Jahrhunderts*. Leipzig, Bibliographisches Institut, 1956. 140 pp., charts, maps.

This work comprises a study of the ca. 160 coin finds made in Upper Lusatia since 1500, some fifty of which are more or less fully known. The hoards are described in detail as far as is possible, and a chronological listing shows that the majority were hidden during times of war, especially the period of the Thirty Years' War. Maps indicating find locations are appended. From statistical tables and graphs relating to the provenances of the coins found the writer establishes the relative importance of the commerce of Upper Lusatia and notes the preponderance, during all periods covered, of coins from the West (i.e. from Electoral Saxony and the German territories to the west of that region). HJE

HOC, MARCEL. Le cours et le marquage des réaux d'Espagne et de Mexique aux Pays-Bas. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 106 (1960), pp. 285-294, pl. 15.

In 1652 the government of the Spanish Netherlands ordered that Pieces of Eight and their fractions, if of sufficient weight and from mints of Spain and Mexico (but not Peru), should be countermarked with the sign of two briquets and the Golden Fleece, and that all other Spanish coins should be demonetized. The author describes the background to this proclamation and gives a very full account of the difficulties attending the circulation of Spanish silver coin in the southern Netherlands during the preceding hundred years. The countermarking proved in fact no remedy for these difficulties, since the stamps were easier to counterfeit than the coins themselves; in 1672 therefore, when all circulation of Spanish coins was forbidden, it was ordered that those entering the country by way of trade should be at once turned over to the mint for recoinage. A number of these countermarked coins — they are not always the permitted issues of Spain and Mexico — are described and illustrated. PG

JAEGER, KURT and E. B. CAHN. *Bewertungstabellen 1962 sowie Ergänzungen und Berichtigungen für "Die deutschen Reichsmünzen seit 1871."* 4th ed. Basel, Münzen und Medaillen A. G., [1962].

In addition to corrections and an extended listing of coins, the fourth edition of *Bewertungstabellen* introduces a new system of evaluation based on rarity (degrees I to VII) which has the advantage of permitting easy changes of basic values as they become necessary. A noticeable increase in the values indicated reflects the growing popularity of the Imperial coinage among present-day German collectors. HG

JAMMER, VERA [and others]. Mynten i de lapska offerplatsfynden. In: Serning, Inga. *Lapska offerplatsfynd från järnålder och medeltid i di svenska lappmarkerna* (Uppsala, 1956), pp. 185-222, pls. 61-65.

Reported and described are 356 early medieval coins, all discovered in Lapland at the sites of three sanctuaries where offerings were made: Rahtasjaure, Unna Saiva and Gråträsk. The latest specimen dates from the beginning of the twelfth century and the oldest is an Arabic dirhem of 967/8, but most coins date from the middle of the eleventh century. Except in the case of the English pieces, the above sanctuaries provide the most northerly provenances for the types in question. The condition of the coins is described as "generally bad." Those of Arabic origin are all fragmentary — as are between 20 and 50% of the German and Norwegian issues — but the English and Danish coins, by contrast, were found to be in relatively good condition. With one solitary exception the wholly preserved specimens are pierced, and bear remains of woollen strands. The German coins range in date from the end of the tenth to the beginning of the twelfth century, and although representative of all parts of the country they show a preponderance of Frisian issues. The English coins date from the end of the tenth century. Those from Denmark are earlier, and their disappearance, in the sixth decade of the eleventh century, is roughly contemporaneous with the appearance of Norwegian coins in considerable numbers.

JANSEN, BÉATRICE and A. N. ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA. Looking Back at "Frisians, Franks and Saxons." In: *Bulletin van de vereeniging tot bevordering der kennis van de antieke beschaving te 's-Gravenhage*, Vol. 36 (1961), pp. 41-59, illus.

An exhibition relating to Frisians, Franks and Saxons was prepared from archaeological finds in the Netherlands and presented at Leeuwarden and The Hague in 1959/60. Pottery, glass, jewelry and other artifacts identify two distinct cultures in the Netherlands: one south of the Rhine, a Romanized area which is designated *Frankish*, and one north of the Rhine which is known as the *North Sea Region*. Even after the abandon-

ment of the Rhine frontier by the Romans in the early fifth century the distinctions between the two areas remained. The material from south of the Rhine reveals Gothic influence and contact with Central Europe. North of the Rhine, on the other hand, the culture shows similarity to that of England and other North Sea areas. Not the least significant among the finds are the coins, since they illustrate periods of commercial revival and provide indication of trade routes. JMF

JESSE, WILHELM. *Der zweite Brakteatenfund vom Mödesse und die Kunst der Brakteaten zur Zeit Heinrichs des Löwen*. Braunschweig, Waisenhaus-Buchdruckerei und Verlag, 1957. 93 pp., 20 pls.

In 1956 a large and generally well preserved hoard was found at Mödesse (near Peine, Hanover), the site of a similar find made in 1890. The recent hoard contained 2214 coins, almost all of them bracteates, representing Brunswick (1147 specimens, 30 types) and Hildesheim (971 specimens, 20 types); 260 pieces were halved.

The author provides illustrations and detailed descriptions of the contents of the hoard, which because of its size is important for the monetary history of Brunswick and Hildesheim during the reign of Henry the Lion and the years immediately following. It gives, in addition, a reasonably reliable indication of the weight and fineness of the bracteates then being issued. The weights (.7882 gr. for the Brunswick pieces, .7904 for those of Hildesheim) differ only slightly from the coins in the earlier hoard, and the fineness (Brunswick: 920/1000, Hildesheim: 916.4/1000) is considered to be in keeping with the maximum then possible. Time of burial is placed between 1196 and 1200, and the earlier hoard, contrary to formerly held opinions, is dated by the writer to ca. 1185. Appendices include an evaluation of the artistry of the bracteates issued by Henry the Lion, formulated in comparison with medieval numismatic art in general, and a bibliography of the writings of Dr. Jesse presented in honor of his seventieth birthday. HJE

KIERSNOWSKI, RYSZARD. Coin Finds and the Problem of Money Hoarding in Early Medieval Poland. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, [Special Issue], Vol. 5 (1961), pp. 35-36.

In a general discussion of coin finds, the writer pays particular attention to problems encountered in the study of hoarding in medieval Poland as well as to the proper interpretation of hoard evidence.

KIERSNOWSKI, RYSZARD. Denarius cromatorum. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 5, No. 4 (1961), pp. 193-200. With English Summary.

The phrase *denarius cromatorum* occurs in a document, signed by the Pomerian bishop Wojciech (Adalbertus), which was issued in confirmation



of Premonstratensian properties at Grobia, near Uzman. The words are found in a paragraph listing fees to be paid for the crossing of two bridges near Kolobrzeg: namely, two Polish denars and one loaf of bread for horse-drawn vehicles, one *denarius cromatorum* for pedestrians. In the opinion of the writer this term does not indicate a coin denomination, but signifies a denar's worth of some commodity (probably salt, which was used for the payment of customs duties in other parts of Poland). *Cromata*, he suggests, may well have been lumps of salt obtained from the saltworks near Kolobrzeg.

KORSKI, WITOLD. Talary koronne Jana Kazimierza z mennicy krakowskiej (Crown Talers of Jan Casimir from the Mint of Cracow). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 5, No. 4 (1961), pp. 223-229, pls. 6-8.

Talers struck at the Cracow mint by Jan Casimir (1646-1668) were issued in five types; the first includes ten varieties, the second eight, the third ten, the fourth four and fifth three. A bibliography of thirteen titles, together with illustrations of nine outstanding specimens, are included in the above descriptive catalogue of the coins.

KRAUME, EMIL and VERA HATZ. Die Otto-Adelheid-Pfennige und ihre Nachprägungen. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 5, No. 15 (1961), pp. 13-23, tabs.

There has long been a controversy regarding the dating of the so-called Otto-Adelheid denarii and the location of the mint at which they were struck. One body of opinion has upheld Menadier's view that the coins were issued at Magdeburg under Otto I, while another has supported Dannenberg's belief that they were struck at Goslar under Otto III. On the basis of hoard evidence, the majority of present-day numismatists favor the latter opinion. All agree that the coinage cannot have started under Otto II and that at least part of it was minted from silver taken from the Rammelsberg mine which first operated in 968.

The present writers have approached the problem by attempting to determine the nature of the silver used for the coinage, and towards that end have conducted a spectrographic and chemical examination of 118 specimens. From their design the coins can be separated into six distinct types. Types I and II are relatively rare, and Types V and VI show a fairly high copper content; Types III and IV, which constitute the majority of the authentic issues, were found to be minted from Rammelsberg silver. In the case of Swedish hoards, Type II occurs in those buried after 983, Type I in those concealed after 996; the latter is the only type showing a head on the obverse and appears to have been inspired by the pennies of Aethelraed II (979-1016). The writers feel that the

results of their investigation tend to support Dannenberg's view that the Otto-Adelheid coinage originated under Otto III at Goslar, the mint nearest Rammelsberg, during the period when the emperor's grandmother, Adelheid, reigned as tutrix. HJE

KRUSY, HANS. Einige Gegenstempel-Neuzuteilungen. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 5, No. 15 (1961), pp. 33-44, pls. 1-4.

As a result of extensive studies made in the field of heraldry Krusy is able to attribute or re-attribute certain counterstamps found on Prague groats to the following towns: Aichach and Eichstätt, Dinkelsbühl, Erlangen or Heidingsfeld (with preference for the former), Kitzingen, Bayreuth, Auerbach, Cham, Nördlingen, Weinsberg and Villingen. Numerous coins and countermarks are pictured among the illustrations. HJE

LAFaurie, JEAN. Déliverances des monnaies d'or de l'atelier de Lyon de 1726 à 1778. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 9 (Nov., 1961), p. 93.

Lafaurie discusses a document, recently discovered in the archives of the Paris Mint, from which the yearly quantities of gold coins struck at the mint of Lyons during the above period were deducible.

LAFaurie, JEAN. Les Liards de Lyon (1655-1656). In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 10 (Dec., 1961), p. 104.

While browsing through the Mint Archives the writer discovered two documents which enabled him to fill lacunae in material, preserved in the Rhone Archives, concerning the billon liards issued at Lyons in 1655 and 1656. The documents in question provide evidence that the *Croix de Malte* and *aux trois lis* type liards were struck at Lyons even though they do not bear the mark of the Lyons Mint. They were intended to replace the billon liards of Dombes, Orange, etc.

LAFaurie, JEAN. Un triens mérovingien attribuable à Jouy-aux-Arches (Moselle). In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 2 (Feb., 1962), pp. 124-125.

On the basis of the inscribed legends, an unpublished Merovingian triens recently acquired by the *Cabinet des Médailles* is assigned to Jouy-aux-Arches (Moselle), known in ancient times as Gaudiacum, Gaugegium or Gaugiacum.

LALLEMAND, JACQUELINE. Trésor de monnaies des XVII<sup>e</sup> et XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècles à Corswarem. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 107 (1961), pp. 234-249, illus.

A description of a pot hoard of 256 silver coins and a silver salt-cellar (Liège, 1707/8) discovered in 1959 during the ploughing of a field at Corswarem, near Saint-Trond in north-eastern Belgium. The bulk of the coins were French, covering the period 1645-1792, and most of the remainder were of the Austrian Netherlands of the period 1758-87; but there were isolated pieces of Austria (1), Liège (2), and Zeeland (1), together with a thaler of Sankt Gallen of 1620. The main part of the hoard was presumably brought together in France, and it may have been buried at the time of the battle of Neerwinden (18 March 1793), when the defeat of Dumouriez was followed by the temporary Austrian recovery of the southern Netherlands. PG

LEEuw, H. van der. De munten van het "Koninkrijk" Corsica. In: *De Geuzen-penning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 12, No. 2 (April, 1962), p. 17, illus.

A brief report on Theodore von Neuhoff, the so-called "King of Corsica," including descriptions of the copper two and five soldi coins issued by him in 1736. Both pieces are illustrated by line drawings. HJE

LLUIS y NAVAS, JAIME. Las fuentes de la legislación navarra sobre delitos monetarios. In: *Numisma*, No. 35 (Nov.-Dec., 1958), pp. 65-93. illus.

The sources for the legislation of Navarre regarding monetary crimes are treated under the following headings: (1) The original norms, (2) specific statutes, (3) monetary penal law and minor statutes, (4) general law, (5) systematization of the general law and the concept of falsification, (6) later provisions of the general law, (7) usages and customs, (8) supplemental law, (9) the degree of application of the sanctions of Roman Law, (10) Canon Law, (11) the binding force for the public authority.

MATEU y LLOPIS, FELIPE. La situación monetaria en el Reino de Valencia durante Felipe IV y Carlos II (1621-1700). In: *Numisma*, No. 35 (Nov.-Dec., 1958), pp. 33-62.

A detailed treatment of the monetary situation — together with an outline of the monetary history — of the Kingdom of Valencia during the above period. At the outset of his study the writer mentions the abundance of archival material available and the presence of pertinent specimens in the collections. Appended to the article are the texts of three seventeenth century monetary documents.

MEERT, CHRISTIAN. Les monnaies de Henri de Verdun (1075-91) et la date d'enfouissement de la trouvaille de Mirwart. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 107 (1961), pp. 117-136, pl. 6.

Deniers bearing the name of Henry of Verdun, bishop of Liège (1075-91), or which for other reasons have been attributed to him, are much rarer than one would expect in view of the length of his pontificate. The author shows that there are good grounds for attributing to this bishop the anonymous deniers with the bust and name of St. Lambert which occurred in the Mirwart hoard of 1729, the composition of which has been recently reconstituted by M. Frère. This hoard was dated by the latter to ca. 1101, but M. Meert points out that it included no coins of Henry's successor Bishop Otbert (1091-1119) and that it can with more probability be placed a decade or so earlier — perhaps even as far back as 1083, one of the several occasions on which the castle of Mirwart was destroyed. The partial anonymity of the coins of Henry of Verdun, it is suggested, may be explained by the delicacy of his position during the struggle between empire and papacy. PG

MEERT, CHRISTIAN. Les monnaies mérovingiennes de l'atelier de Dinant. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 106 (1960), pp. 267-284, pl. 14.

The author lists and describes the few known Merovingian coins of Dinant — they are all tremisses — and discusses their origin, chronology, and the affinities of their types. They are related on the one hand to those which Dr. Horst-Ulbo Bauer attributed to a die-sinker whom he termed "the Huy Master" and on the other to the numerous and important series of the moneyer Madelinus from the mints of Maastricht and Duurstede; virtually all may be dated to the middle of the seventh century. The find-spots of only two coins are known; one was found on the beach at Dombourg (on the island of Walcheren), the other formed part of the Sutton Hoo hoard. The main group is so uniform that the reader is inclined to question whether no. 13, said to be in the Hermitage and to have been reproduced from a design of the last century, has been correctly read. PG

METCALF, D. M. The Currency of Deniers Tournois in Frankish Greece. In: *Annual of the British School of Archaeology at Athens*, Vol. 55, pp. 38-59, illus.

"The base silver deniers of the type from Tours which in the thirteenth century were the common currency of large parts of France served as the model for the later coinage of Frankish Greece. From the thirteenth century onwards, for more than a hundred years, deniers tournois were the standard coin of Attica, Boeotia, the Peloponnese, and some of the Aegean islands." After an intensive study of the currency and its related problems Metcalf reaches the following conclusions: (1) The earliest period . . .

1267(?)-1280: "The date at which tournois were first struck in Greece is at present uncertain. It seems probable that they may have been introduced, to supplement a supply of similar coinage derived from Provence, soon after 1267. For at least thirteen years Clarentzia was the only mint striking tournois . . ."; (2) the parallel-coinage, 1280-94: "William de la Roche, who became Duke of Athens in 1280, began to put out tournois from the mint of Thebes, closely similar to those of Achaia . . . During his reign about three times as much coinage was struck there as at Clarentzia . . ."; (3) the hey-day, 1294-1311: "The hey-day of the Frankish tournois coinage was in these seventeen years. The total output of the mints rose greatly ca. 1295, and fell almost as sharply after the defeat of Athens in 1311 . . ."; (4) decline, 1311-ca. 1400: "Achaian tournois were issued in some quantities throughout the reign of John. After 1333 few were struck, but the Clarentzia mint may have been responsible for a large quantity of imitations of Venetian soldini." Interspersed throughout the text are hoard tables, a graph, a map showing hoard provenance and the mints represented, and line drawings illustrating six types of deniers tournois.

METCALF, D. M. Ljubić's *Jugoslavenski Novci* as a Source-Book. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 20 (1960), pp. 201-208.

"The catalogue of medieval Yugoslavian coins published by Ljubić in 1875, dedicated to the memory of the opening of Zagreb University in the previous year, describes in detail over 4,000 Serbian and about 350 Bosnian coins. After more than eighty years, and in spite of its lack of photographic illustrations, it ranks as one of the outstanding catalogues of medieval coins. The provenance of every piece is most carefully recorded, and find-spots are noted wherever they were known. It is disappointing to the modern student that they amount to the merest handful. Ljubić was not sensitive to the importance of hoard evidence and did not make the most of his information from that point of view. Very many of the coins came from hoards, and with a proportion of them it is possible to show beyond reasonable doubt . . . that they were associated. The reconstruction of hoards, even when they are from unknown localities and not necessarily complete, provides useful information for numismatic and even for monetary history . . .".

In reconstructing a number of hoards discovered in Serbia and Bosnia Metcalf makes excellent use of evidence recorded by Ljubić. A *List of Parcels*, appended, is arranged under ruler, parcel and type.

MEYER, N. J. E. de. Le monnayage communal de Ruremonde. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 47 (1960), pp. 19-58, pls. 5-6.

Minting rights were granted to the city of Ruremonde, capital of one

of the four "quarters" of the county of Guelders, in 1472. The coins envisaged in the grant were only fractional pieces of low value, but during the reign of Charles of Egmont (1492-1538) the right was extended to include coins of gold and silver, these being ducal in type but bearing the arms of the city. Subsequently it was again limited to relatively low denominations, but it continued to be exercised into the second half of the seventeenth century, the latest dated coins being of 1679. Minting was provisionally suspended in 1682 on the orders of the Governor-General of the Spanish Netherlands (the city having abused its privilege by issuing coins of inferior weight), and subsequent attempts made by the magistrates to recover their traditional rights proved unsuccessful. In the present full and well annotated account of the history of the Ruremonde mint the author describes its products, rejecting a number of dubious readings and coins which should properly be regarded as ducal rather than communal. PG

MORRISON, K. F. The Gold Medallions of Louis the Pious and Lothaire I and the Synod of Paris (825). In: *Speculum*, Vol. 36, No. 4 (Oct., 1961), pp. 592-599, pl.

Morrison attempts to prove that the Carolingian gold medallion in Berlin was struck by Lothaire I and at the same time explains its relationship to the Paris gold *Munus Divinum* medallion of Louis the Pious. Both pieces are unique and were probably struck in 825, when in response to an affront by the Byzantines the Frankish emperors asserted their position. The iconography of both medallions is fully explained. As the senior, Louis the Pious used a reverse image of the cross or *imago Christi* and the legend *Munus Divinum*; as junior, Lothaire chose a standing warrior, depicted with shield and spear, and the imperial acclamation *Vita et Victoria*. HLA

NEMEŠKAL, LUBOMIR. K předchůdcům tolarové ražby (On the Pre-Taler Coinage). In: *Sborník Národního Muzea v Praze*, Vol. 15, No. 2 (1961), p. 40-65, 3 pls. With Russian and German Summaries, pp. 65-68.

At the turn of the fifteenth century large silver denominations were introduced in an effort to ease the shortage of gold coins brought about by the rapidly expanding commerce. The heavy teston had been struck in Italy, under Galeazzo Maria Sforza, as early as 1474. Some twenty years later, Archduke Sigismund of Tyrol issued an effective taler coinage produced from silver mined in that area, and shortly thereafter a similar but vastly larger coinage was struck in Saxony from the apparently limitless supplies of silver being mined in the Saxonian *Erzgebirge*. Illustrated on the plates are the chief silver denominations struck during the period, together with the gold coins which they replaced HC

Netherlands. Ministerie van Financien. *Verslag omtrent de toestand van het Nederlandse muntwezen gedurende het jaar 1960*. The Hague, 1961. 39 pp.

The report includes statistics relating to all aspects of Netherlands coinage for the year 1960.

With the calling in of the silver ten cent pieces the coinage reform begun on October 1, 1948 was finally completed, September 15, 1960 being named as the last day on which withdrawn coin denominations could be turned in. The demand for coins remained very strong, and newly authorized maximum figures were published by Royal Decree of November 28, 1960. Gold ducats were minted for the first time since 1937, at the request of the *Twentsche Bank*, and were sold to the public at the initial price of 27.50 florins. Although the 2½ guilder piece was not yet issued, its minting was continued during the year as was that of all other denominations except the guilder. HJE

PANVINI ROSATI, FRANCO. *Monete italiane del Rinascimento*. Rome, 1961. 65 pp., 7 pls.

An exhibition of Italian Renaissance coins, displayed in the *Palazzo Barberini* during the holding of the Sixth International Numismatic Congress at Rome (Sept. 11-16, 1961), contained 435 specimens issued from twenty-two different mints by fifty-seven sovereigns, many of whom struck at more than one mint. Chronologically, the selection spanned a period from the second half of the fifteenth to the middle of the sixteenth century. Illustrations of thirty-seven outstanding specimens, as well as an historical sketch of Italian Renaissance coinage, are included in the above catalogue of the exhibition.

PARENT, JEAN. *Ecus d'or de Louis II d'Anjou*. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 2 (Feb., 1962), p. 123.

Four varieties of *écus d'or* issued by the above ruler are discussed, with special mention made of the distinguishing characteristics of each specimen. In most respects, the coins imitate the royal *écus* of Charles V.

PINI, G. Il testone "del Salvatore" di Clemente X. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 13, No. 1 (Jan., 1962), p. 3, illus.

On the reverse of a rare testone of Clement X, owned by the writer, the Saviour is depicted *en face* with right hand raised in benediction; the inscriptions read: CLEMENS X. — PONT. MAX. (obv.) and REX REG. DOMINVS DOM (rev.). The coin is fully described and illustrated, mention being made of the few auction catalogues in which specimens have been listed.

POŠVÁŘ, JAROSLAV. O mincovních právech odvozených (Derivative Mint Privileges). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 8 (1961), pp. 89-98. With German Summary, p. 99.

Mint privileges, together with various other rights, were conferred upon Moravian margraves by the kings of Bohemia; mint privileges of Moravian cities, on the other hand, originated for the most part arbitrarily when a weakening of central authority took place following the revolutionary Hussite movement. A third type of mint privilege, such as that received by the lords of Rosenberg, Eggenberg, Fürstenberg, Schwarzenberg, Pernstein, Schlick and Waldstein after the fifteenth century, was conferred upon certain noble families in recognition of services rendered the monarchy or because of the powerful position which they enjoyed.

PROBSZT, GÜNTHER. Ein unbekannter Henneberger Groschen nach Meissner Art. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 5, No. 15 (1961), pp. 49-52, pl. 5.

In an accumulation which gave the appearance of having derived from a hoard the writer discovered an unpublished groat of Henneberg, the only other known example of which is contained in the Berlin Cabinet; in agreement with other experts whom he consulted he attributes the piece to count William IV (1444-80). Probszt also discusses the coat of arms shown on the coin and in accordance with Gerhard Krug identifies it with certainty as a newer version of the arms of the counts of Henneberg and those of the burgraviate of Würzburg. HJE

PUISTER, A. T. Statistische gegevens betreffende de onder Bruno III (1038-1057) in Friesland geslagen penningen en enkele conclusies daaruit. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 47 (1960), pp. 11-17. With German Summary, p. 18.

Puister discusses the denars of Bruno III (1038-1057) struck at the mints of Bolsward, Dokkum, Leeuwarden and Stavoren under Henry III (King, 1039-46, Emperor, 1047-56). A statistical evaluation is provided for the titles applied to the *rex* and *imperator* groups and the change in title is shown to have coincided with that of Henry III, it being assumed that the average period of coinage between the two groups was approximately the same at all of the above mints. As opposed to the views of Dannenberg and Van der Chijs, both of whom accepted the abbreviation *IE* as indicating *REX*, Puister states that it represents *IMPERATOR*.

RENGJEO, IVAN. Kovnica Nikole III. Zrinskog u Gvozdanskom. In: *Numizmatičke Vijesti*, Vol. 8, Nos. 15-16 (1961), pp. 1-19, illus., 3 pls. With German Summary.

Rengjeo furnishes proof that the deniers issued under Count Nicholas III Zrinski from 1527 to 1533 were struck by Sebastian Rieder at the Gvozdansko mint. HG



"Rigö," Nuremberg. *Landau. Notmünzen die während der Belagerung 1702 und 1713 geschlagen worden.* Nuremberg, 1961. 126 pp., illus.

In compiling this catalogue of the siege pieces struck by the commanders of the Landau fortress in 1702 and 1713 Götze utilized his own as well as various public and private collections. The work is profusely illustrated, and specimens are accurately described as to weight, size and present ownership. A short bibliography is included. HG

Rispondiamo a D. M. Perugia in merito allo scudo in oro battuto a Perugia l'Anno VII della Repubblica Romana. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 12, Nos. 11-12 (Nov.-Dec., 1961), p. 151, illus.

In illustrating the silver scudo of Perugia from the Vatican Collection (issued during the seventh year of the Roman Republic) Serafini spoke of specimens struck in alloy, copper and even lead, which he considered trial pieces; he also mentioned a gold specimen which unfortunately was dispersed abroad before being examined and studied. Gold specimens were contained in both the Morosini and Papadopoli collections.

ROLLAND, H. Petit dépôt du XI<sup>e</sup> siècle à Cavaillon. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 2 (Feb., 1962), p. 120.

Municipal works recently undertaken at Cavaillon led to the discovery of several tombs, one of which contained a small parcel of coins (seventeen deniers and two obols, all of the same type); stylistically, the pieces may be dated to the eleventh or early twelfth century. On the basis of the letters SVM and RE which appear at the beginning and end, respectively, of an apparently meaningless obverse legend, the coins are attributed to the twelfth century mint of Sommières (Gard).

ROLLAND, H. Pinatelle de Henri III, de Beaucaire. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 1 (Jan., 1962), pp. 112-113.

Letters written by the Duc de Montmorency in November, 1585 are cited in support of an earlier, tentative attribution which assigned a pinatelle issued by Henry III in that year to the temporary mint established by the Duc at Beaucaire. The letters announce the appointment of Louis Fournier of Montpellier to the office of engraver at the Beaucaire mint, specifically for the preparation of dies bearing the mint mark of Pierre Simon, a secret dot, and the letter R of Villeneuve-lès-Avignon, all of which appear on the above coin.

SANTAMARIA, LIVIO. Un'altra variante sulle monete d'oro di Gioacchino Murat. In: *Numismatica, N.S.*, Vol. 2, No. 3 (Sept.-Dec., 1961), pp. 146-147, illus.

Two variants of the 40 and 20 lira gold coins struck at Naples by

Murat, King of the Two Sicilies, in 1813 are described and illustrated (reverses only), differences being noted in the lengths: (1) of the laurel and olive branches shown on the reverse and (2) of the projecting ends of the ribbon with which the branches are tied together. Neither variant was recorded by Pagani.

SCHIEFERDECKER, KONRAD. Münzfund von Hildesheim 1958, vergraben nach 1525. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 5, No. 15 (1961), pp. 57-59.

In 1957 an earthen pot containing 273 silver coins, mostly groschen, was found in Hildesheim; more than 80% of these pieces are from Goslar and the time of burial is indicated by the date of the latest issue (1525). The writer thinks that the hoard may represent the savings of an individual who fled to Hildesheim to escape the Peasants' War which reached the Harz country in 1525. A detailed listing of the coins is provided. HJE

SCHULMAN, JACQUES. *Handboek van de Nederlandse munten*. Amsterdam, J. Schulman, 1962. 178 pp., illus.

In addition to offering a complete, illustrated listing of all Netherlands coins, from the beginning of the Batavian Republic to 1961, this second edition of Schulman's well-known handbook contains useful information on mints, names and signs of mintmasters, coin standards, names of artists and engravers, weights, dimensions, and pertinent literature. There are also chapters of a general nature relating to coin collecting, numismatic terms as they appear in various languages, Latin inscriptions, and the care of coins. HJE

SOULIER, M. Variétés du demi-franc d'Henri III. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 2 (Feb., 1962), pp. 126-127.

In a discussion of the varieties known in the above coin type, special attention is given to a specimen struck at Troyes in 1578. Chiefly because of the exigencies encountered in contemporary coinage methods, changes in legends frequently occur on French renaissance and medieval coins; but generally speaking, little importance need to be attached to such changes.

Sovrano militare ordine di Malta. Emissione monetale anno 1961. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 13, No. 1 (Jan., 1962), p. 2, illus.

Four coins struck at the Italian Mint under authorization of the Sovereign Order of Malta in 1961 are fully illustrated and described: (1) A gold 5 scudi, (2) a gold 10 scudi, (3) a silver scudo, and (4) a silver 2 scudi; the designs were executed by Pietro Giampaoli, chief engraver at the mint. The complete issue of 1200 specimens was reserved *in totum* for the knights of the above order.

SPASSKII, I. G. *Talery v russkom denezhnom obrashchenii 1654-1659 godov. Svodnyi katalog efimkov* (Talers in Russian Monetary Circulation 1654-1659. Catalogue of Efimki). Leningrad, Izdatel'stvo Gosudarstvennogo Ermitazha, 1960. 72 pp., 24 pls. With English Summary.

In 1654 the Russian government overstruck existing talers specifically for use in the Ukraine; since these coins were officially valued at 100 kopecks, while actually worth only sixty-four, the experiment failed and they are now very rare. Thirty-eight examples, exclusive of those which were quartered and re-coined into *polupoltinas*, are listed in the present catalogue. Countermarking of the talers commenced in 1655, when approximately 800,000 pieces were overstruck; 956 types, half of which are from the Hermitage collection, are included, together with specimens from various other collections or known from the literature. Contemporary falsifications exist where the Russian counterstamp was affixed to coins of lower value (e.g. Lion Dollars and Guldentalers); thirty examples are cited and several specimens illustrated. Finally, the catalogue lists thirteen copper poltinniks (each equal to 50 kopecks) struck in 1654. The work is the first of its kind published, and additional specimens, as they are brought to light, will be included in a future supplement. HJE

STEINHILBER, DIRK. Die Pfennige des Regensburger Schlages. In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vol. 8 (1957), pp. 123-186, pls. 7-12.

In the first half of the fourteenth century the Heller (denarius of the type of Hall) had been dominant in South Germany; but with its decline, which commenced toward the middle of the century, Schwarzenburgers and Regensburgers (the older type denarii issued by Würzburg and Regensburg, respectively) re-appeared in Franconia and the Upper Palatinate. After being first struck at Amberg, the Regensburger was soon coined at thirty-four additional mints representing twenty-three Estates. Both the Schwarzenburgers and the Regensburgers — which circulated simultaneously in many parts of Franconia and the Upper Palatinate — declined in value fairly rapidly, and following a period of monetary distress a new type of round, uniface 'Franconian denarius' was struck in 1396 which was to dominate the coinage of the fifteenth century.

The Regensburger itself derives from the denarii minted in Regensburg (jointly for the bishops of that town and the dukes of Bavaria) after the end of the thirteenth century. The early denomination, which was approximately square in shape, depicted two heads on one side and one on the other; but with its re-issue in Franconia and the Upper Palatinate the type was modified and depicted either a single head on either side or showed one head replaced by initials or a coat of arms. These modified Regensburgers are frequently referred to as 'Erlangers' after the Erlangen mints of the emperors Charles IV and Wenceslas.

In addition to an extensive bibliography the author provides listings of (a) all known Regensburgs, (b) the hoards in which they have been found, (c) mints and (d) legends. There is also a description of the Riedheim hoard, with reference made to the Regensburgs (but not the Schwarzenburgs) which it contained. HJE

STRAUCH, M. C. Rise and Fall of the Netherlands Empire. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 16, No. 4 (Fall, 1962), pp. 107-111, 112, illus.

In what he refers to as "a prospectus designed to show the relationship between the growth of a nation and the development of its coins," Strauch describes in considerable detail, from ca. 1568 onwards, the coinage and monetary history of the various Dutch cities, counties, provinces and dependencies. Coin specimens dated 1728, 1802 and 1944 are illustrated. BPS

SUCHODOLSKI, STANISŁAW. Chronologia monet Władysława II i Bolesława kędzierzawego (Chronology of the Coinage of Vladislav II and Boleslav the Curly). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 5, Nos. 2-3 (1961), pp. 111-123, pl. 3, tabs. With English Summary.

After establishing the *relative* chronology of the coinage of Vladislav II (1138-1146) the writer proposes an *exact* chronology: Type I (1138-1140), type 2 (1141-1143), type 3 (1143-1144), type 4 (1144-1146). In all probability the four types were struck at the Cracow mint.

In accordance with the average weight and standard the coinage of Boleslav the Curly (1146-1173) is divided into three chronological groups, with the exact chronology established as follows: Group I (1146-1157), Group II (1157-(?)1165), Group III (1165(?)-1173).

SUCHODOLSKI, STANISŁAW. *Renovatio monetarum* in Poland in the 12th Century. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, [Special Issue], Vol. 5 (1961), p. 57-75, pls. 1-5.

"*Renovatio monetarum*, also called *abiectio*, *relevatio*, *innovatio* or *mutatio monetarum* was, as its name shows, a system consisting of periodical exchange of currency. In the Middle Ages this system was an essential element of the coinage policy of rulers of many countries, considerably influencing not only the shape of the coins but also the organization of their production and the situation of the moneyers. Moreover, we must not forget that the exchange of coins influenced, mostly in a detrimental way, the whole economy of that time. That is why this problem deserves to be dealt with in detail."

In Poland it has been shown that the system did entirely comprise the replacement of circulating coins by new ones; basically it consisted of a determined rate of exchange of old coins for new. The rate fluctuated and depended strictly upon the fineness of the new coins, which were

frequently of better quality than the old. Included in the article is a diagram showing the mutual conjunctions of the coinage of Vladislav II (Type 2).

SUCHODOLSKI, STANISŁAW. Review of the Bibliography of Polish Numismatics for the Period 1958-1960. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, [Special Issue], Vol. 5 (1961), pp. 132-137.

In addition to a bibliographical listing of forty-seven titles, brief analyses of contents are given for several of the more important publications issued during the above period.

TERLECKI, WŁADYSŁAW. Nowe monety polskie. Monety z rokiem 1961. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 5, No. 4 (1961), p. 229.

Brief descriptions of three Polish coins struck in 1961 continue the listing of recent emissions which has appeared in past issues of *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*.

TERLECKI, WŁADYSŁAW. The Origin of the Polish Złoty and its History. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, [Special Issue], Vol. 5 (1961), pp. 114-122, illus., tabs.

Four hundred and fifty-eight years ago the Polish złoty was created as a symbol of value, based on gold. Since that time, throughout the historical cataclysms which have beset Poland, it has persisted as the only indigenous name for money and at the present day is still used as a symbol of value. Included in the above investigation into the origins and history of the złoty are illustrations of the following coins: gros of Casimir the Great; ducat of Władysław Łokietek; złoty of Zygmunt August, Zygmunt III, Jan Kazimierz, August III and Stanisław August Poniatowski.

TERLECKI, WŁADYSŁAW. System monetarny Stefana Batorego (The Monetary System of Stefan Batory). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 5, Nos. 2-3 (1961), pp. 125-137, tabs. With English Summary, pp. 137-138.

Under the monetary system established in Poland in the second half of the sixteenth century, during the reign of the above sovereign, full unification of the coinage took place with regard to both metallic content and denominations (which had previously differed for Poland and Lithuania). In effect, the reign witnessed the complete stabilization of the country's monetary system. From his study of the texts of pertinent mint decrees the writer was able to establish the denar and the obol as the smallest coins struck during the period, but the division of the Cracow marca into loti, scoti, grains and denars — as well as the inter-relationship

of these units — still remains obscure. Tables show at a glance the relevant facts and figures culled from the monetary decrees of the period.

THIRION, MARCEL. Trouvaille de monnaies en argent du XVII<sup>e</sup> siècle à Tessel-Schoot. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 107 (1961), pp. 230-234, illus.

A description of a small pot hoard of twenty-nine silver coins of the Spanish Netherlands discovered at the above site in 1957. The coins, for the most part patagons, are from the reigns of Albert and Isabella (1598-1621) and Philip IV (1621-65), the latest piece being dated 1633. It seems likely that the hoard was buried and lost during the course of troop movements made in the neighborhood in September, 1634. PG

WALKER, KARL. *Das Geld in der Geschichte*. Lauf bei Nurnberg, Rudolf Zitzmann, 1959. 138 pp., illus., pls.

Despite the many coin illustrations this is not primarily a numismatic work but is rather a general view of history, showing the various ways in which it has been influenced by money since ancient times; in the development of the theme historical facts are sometimes treated very cavalierly. The book's central thesis is that the success of the Germany economy, which during the period of the Middle Ages was the happiest the world has yet seen, may be attributed in large measure to the periodic *renovatio* of money as it was then practised; whether or not this is so may be left to the economists. Three examples, chosen at random, can be cited in illustration of the book's questionable numismatic value: (1) The Hersbruck hoard, as described by the late Professor Gebhart, contained no coins of either Ingolstadt or Danaueschingen; (2) in Saxony, monetary *renovatio* ended long before 1482 and it is naïve to conclude otherwise because of the mention of "new" groschen; (3) it is even more naïve to suggest that a Napoleon I franc of 1806, because it is inscribed *Napoleon Empereur* on one side and *République Française* on the other, represents a "fast re-coinage of captured silver." HJE

WELLENS-De DONDER, LILIANE. Documents inédits relatifs à Jacques Jonghelinck. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 106 (1960), pp. 295-305, illus.

Jonghelinck was appointed *waradin* of the Antwerp Mint by letters patent of Philip II dated Dec. 17, 1572. Included in this review of his activities are transcriptions of five hitherto unpublished letters (recommendations, petitions, requests, etc.) which are preserved in the *Arch. Gén. Roy (Papiers d'Etat et de l'Audience, Lettres missives)*.

WENZEL, HERBERT. Ein unedierter Viertel-Taler Ferdinand I. aus der Wiener Münzstätte. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 12, No. 8 (1962), p. 75, illus.

Wenzel publishes a hitherto unknown quarter taler struck at the Vienna Mint under Ferdinand I. The coin is larger than the previously known varieties and shows a tulip scepter instead of the customary scepter with crossed flowers. HG

## GREAT BRITAIN

BLUNT, C. E. The Coinage of Offa. In: Dolley, R. H. M., ed. *Anglo-Saxon Coins* . . . (London, 1961), pp. 39-62, pls. 4-7.

During the reign of Offa, King of Mercia (757-796) a marked change took place in Anglo-Saxon coinage. The former small, thick coin known as the sceatta was replaced with a larger, thinner penny, for which Offa employed moneyers of two minor Kentish kings: Heaberht and Ecgherht. The coinage of the reign has been classified in three main groups, the second of which provides a good example of eighth century English decorative art; the style is clearly English and reflects nothing of continental influence. Listed among the minor groups are the coinages of Queen Cynethryth and the Archbishop of Icenberht.

The article includes a chart showing the weight standards of the three main groups, a list of moneyers, and a key to the plate illustrations giving numbers known and sources. HK

DUVEEN, Sir GEOFFREY and H. G. STRIDE. *The History of the Gold Sovereign*. London, Oxford University Press, 1962. 112 pp., 18 pls.

A comprehensive, well illustrated numismatic and economic history of the English sovereign, beginning with its first issue under Henry VII (1489) and ending with the last minting under Elizabeth II (1959). BPS

EVANS, D. W. A Coin Find in North Yorkshire. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 530 (July, 1962), pp. 269-270.

Three hundred copper halfpence found on a Yorkshire farm in March, 1962 are listed chronologically under two categories: William & Mary and William III. The coins cover a period of five years (1694-1698) and were probably buried in the early eighteenth century. FDC

FRIEDBERG, ROBERT. *Coins of the British World. Complete from 500 A.D. to the Present*. New York, The Coin and Currency Institute, 1962. 210 pp., illus.

The book is divided into three main sections. The first, beginning ca. 500 A.D. and continuing up to the reign of Elizabeth II, lists and illustrates the coins (exclusive of gold) issued by Great Britain, Ireland and Scotland. Brief descriptions are given as well as estimated valuations for the conditions specified. Section II, entitled *The British Empire*, includes the coinage of the numerous colonies, possessions, dependencies, protectorates, mandates, commonwealths and dominions which constitute the present Empire and Commonwealth. Section III, an illustrated listing of gold coins of the British world, is extracted from the first edition of the author's *Gold Coins of the World* (New York, 1958). In addition to a useful bibliography and a listing of the various geographical divisions covered, the work includes a brief historical introduction, an explanation of the English coinage system, and a tabulation of foreign language numerals (Arabic-Turkish, Arabic-Persian, Indian and Burmese). HK

JONES, F. E. A New Mint for Stephen Type 7. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 30, Pt. 1 (1960), pp. 188-189, pl. 11.

A coin in the writer's collection, here described and illustrated, provides a new mint for the above type. "Although the first letter of the mint-signature is not very distinct I have no hesitation in reading it as R and, consequently, assigning the coin to the mint of Rye where the moneyer RAWVLE (an early form of the name) is already known. Hitherto Rye, one of the rarest of the Norman mints, has only been known in Stephen Type 2 and that from as few as five specimens. These are all from different dies and are all by the moneyer Ralf using the two alternative spellings of RAPVL and RAPVLE and the mint-signature RIE."

JONES, SHEILA. Psychology and the Change of Coinage. In: *New Scientist*, No. 288 (May 24, 1962), pp. 399-401, illus.

Reported here is an interesting experiment relating to three different ways in which the suggested transition to decimal coinage might be made in Britain.

Three groups of individuals (twenty-one members of a secretarial staff being assigned at random to each group) were given practice in change giving, using a decimal system based on a main unit of ten shillings (this being further sub-divided into 100 smaller units). Group I used the current silver coins, to which new values were assigned. Group II used coins identical to the existing ones except that they bore no markings on either side. Group III used a completely new set of coins consisting of colored discs of various sizes in which units of 5, 10, 20 and 25 represented the present denominations of sixpence, shilling, florin and half-crown, respectively. When the results were tabulated it was found that the largest proportion of errors had been made by those in Group I, who had



used familiar coins with newly given values.

"The greatest confusion could be expected in the areas of retail trade and transportation, but further experimentation on mixed systems of coinage and on their operation under conditions of stress and fatigue should enable psychologists to determine optimal conditions for reducing such interference."

BPS

KING, H. H. The Coins of the Sussex Mints: Addenda and Corrigenda. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 30, Pt. 1 (1960), p. 188.

Corrections and changes in the readings are provided for four coins struck at Hastings and six struck at Lewes. The author's original article, *Coins of the Sussex Mints* appeared in earlier issues of the *BNJ* (1955-1957).

LOYN, H. R. Boroughs and Mints A.D. 900-1066. In: Dolley, R. H. M., ed. *Anglo-Saxon Coins* . . . (London, 1961), pp. 122-135.

English coinage of the tenth and eleventh centuries is of considerable importance to a study of early boroughs and mints. Silver was the chief metal used, and was maintained at a consistent (if variable) level in coin manufacture. Royal control of the currency was firm, and dies were normally produced at a regional die-cutting center. The existence of a mint within a town did not necessarily indicate a borough, which frequently included a market place, a court and a fortified royal residence. Possession of a mint, however, imparted status to the town in which it was located and carried with it a hope of permanence.

HK

LYON, C. S. S. and B. H. I. H. STEWART. The Northumbrian Viking Coins in the Cuerdale Hoard. In: Dolley, R. H. M., ed. *Anglo-Saxon Coins* . . . (London, 1961), pp. 96-121, pls. 11-12, diag.

Several thousand Viking coins, for the most part issues of Cnut and Siefred, were contained in the hoard discovered at Cuerdale (near Preston, Lancashire) in May, 1840; date of deposit is estimated as ca. 901, certainly not later than 903.

At the present time the writers do no more than speculate on the meaning of the word *cunnetti* which appears on most of the coins, but the inscription *Ebraice Civitas* establishes with a fair degree of certainty that they were struck at the mint of York. Some of the later issues are inscribed SIEFREDUS/CNUT REX, from which the inference is drawn that Siefred and Cnut may have been one and the same person; but this and many of the problems concerning the early Viking coinage of York must so far remain unresolved. Included in the article is a chart listing die pairings of the various types represented.

HK

MANGAKIS, D. A New Variety of the Quarter-Noble of Henry V. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 30, Pt. 1 (1960), pp. 192-193.

Further examination of a Henry V quarter-noble in the Fitzwilliam Museum collection identified it as a hitherto unknown variety which the writer now records. The coin is described as "a specimen of a true Group III, which had previously not been known for the quarter-noble."

MELDRUM, P. T. Whither the Crown? In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 527 (April, 1962), pp. 150-153.

Despite the fact that the English crown has become little more than a commemorative medallion, and in doing so has lost "that essential careless rapture of a current coin," the writer is of the opinion that this somewhat cumbersome piece has by no means outlived its usefulness. Britain's entry into the Common Market, he suggests, would of necessity entail the introduction of a decimal coinage in which the crown (= 100 pence) might well take its place as the standard of currency. Under such a system the traditional half-crown, florin, shilling, penny and halfpenny could be retained intact and the sixpence and threepenny piece replaced, respectively, by tenpenny and fivepenny denominations. BPS

PECK, C. W. English Copper, Tin and Bronze Coins in the British Museum. Addenda and Corrigenda. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 30, Pt. 1 (1960), p. 195-196.

Twelve additional coins supplement those listed in the author's recently published *English Copper, Tin and Bronze Coins in the British Museum, 1558-1958* (London, 1960); under *Corrigenda*, thirty-seven corrections to the text are duly noted. "That several unrecorded pieces should turn up was not unexpected — especially from the U. S. A. — but there was always a lurking fear that some discovery might upset the original classifications. It was encouraging therefore to find that none of the new pieces caused any complications."

PURVEY, P. F. A Unique Penny of Henry IV and a New Halfpenny of Henry VII. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 30, Pt. 1 (1960), pp. 190-192, illus.

Two previously unrecorded coins which have recently come to light are described and illustrated; one is a London, light coinage penny of Henry IV (weight 15 grains), the other a Henry VII Canterbury half-penny of Archbishop Morton.

SHORTT, H. De S. Two Medieval Finds from South Wiltshire. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 30, Pt. 1 (1960), pp. 189-190, pl. 11.

Two medieval finds, both now in the Salisbury Museum, are fully described and illustrated. The first is a sterling of Arnold D'Orey, Lord of Rummen (1331-64), found by Mr. Wilfred Thorne of Castle Hill, Alvediston. The coin is felt to merit publication inasmuch as no exemplar is contained in the British Museum collection. The second specimen, found ca. 1948 in the north-east corner of the Council House grounds in Salisbury, is an English bronze coin weight. "The design consists of the usual warship, an echo of the design on the gold coins it was intended to weigh . . . The pointing of the bows in this example is a refinement hardly found in the coinage till the reign of Henry VII, yet the present weight of this rather worn piece suggests that it was for testing the nobles of 108 grains struck by Henry IV and his successors from 1412 until 1464 in the fourth year of Edward VI."

STUBBS, F. M. Edward Coins with Obverse Mint-Mark Sun and Rose Dimidiated. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 30, pt. 1 (1960), pp. 193-195.

Statistics are quoted to support the attribution of the "unaltered" *Sun and Rose* coins to Edward IV. At the same time, the writer notes that the mint mark may well have continued in use during the early period of Edward V. HK

WHITTING, P. D. The Byzantine Empire and the Coinage of the Anglo-Saxons. In: Dolley, R. H. M., ed. *Anglo-Saxon Coins* . . . (London, 1961), pp. 23-38, pl. 3.

Although Anglo-Saxon coins found in British hoards appear in some cases to be derived from Byzantine prototypes, it is unlikely that the Anglo-Saxons had much contact with Byzantium prior to the Norman Conquest. Their early coins were for the most part based on Roman and Merovingian prototypes and the extent of the trade carried on between the Anglo-Saxons and the Byzantine Empire remains largely unknown. Eventually a distinctive Anglo-Saxon coinage evolved, showing remarkable stability in its weight, metal content and artistic conception. HK

## UNITED STATES

BOSTON, W. C. Story of Our National Motto. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 9 (Sept., 1962), pp. 1155-1158, illus.

On April 29, 1962 a plaque was placed by the Delaware County Coin Club on the Prospect Hill Baptist Church (Prospect Park, Pennsylvania) in commemoration of the motto IN GOD WE TRUST as seen on the present-day coins and currency of the United States. The plaque reads: "On this site stood the church where the Reverend Mark R. Watkinson was minister when he sent a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, Salmon

P. Chase, suggesting the recognition of Almighty God in some form on our United States coins. Mr. Watkinson proposed the motto "God-Liberty-Law." The motto, in its present form, first appeared on the two cent pieces issued in 1864. Photographs of the original church and the present building which replaced it, as well as of the plaque itself and the dedication ceremony, illustrate the article. BPS

BRAND, H. A. Seventy Years of Half Dollars. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 7 (July, 1962), pp. 1878-1881, illus.

As encouragement towards the collecting and study of United States half dollars, the writer reviews the various issues minted between 1794 and the present time and provides background notes for a number of the commemoratives. Illustrations show the following types: Barber (1895), Liberty Walking (1942), Franklin (1948) and the Grant Commemorative (1922). BPS

BREEN, WALTER. The Hundred Year Vendetta. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 8 (August, 1962), pp. 2177-2189.

A detailed history, encompassing the past one hundred years, of the feud between the U. S. Treasury Department and collectors of rare or unusual coins. The author bemoans the actions of Mint officials in the early years and the censorious practices followed by "federal snoops," as well as the attitude taken by the Treasury Department with regard to commemoratives. At the same time he emphasizes that neither side is altogether blameless and that today's numismatist is paying the debt incurred by former unscrupulous dealers and collectors. BPS

BREEN, WALTER. "Processed" Coins. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 5 (May, 1962), pp. 1293-1295.

In the so-called "processing" of 1943 United States steel cents the zinc coating of the coin is removed and in some cases less chemically active metals are plated on to the steel. The coin is then frequently offered for sale, at the prevailing catalogue price, as a "genuine, uncirculated specimen." For the benefit of all concerned, Breen strongly advocates that such pieces be advertised as "processed" and suggests the inclusion of explicit descriptions in such publications as the *Guide Book*, *Standard Catalogue* and *Blue Book*. He lists three distinguishing characteristics of "processed" coins: (1) They are less sharp than genuine mint state coins, (2) the color is different, and (3) they lack the so-called "cartwheel" lustre which is found on all strictly uncirculated specimens (other than proof-like first strikes) and which cannot be successfully counterfeited by any known cleaning or restoring process.

BROWNING, A. W. *The Early Quarter Dollars of the United States, 1796-1838.* With the Quarter Dollar section from "Hazeltine Type Table Catalogue." Newton Centre, Mass., 1962. 44 pp.

Together with the Hazeltine extract, this pamphlet reprints the article (originally published by Wayte Raymond in 1925) listing the quantities and known varieties of all quarter dollars struck during the above period.

BPS

CUTLER, (Mrs.) HARRY. The American Trade Dollar. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 16, No. 4 (Fall, 1962), pp. 115-117, illus.

The United States Trade Dollar was originally struck for use in trade with the Orient, at a time when the Mexican peso enjoyed a reputation as the most widely accepted commercial coin. Its silver content equalled that of the peso, and when finally accepted by Chinese merchants the coin was marked for circulation by the addition of a chopmark signifying its authenticity. The recall of the Trade Dollars in 1887 was largely a result of the confusion brought about when seamen returning to the United States attempted to pass off the coins at their face value, while their actual value stood at forty cents.

BPS

GLASER, LYNN. Background on the Rarity of Early U. S. Silver and Gold. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 7 (July, 1962), pp. 1882-1886.

From the *American State Papers* Glaser quotes a communication addressed to the Hon. J. W. Eppes, Chairman of the Committee of Finance, United States Senate, by William H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury. The document outlines the problem of the scarcity of gold and silver in the early nineteenth century and indicates what steps the government was attempting to take in the matter.

BPS

GRAIGE, TED. New Virginia Reverse. In: *The Colonial Newsletter*, Vol. 3, No. 2 (April-June, 1962), p. 4, illus.

A new Virginia Reverse V, recently discovered by the writer, shows no evidence of circulation and from its excellent state of preservation can probably be associated with the Cohen hoard.

BPS

LODGE, L. G. Our Lowly Penny. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 16, No. 3 (Summer, 1962), pp. 82-84, illus.

The writer traces the purchasing power of the U. S. one cent piece, from the early large copper issue to the present-day Lincoln penny, and provides a statistical table showing quantities minted in relation to the

population for the years 1810, 1860, 1910 and 1960. Four types — the Liberty Head, Flying Eagle, Indian Head and Lincoln — are illustrated.

BPS

PORTER, R. S. U. S. Quarter Dollars. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 9 (Sept., 1962), pp. 1180-81.

This article, comprising the text of a paper originally read before members of the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society on Dec. 5, 1961, was previously published in *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine* (Vol. 28, No. 4, April, 1962, pp. 974-976). An abstract appeared in *Numismatic Literature* No. 61 (Oct., 1962), p. 334.

SCHUMAN, EDWARD. United States Coin Glass. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 9 (Sept., 1962), pp. 2457-2460, illus.

Glassware on which coin designs had been impressed, and which for a short time was placed on sale at the World's Fair held in Chicago in 1892, is described as having shown the designs of six of the seven U. S. silver denominations coined in 1892 pressed in frosty relief on the outside of the glass. In compliance with a Federal law prohibiting the reproduction or copying of United States coins, all unsold stock was soon seized and confiscated by the Treasury Department — an act which enhanced considerably the value of the pieces already sold. In listing the approximate values of the more common specimens, the author urges all owners of these and similar pieces to ensure their preservation.

BPS

SLABAUGH, A. R. Grant's Log Cabin. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 8 (August, 1962), pp. 2190-2192, illus.

The representation of the birthplace of General Ulysses S. Grant, as it appears on the commemorative dollar and half dollar, has been incorrectly described as a log cabin. The structure is actually a frame building located in Point Pleasant, Ohio, although a log cabin built by Grant does exist near St. Louis, Mo. Illustrations of the above commemoratives and a guest ticket issued for the Republican National Convention held in St. Louis in 1896 show the difference between the two buildings.

BPS

SLABAUGH, A. R. U. S. Commemorative Coinage Figures. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 7 (July, 1962), pp. 1873-1875.

Explanation is offered for the differential between the figures relating to United States commemorative coins as published in the author's *United States Commemorative Coinage* (Racine, Wis., 1962) and as they appear in the official U. S. Mint Report. The latter, it is pointed out,

are frequently being revised, hence the difficulty of keeping published totals up-to-date. BPS

SPILMAN, J. C. More Comments on the Fugio Cents of 1787. In: *The Colonial Newsletter*, Vol. 3, No. 2 (April-June, 1962), pp. 5-9, illus.

Aided by an enlarged photographic illustration, the writer points out and discusses several special features found on the Z (Newman) reverse of the 1787 Fugio cent. He also corrects certain errors contained in his earlier article on these coins which appeared in the July (1961) issue of the above periodical. BPS

## CANADA

BUTCHER, O. O dolar de prata do Canadá. In: *Sociedade Numismática Brasileira. Boletim*, No. 11 (Jan., 1962), pp. 96-99.

Two important features characterized Canada's first silver dollar: the design was typically Canadian and was created by a Canadian sculptor — Emmanuel Hahn of Toronto. The above résumé, written for the benefit of Brazilian numismatists and collectors, includes tables showing the quantities of dollars struck (1936-1959).

MARGOLIS, RICHARD. An important Unpublished Variety of Canada's 1954 Coinage. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 7, No. 7 (July, 1962), pp. 354-355.

Reported here is the discovery of a number of 1954 proof-like Canadian cents of the *Strapless* obverse variety thought to have been used only in the 1953 series. The question is raised as to whether any specimens of this type were put into general circulation. If confined to the proof-like sets, the coin would become the "rarest major variety of the Elizabeth II Canadian series . . .". BPS

RYDER, R. C. 1891 Canada Cent Varieties Reconsidered. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 7, No. 6 (June, 1962), p. 236.

Detailed measurements, taken to the one thousandth of an inch, are listed to show the variations (length and height of date, etc.) found on the above series. BPS

## LATIN AMERICA

ANGEL ORTIZ, MANUEL. Interesante pieza de 960 reis de Brasil. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 3, No. 12 (Oct.-Dec., 1961), pp. 103-104, illus.

An interesting 960 reis coin of Brazil, struck over an eight real issue of Monclova, is described and illustrated. After being originally cast at Monclova in 1811, the coin was restruck in 1815 (probably at the same mint) and was again restruck at Rio de Janeiro in 1820. The specimen, perhaps unique, is in the collection of the American Numismatic Society.

AVILA MARTEL, ALAMIRO de. Adiciones al Catalogo de monedas hispanicas de Potosí. In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 9 (1961), pp. 23-25, illus.

Thirty additional specimens (issues of Philip II, III, IV and V, Charles II and III, Louis I, Ferdinand VI, all from the writer's own collection), are added to H. F. Burzio's published catalogue of the coinage struck at Potosí. The coins are briefly described in accordance with the classification proposed and used by Burzio.

CALICÓ, F. X. Expansión y prestigio de la moneda española bajo la Dinastía Borbónica. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 3, No. 12 (Oct.-Dec., 1961), pp. 311-313, illus.

Beginning with Spain's introduction of milled coinage under Philip V during the eighteenth century — a reform which remedied many of the abuses formerly perpetrated by money changers — the writer traces the ensuing spread and rising prestige of Spanish coinage throughout the world. Two coins issued by Philip V (denominations of eight scudos and eight reales) are illustrated.

EDEN, P. R. Mintage Manual for the Dominican Republic. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 7 (July, 1962), pp. 1907-1910, illus.

A listing of the quantities of coins struck for the Dominican Republic by the Scovill Manufacturing Company (Waterbury, Conn.) and the following mints: Paris, Birmingham (Eng.), the Royal Prussian Mint, the Royal Canadian Mint, the United States Mint (Philadelphia) and the mint of Mexico. Four specimens are illustrated. BPS

FERRARI, CESAR. Uma moeda muito rara. In: *Sociedade Numismática Brasileira. Boletim*, No. 11 (Jan., 1962), p. 100.

A 640 reis silver issue of the Pernambuco Mint (1701-P, described as exceedingly rare), shows the conjunction ET omitted from the inscription. The anomaly, however, is not unique in Brazilian coinage and has been known to occur on silver denominations of 80, 40 and 20 reis.

FRANQUET, PETER. The Numismatic and Cultural Contributions of Spanish Guiana. In: *Coin Galleries (New York). Numismatic Revue and Fixed Price List*, Vol. 3, No. 3 (1962), pp. 109-112, illus.



Following brief historical introductions to Venezuela and the Guianas (Spanish and British) the writer describes the denominations of quarter and half copper real struck in Angostura (Spanish Guiana) in 1813, both of which were widely used and copied during the ensuing five-year period. Inasmuch as these pieces were both poorly struck, making it difficult to find specimens with complete obverse and reverse legends, line drawings are used by way of illustration. BPS

GUZMAN, C. G. Los pesos duros de Fernando VII no sirven como metralla . . . In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 33 (Oct.-Dec., 1961), p. 78. With English Translation.

According to an anecdote, pesos of Ferdinand VII were used as grape-shot in a battle fought between royalist and insurgent forces at Los Arrastres on June 29, 1817. The royalist gunners were taken by surprise by the insurgent attack, and in desperation fired a few rounds of pesos—presumably duros bearing the effigy of Ferdinand VII—to supplement a shortage of grape-shot. The improvised ammunition is said to have done little damage and gave rise to the remark "These pesos won't do as grape-shot." Relevant references to the anecdote are contained in an appended bibliography.

Mintage Manual for Haiti 1881-1958. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 8 (August, 1962), pp. 2424-2428, illus.

A listing, with illustrations, of the 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 centime pieces, plus the one gourde coin, minted for Haiti in the above period. Metal content, date of issue, mint and numbers struck are given for each denomination listed. BPS

Monedas conmemorativas de plata. In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 9 (1961), pp. 137-138.

This article provides a transcription of the clauses of the statute, promulgated by the Uruguayan Senate and House of Representatives, which authorized the striking of a 1961 silver coinage in commemoration of the sesquicentenary of Uruguayan independence. As stated in Article No. 3, the obverse dies for the coinage were to show the effigy of Artigas, encircled by the legend *República Oriental del Uruguay—Artigas*, and the year of issue; reverses were to bear the denominational values and the legend: SESQUICENTENARIO DE LOS HECHOS HISTORICOS DE 1811.

Monedas de 5 y de 10 pesos. In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 9 (1961), p. 148, illus.

The above two Argentine denominations, scheduled for production in

1961, are briefly discussed. The five peso issue, designed in a twelve-sided instead of the usual circular form, bears an obverse representation of the frigate *Presidente Sarmiento*, shown in full sail.

Nuevo monedaje en circulación. In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 9 (1961), pp. 138-140, illus.

Recently issued for circulation was the final part of the new Uruguayan coinage, all denominations of which are dated 1960; the larger issues were struck in nickel, the smaller in bronze. Among the interesting facts noted are the substitution of the \$0.25 for the \$0.20 coin and the elimination of the \$0.01 piece.

PRIDMORE, F. Notes on Colonial Coins. A sequel. The disposal of the Tortola Cut Money, 1892. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 70, Nos. 7-8 (July-August, 1962), pp. 162-163, illus.

During the nineteenth century the island of Tortola (one of the British Virgin Islands) issued rectangular-shaped cut money, four varieties of which the writer illustrates by line drawings. He then discusses the various countermarks used on these pieces and notes the rarity of certain types of mark. Included in the article is a section reprinted from the Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge sales catalogue of July 27, 1892 which includes thirty-one separate lots of Tortola cut money, together with names of purchasers and prices realized. FDC

REAVIS, J. C. New Mexican Counterfeit?. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 8 (August, 1962), pp. 1025-1026, illus.

Described and illustrated are a genuine 1863 eight real issue of Real del Catorce and a specimen which is believed to be a counterfeit of the same coin. Attention is drawn to a number of peculiar characteristics noted on the latter. BPS

Seminario de numismática nacional. In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 9 (1961), p. 141.

The *Instituto Bonaerense* announces the establishment of a Seminar in National Numismatics, to be devoted to the study and publication of material related to Argentine coinage and medallic art.

Tesoro de monedas antiguas. In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 9 (1961), p. 156.

A hoard of silver coins, recently discovered at La Herradura (Dept. of Sobremonte, province of Córdoba) and now deposited in the *Banco de la Provincia de Córdoba*, is reported as containing 375 Bolivian issues

(some dated as early as 1813), Spanish coins of Charles IV and Ferdinand VII, and modern issues of Bolivia and the Argentine.

UTBERG, N. S. *The Coins of Mexico, 1536-1962*. 2nd ed. Edinburg, Texas, The Author, 1962. 40 pp., illus.

A liberally illustrated catalogue of Mexican coinage, giving mint, mint mark, date and approximate value for each item listed. The pamphlet also includes a brief numismatic history of Mexico and a chart explaining the symbols found on the Aztec Calendar or Sun Stone now in the National Museum of Archaeology and History. BPS

## ISLAMIC

ALKAFF, Y. M. and T. J. BROWDER. Modern Coinage of the Hadhramaut. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 6 (June, 1962), pp. 1590-1605, illus.

A brief summary of the physical and political geography of Hadhramaut (including the Qu'aiti and Kathiri states) accompanies this article on the confused modern coinage of the area. Described and illustrated are the various Tarim, Qu'aiti, Mukalla and Gurfah issues introduced at various times since 1842 in an attempt to provide small change and to replace the Maria Theresa and other dollars; several documents relating to the currency are reproduced in facsimile and translation, and a table presents data on the Tarim issues of 1902, 1904, 1924, 1926 and 1927. The usefulness of the article is impaired by poor coin illustrations and by errors in the text (such as "Their Highness," "Singaport," "Moharan," etc., etc.). GCM

CAHEN, CLAUDE. Un traité financier inédit d'époque fatimide-ayyubide. In: *Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient*, Vol. 5, Pt. 2 (July, 1962), pp. 139-159.

The writer summarizes the contents of an important, unpublished treatise on commerce, customs duties and taxes in Egypt entitled *Minhād j fī ilm kharāj Miṣr*, written ca. 565 H./1169 A.D. and revised shortly after 581 H./1185 A.D. The numismatic historian will be interested in references to coin denominations (p. 142), also in a reference (p. 143) to a section of the manuscript dealing with the mint *Dār al-Ḍarb*. The mint itself, however, is not described. GCM

HABREKORN, RAYMOND. A propos de l'Expédition d'Egypte de l'An VI. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 10 (Dec., 1961), p. 103.

In a brief discussion of the coinage struck at the Cairo Mint during the French occupation of Egypt (1798-1799) the writer gives special attention to problems encountered in the dating.

## AFRICA

MAZARD, JEAN. Pièce de 5 francs du Katanga. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 10 (Dec., 1961), p. 103.

A five franc piece which the writer describes was issued by the National Bank of Katanga in 1961 as a commercial venture. The coin has no legal circulation and was struck by a Brussels firm on order of the Elisabethville government.

## FAR EAST

Korea Changes Currency. July 10 Deadline for Hwan. In: *Coin World*, No. 115 (June 29, 1962), pp. 1-2, illus.

With the Korean currency reform of July, 1962 the unit of the *won* (issued in denominations of 10, 50 and 100) replaces the old *hwan*, the change having been made "to flush hoarded currency into circulation and to prevent inflation and the threat of currency speculation." Specimens of both the old and the new currency are illustrated. BPS

LEONARD, R. A. Chopmarks on Chinese Coins. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 7 (July, 1962), pp. 1876-1877, illus.

Until about 1935 Chinese coinage suffered considerably from the use of counter- or chop marks. For some two thousand years gold, silver and copper currency in various forms had circulated in China, principally by weight; in the case of the silver, which circulated in lumps, the content was usually of "pure or proper standard." Foreign coins made their appearance in the country between 1740 and 1890, and when, after 1899, the eighteen Chinese provinces began minting their own varied types of dollars, it became increasingly difficult to recognize a coin of standard silver content. As a result the custom obtained for a bank or money changer to attest the validity of a coin by placing a secret mark or Chinese character upon it before returning it to circulation. Since each bank had its own mark, and coins changed hands many times, they eventually became too badly marked to be of any value to collectors. BPS

RULAU, RUSSELL. In Memoriam: Edward Kann. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 10 (Oct., 1962), pp. 1324-25.

Edward Kann (1880-1962), a recognized and great authority in the field of Sinology, is described by Rulau as "Austrian by birth, Chinese by preference, and American by adoption." In addition to numerous essays on things numismatic, philatelic and antiquarian, his forty-eight years' residence and work in China — during which time he was fortunately able to devote much of his spare time to numismatic studies — resulted in two valuable and important major publications: *The Currencies of China* (Shanghai, 1926, 1927) and *An Illustrated Catalogue of Chinese Coins* (Los Angeles, 1954). BPS

## TOKENS

BORIAS, G. Méreaux inédits de la ville d'Uzès. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 9 (Nov., 1961), p. 93.

Two apparently unpublished uniface lead tokens, both issued by the city of Uzès, are reported. They bear the coat of arms of the city, the legend *c. Uzès*, and are dated 1653 and 1660 respectively.

DETHRIDGE, KAYE & NANCY DETHRIDGE. Harry Brown's Alaskan Tokens. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 7 (July, 1962), p. 911, illus.

Three examples of bingles issued by the trader Harry Brown at Kobuk (Alaska) in 1931 are listed and illustrated. Because of an acute shortage of hard currency — gold dust and furs then being widely used as media of exchange — Brown issued tokens to the value of \$500 in denominations of 1, 25 and 50 dollars. Their use, however, was discontinued within a year as coinage became more plentiful. BPS

FARNELL, J. R. British Anti-Slavery Tokens. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 530 (July, 1962), pp. 272-274.

By enlarging on the historical background, the writer supplements the information relating to the above pieces which appeared in an article entitled *Antislavery Tokens*, contributed by M. & G. Fuld to *The Numismatist* (April, 1957, pp. 395-409, illus.). FDC

JACOBS, W. L. The Phantom Token. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 7, No. 7 (July, 1962), pp. 358-359, illus.

A line drawing illustrates a proposed fifteen penny token authorized by the Legislature of Nova Scotia in 1824 which, if struck, could have become one of the most interesting tokens of colonial Canada. BPS

RULAU, RUSSELL. Irish Token Coinage. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 16, No. 3 (Summer, 1962), pp. 75-79, illus.

After mentioning various Irish tokens which circulated on the North American Continent (e.g. the St. Patrick's pence, the coinage of William Wood and the Voce Populi-Hibernia tokens), Rulau describes several lesser known issues which circulated in Ireland itself during the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The article includes illustrations of two specimens as well as an appended listing of Merchants' Tokens giving name of issuer, date (when known) and place of issue. BPS

WENZEL, HERBERT. Die Linzer Wollzeug-Fabrik und ihre Marken bzw. Zeichen. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 12, No. 9 (1962), pp. 79-80, illus.

A newly discovered token from the year 1816, here published, was issued for each half day's work completed by employees at the wool factory in Linz. HG

## MEDALS

BARÓN ARCE, ANGEL. Medalla en homenaje al General Emiliano Zapata. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 3, No. 12 (Oct.-Dec., 1961), p. 310, illus.

A medal issued in memory of General Emiliano Zapata, the Mexican Revolutionary Leader who was assassinated in 1919, is described and illustrated. It bears an obverse effigy of the General, based upon an authentic portrait study, and is described as a genuine expression of Mexican medallic art; the legend in the exergue reads: EMILIANO ZAPATA 1887 1910 1919. Specimens were struck in silver and in gold.

Cuban Prisoners of War Medal. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 9 (Sept., 1962), p. 1164, illus.

Under the aegis of the Cuban Families Committee for the Liberation of Prisoners of War, Inc., 1,179 bronze medals have been struck by the Medallic Art Company of New York; the total represents one for each of the prisoners being held by the Castro regime following the ill-fated invasion attempt of April 17, 1961. The medals will first be offered to interested families, after which any remaining specimens will be made available for purchase. Four trial pieces were also struck. Two of these are being held for presentation to the *Museo Nacional de Cuba* when the island eventually regains its freedom and two are being retained by the above Committee for future award to meritorious individuals or institutions.

BPS

DEANA SALMERÓN, ANTONIO. Primer centenario de la fundación de la ciudad de San Martín Texmelucan. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 3, No. 12 (Oct.-Dec., 1961), pp. 307-309, illus.

In 1961 the municipal authorities of the city of San Martín Texmelucan sponsored the issue of a medal, designed by Fernando Rodríguez Lago, in commemoration of the first centenary of the city's founding (1861-1961). The obverse bears the coat of arms of the city and the legend PRIMER CENTENARIO; the reverse inscription reads: MEDALLA CONMEMORATIVA SAN MARTÍN TEXMELUCAN DE LABASTIDA PUE. The total issue of one thousand specimens was struck in smithsonite.

DEANA SALMERÓN, ANTONIO. Una rara medalla del Emperador Maximiliano. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 3, No. 12 (Oct.-Dec., 1961), pp. 305, 309, illus.

A specimen of a rare silver medal of the emperor Maximilian in the writer's collection is described as follows: *obv.*, head of the emperor f.l., with circular inscription reading: MAXIMILIANO — EMPERADOR; *rev.*, a crowned imperial eagle shown with open wings. Although no satisfactory reason for its issue and purpose can be given, the letters N.O.S. which appear on the reverse leave no doubt as to the medal's authenticity, since they represent the initials of the engravers Navalón, Ocampo and Espíritu who produced dies for the coins and medals issued at the Mexico City Mint during the period of the second Mexican Empire. Two other specimens are known to the writer, one being in the museum of the Mexico City Mint and the other in the hands of a private collector.

DONINI, AUGUSTO. Medici a congresso. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 13, No. 1 (Jan., 1962), p. 3, illus.

Described and illustrated is a medal issued on the occasion of the VIIth International Neurological Congress held in Rome (September 10-15, 1961). It commemorates the founder of the *Scuola Neurologica Romana*, Giovanni Mingazzini (1859-1929), whose effigy appears on the obverse, and was struck at the Loria (Milan) from a design executed by the Italian sculptor Costantino Affer.

Dos medallas conmemorativas al General Emiliano Zapata. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 33 (Oct.-Dec., 1961), p. 67, illus. With English Translation.

Two medals issued in commemoration of General Emiliano Zapata are described and illustrated. The first, sponsored by the Institute of Military and Naval History of America, was designed by Carlos D. Neve and struck by the firm of Mewco, S. A. under the supervision of General Adolfo León Osorio. The second, sponsored by Ángel Barón, was struck by the firm of Mendoza from a design executed by Lorenzo Rafael.

ERLANGER, H. J. The Medallic Portrait of Albrecht Dürer. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes X* (New York, 1962), pp. 145-172, pls. 30-35.

In this detailed study of the medallic portraiture of Dürer the writer examines the self-portraits as well as those of later centuries and notes the influence which they exerted upon the medallists. The early medals by Hans Schwarz and Matthes Gebel, believed to be the most life-like representations of the artist, were much copied and idealized, particularly during the romantic period of the nineteenth century. The article includes a descriptive listing of eighty-eight medals and plaques, twenty-two of which are illustrated, and contains valuable information for both the collector and the art historian. HG

II Exposição Numismática. Sanpex VII — Santos. In: *Sociedade Numismática Brasileira. Boletim*, No. 11 (Jan., 1962), p. 92.

Coins, medals, decorations and paper currency generously lent by local collectors were displayed at an exhibition recently held in Santos (Brazil) under the aegis of the Municipal Cultural Commission. In commemoration of the occasion, an attractive medal bearing the effigy of Dom Pedro I was issued by the Commission's Executive Committee.

FERRARI, C. Colombo na numismática. In: *Sociedade Numismática Brasileira. Boletim*, No. 11 (Jan., 1962), pp. 93-94.

The discoverer of America has been commemorated five times in Brazilian numismatics: by an order, three medals, and a bank note issued in the denomination of 50\$.000. Both military and civilian personnel were eligible for the *Ordem da Colombo*, established in 1890. The order, however, was short lived, inasmuch as an Act passed by the Brazilian Constitution in the following year prohibited all decorations and orders.

FLÉRON, J. La médaille de la "Confrérie folklorique du Chat Volant" à Verviers. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 106 (1960), pp. 325-326.

In addition to describing a cast, uniface medal worn by members of the *Confrérie folklorique du Chat Volant*, Fléron relates the story behind the founding of this local confraternity at Verviers. The mold for the casting of the medal was obtained from a bas relief designed and executed by Albert Dauvister, director of the School of Decorative Arts of the city of Verviers.

FLÉRON, J. Une médaille verviétoise énigmatique du XVII<sup>e</sup> siècle. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 106 (1960), pp. 321-322.



An enigmatic medal issued by the city of Verviers in the seventeenth century bears the following inscriptions: S REMACLVS PATRONVS VERVIENSIS (obv.) and HOC VIRTUTIS EST PRAEMIUM (rev.). Two theories regarding its issue have been proposed. The first would attribute the piece as a souvenir medal issued in commemoration of the elevation of Verviers to the status of a *Bonne Ville*; the second, promulgated by M. Victor Tourneur, suggests that it may have been issued as a token by the church of Saint Remaclé, although no helpful clues are to be found in the church's account books. One fact which may be stated with certainty is that the medal was issued prior to 1695, inasmuch as the arms of Verviers underwent considerable modification in that year.

The Hubbard Medal Awarded to Astronaut John H. Glenn, Jr., April 8, 1962. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 13, No. 7 (July, 1962), pp. 2-3, illus.

The American astronaut John H. Glenn, Jr. was selected by the National Geographic Society as the twenty-first recipient of its Hubbard medal, awarded for outstanding exploration and research. Designed by Laura Gardin Fraser and named for Gardner Greene Hubbard, one of the founders and first president of the Society, the medal was first struck in 1906 for presentation to the arctic explorer Robert E. Peary. A listing of all recipients is included. BPS

LEIDL, BERNARD. The Austrian Gold Jubilee Medals, 1848-1898. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 13, No. 9 (Sept., 1962), pp. 7-8.

By the order of Emperor Francis Joseph I issued on August 18, 1898, twenty-seven Austrian Gold Jubilee Medals were awarded to members of the country's Armed Forces and six Gold Jubilee Court Medals were presented to Civil Servants. In view of the unusually large issue of bronze Jubilee medals — computed at several millions — the gold specimens are recognized as rarities. The writer provides a listing of the recipients and discusses the difference in design of the two issues, both of which were executed by the sculptor J. Tautenhayn, Jr. BPS

LEOGRANDE. L'Esposizione Internazionale della Medaglia Contemporanea. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 2, No. 3 (Sept.-Dec., 1961), pp. 191-192.

More than one thousand medals, representing the work of medallists from twenty-five nations, were displayed at the above exposition held in the Palazzo Braschi at Rome (Sept. 18-Oct. 8, 1961). Singled out for special mention in the report of the exposition are the following pieces: *Amore Materno* (J. Witterwulghé, Belgium); *Ora Notturna* (Georges Lay, France); *Maschera* (Osamu Toyada, Japan); *Oliver Cromwell*

(Paul Vincze, Great Britain); *Maria Callas* (Nicholas Perantinos, Greece); *Cristo Salvatore* (Publio Morbiducci, Italy); *Leda with Swan* (Francesco Giannone, Italy); *Saint Paul on the Road to Damascus* (Guido Verdi, Italy); *Trinacria* (Guiseppe Pirrone, Italy); *S. S. Giovanni XXIII* (Renato Signorini, Italy); *Gabriel Mistral* (José Marin Primatesta, Spain); *Agriculture* (Pierre Blanc, Switzerland); *Tolstoi* (Chmakow, U. S. S. R.).

LESSIN, H. M. Norwalk Commemorative Medal. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 16, No. 3 (Summer, 1962), pp. 86-87, illus.

Illustrated and described is the medal issued by the Norwalk Historical Society in commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the founding of the town of Norwalk, Connecticut. The obverse depicts Roger Ludlow's purchase of the land from the Indians in 1640; the reverse, inscribed **THREE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY, NORWALK, CONNECTICUT**, bears the town shield and the dates 1651-1951. The medal was designed by Robert Wakeman, a former resident of Norwalk. BPS

LUTTERVELT, R. van. Penningen en plaquettes op de tentoonstelling "Meesters van het brons der Italiaane Renaissance" in het Rijk. museum. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 12, No. 1 (Jan., 1962), pp. 7-8, illus.

Seventy-nine medals and plaquettes representative of the Italian Renaissance, all from Italian museum collections, were recently exhibited in the *Rijksmuseum*. Among the exemplars shown were five medals of Pisanello, depicting Johannes VIII Palaeologus, Niccolò Piccinino, Vittorio da Feltre, Lionello d'Este and Francesco I Sforza. Amadio da Milano and Matteo de Pasti were represented by medals portraying Niccolò III d'Este and Quarino da Verona, respectively.

MARTINI, SIRO de. Don Enrique Larreta en la inmortalidad. In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 9 (1961), pp. 110-112, illus.

The medal designed and executed by Luis I. Aquino in commemoration of the distinguished Argentine author, Enrique Larreta, is described in full. On the obverse (illustrated), the effigy of Larreta is shown f.l., with right hand placed upon the left shoulder.

MAZARD, JEAN. Medjana: Note sur une médaille chrétienne. In: *Libyca*, Vol. 7 (1959), pp. 153-155, illus.

A Christian medal, discovered at Medjana, was obtained by the writer in 1928 and subsequently presented to the *Musée Lavigerie* at Carthage. On the obverse, a male figure, depicted *en face* and aureolated, is shown

holding a cross in the right hand and palm branch in the left; a two line legend in the lower part of the field reads: BIA TIC/LA vs. The reverse legend IN HOC SIGNVM VI. N. CE. S. is inscribed in the form of a cross. The shapes of certain letters in the legends indicate a period later than the third century — but before the Byzantine occupation of North Africa — and the formula *in hoc signum vinces* posits a date of issue after A.D. 312.

MAZARD, JEAN. Prétendues visites du Duc d'Angoulême aux Monnaies de Limoges et de La Rochelle. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 9 (Nov., 1961), pp. 89-90.

For reasons here documented, visits to the mints of Limoges and La Rochelle which the Duc d'Angoulême planned to make in 1814 and 1817, respectively, were cancelled. Medals, however, were struck in anticipation of both of the proposed visits.

Una medaglia a G. D. Romagnosi. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 13, No. 2 (Feb., 1962), p. 19, illus.

Fully illustrated and described is the medal struck in silver and bronze in commemoration of the bicentenary of the birth of the eminent Italian jurist and philosopher, Giovanni Domenico Romagnosi. It was designed by Erminio Varisco and struck at the Lorioli (Milan).

Medallas conmemorativas del "Año de la Patria" en México. In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 9 (1961), pp. 152-153.

Two medals, issued in 1960 in commemoration of Mexican independence and the Mexican Revolution, respectively, are fully described. Specimens of each were struck in gold and silver.

MEUNIER, E. Plaquette de Moderno (?). In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 1 (Jan., 1962), p. 113.

On the basis of style, a bronze plaquette (72 x 103 mm.) on which an attractive Nativity is depicted is tentatively attributed to the Italian sculptor and medallist Moderno, active from the end of the fifteenth to the middle of the sixteenth century.

MOLINARI, HERNANDO. Don José Eusebio Gomez. Un Educacionista Correntino. In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 9 (1961), pp. 113-121, illus.

Against the background of the history of education in the province of Corrientes, and the career of the teacher Don José Eusebio Gomez who established a successful school at Goya in the middle of the nineteenth

century, the writer describes and illustrates four prize awards and two medals connected with the school. The first medal, struck in 1915, commemorates the twenty-fifth anniversary of the inauguration; the second was issued in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the opening (1940).

Le neuvième congrès de la F.I.D.E.M. Rome, 18-22 septembre 1961. In: *Médailles*, Vol. 24, No. 2 (Dec., 1961), pp. 2-6, illus.

Illustrations of five medals are included in this report on the events held in connection with the above Congress: (1) The Congress medal, designed by Romagnoli; (2) portrait medal of Dr. Pier Renato Casorati, president of the Executive Committee; (3) medal issued in commemoration of the Centenary of Italian Unity (1861-1961); (4) the Friendship medal, executed by Celestino Giampaoli; (5) medal depicting the emblem of the Chamber of Commerce of Arezzo.

Penning en bedruif. Heugelijke samenwerking van bedrijf en penningkunst. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 12, No. 2 (April, 1962), p. 24, illus.

Illustrated and described is a new medal issued by the *Nederlandsch Bouwsyndicaat* which the Royal Coin Cabinet received through Dr. Groeneveld Meijer. The artist is Bram Roth. HJE

Penningen uit Italië. In: *Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 12, No. 1 (Jan., 1962), pp. 8-9, illus.

In collaboration with the Italian ambassador, the Netherlands Royal Coin Cabinet at The Hague recently sponsored an exhibition of Italian medals. The contents of one vitrine illustrated the development of medallic art in Italy between the sixteenth and nineteenth centuries, while other examples showed how Italian medallists continued the traditions of their country while working in the Netherlands. Attention was called to the work of artists such as Giannone, Calvelli, Romanelli, Verginelli and Bidischini, who have executed medals and plaquettes in the ultra-modern style, and to Baiardi and Romagnoli, who have continued the high standards of traditional medallic art in Italy. An outstanding medal by Giannone, entitled *Ragazza alla finestra*, is illustrated.

R[OMAY], F[RANCISCO] L. Premio "Archer M. Huntington." In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 9 (1961), p. 26.

In outlining the history of the Archer M. Huntington award, presented annually by the American Numismatic Society in recognition of distin-

guished contributions made to the science of numismatics, the writer singles out for special mention the presentations of the award to José Toribio Medina in 1926 and to Humberto F. Burzio, the distinguished Argentine numismatist, in 1960.

SOTO y GAMA, A. D. *Medalla conmemorativa en homenaje al General Emiliano Zapata*. [Durango], 1961. 21 pp.

Supplementing a full description of the medal issued in commemoration of General Emiliano Zapata (1879-1919), the prime mover in Mexico's agrarian reform movement, is a biographical sketch of the general in which emphasis is placed upon his participation in the Mexican Revolution (1911) and his sponsorship of the Ayala Plan (a program for land reform).

[SPINK & SON LTD.] *A Descriptive Catalogue of Papal Medals*. Originally published in 1898. Reprinted, 1962. London, Spink & Son Ltd., 1962. 123 pp., illus.

Inasmuch as this catalogue is unusually complete—and hence still very useful—the reprinted edition will be welcomed by many collectors of papal medals. It excludes, however, the section which appeared on pp. 123-135 of the original publication (as issued by W. S. Lincoln, 69 New Oxford St., London, in 1898) comprising a set of gilt medals, papal seals, devotional medals and medals of cardinals and other church dignitaries.

SZYMAŃSKI, STANISŁAW. Livio Odescalchi. In: *Wiadomości Numismatyczne*, Vol. 5, No. 4 (1961), pp. 215-221. With English Summary, p. 222.

Livio Odescalchi (1652-1713), nephew of Benedict, papal nuncio in Poland (who later became Pope Innocent XI), was a member of an ancient Milanese family. For the sum of 150,000 talers he was successful in purchasing the collection of medals—at that time considered one of the most valuable in Europe—assembled by Queen Christina of Sweden, who lived for a time on the estate of his friend, Flavius Orsini. After the death of King John III Sobieski, Odescalchi put forth his candidacy to the Polish throne, promising, if elected, to donate the collection to the Polish State; his regal ambitions, however, proved unsuccessful, and the collection finally passed to another branch of the family. Although kept intact it was not further expanded and as a result lost much of its importance. Nevertheless, since the collection contains a considerable amount of unstudied Polish material it is still considered to be of some value to Polish numismatics.

VAN der MEER, G. Vier Armenische penningen. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 11, No. 3 (July, 1961), pp. 29-33, illus.

Four eighteenth century Armenian medals, designed and executed by Dutch engravers for Armenian merchants in the Amsterdam colony, are described and illustrated.

WICHTL, OTTO. Ein numismatisches Denkmal Joseph Maderspergers. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 12, No. 8 (1961), pp. 71-74, illus.

Wichtl publishes a medal presented by the Trade Union of Lower Austria to Joseph Madersperger, the inventor of the sewing machine, in 1840. HC

## PAPER MONEY

ALLEN, H. D. City of Victoria Centennial "Dollars." In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 7 (July, 1962), pp. 1903-1904, illus.

Among the commemorative items issued to mark the centennial of the City of Victoria, British Columbia (to be celebrated in August, 1962) is a facsimile, non-negotiable note bearing the denomination "100"; a specimen is illustrated and described. A Kiwanis trade dollar token will also be struck. BPS

ALLEN, H. D. Many Foreign Series Answer to Compleat Collector of Currency. In: *Coin World*, No. 98 (March 2, 1962), pp. 41, 58, illus.

With checking accounts and bank drafts readily available, most of the world's countries (the United States and Canada excepted) see little need for large denominations in paper currency; as a result, the collector is often able to complete a foreign series at relatively small cost. As an example, Allen cites the new issue of Isle of Man Government notes in which three denominations — ten shillings, one pound and five pounds — comprise the entire series; the new bills were released on July 6, 1961 and have now virtually replaced the distinctive currencies formerly issued by five joint-stock banks. Specimens of both the old and the new notes are illustrated. BPS

ALLEN, H. D. The Quebec Bank-Note Issues, 1818-1917. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 8 (August, 1962), pp. 2196-2210, illus.

The thirty-nine major varieties of notes of the Quebec Bank which are preserved in the collection of the Royal Bank of Canada (Montreal) are listed and described. Twenty of these specimens are illustrated. BPS

BLANCHARD, JULIAN. Paper Money Valued Like Firewood. In: *The Essay-Proof Journal*, Vol. 19, No. 1 (Winter, 1962), pp. 25-26, illus.

Under the loose system of banking prevailing in pre-Civil War Days the notes of many banks became practically worthless. A case in point concerns the currency issued by the Atchafalaya Rail-Road & Banking Co. (New Orleans) which after the bank's failure was said to be valued at no more than its weight in firewood. The bank's \$50.00 note is illustrated.

BPS

COATSWORTH, A. D. United States Encased Postage Stamps. With descriptive check-list of all varieties known to date. In: *Numisma*, No. 2 (June, 1961), pp. 24-32; No. 3 (Oct., 1961), pp. 41-46.

"The Encased Postage Stamp represents perhaps the most novel idea ever employed in attempts to substitute something of genuine value for shrinking supplies of standard governmental issues of coins. Most numismatists, and probably many philatelists, are familiar with the opinion, frequently expressed, that encased stamps are the connecting link between their two sciences."

After tracing the development and use of such stamps during the period of the American Civil War the writer provides a check-list of the known varieties; they represent issues of thirty-four different firms and are arranged under the headings: (1) Issue and Inscription, (2) Denominations issued, (3) Total varieties. Also included are two tables. The first groups the denominations under (a) plain frames, and (b) ribbed frames; the second lists the United States issues of 1861 under: denomination, subject, presentation, color, artist, and date of issue.

CORNELY, R. W. and CLAUD MURPHY, Jr. *Georgia Obsolete Currency. A Check List*. Jacksonville, Fla., The Authors, 1962. 35 pp., illus.

A listing of obsolete currencies issued by banks and institutions in the state of Georgia (but excluding the previously catalogued State Treasury Notes); forty-one specimens are illustrated. The authors plan to publish a more comprehensive study listing and illustrating as many as possible of the 1500 known varieties, and would welcome information relating to items of unusual interest.

BPS

CURTO, J. J. Fractional Currency Shield. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 4 (April, 1962), pp. 453-455, illus.

Under the supervision of General F. E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, fractional currency shields were prepared by the Treasury Department in 1866-67 and sold to banks for the purpose of aiding in the detection of counterfeits. Specimens of the obverses and reverses of all major varieties of fractional currency notes issued in the first three series

were positioned within the framework of the shield, the normal arrangement (as shown by a diagram) being with the highest denominations at the top and lowest at the bottom. A shield from the Delwyn J. Worthington collection, illustrated, can be considered a rarity in that it shows four deviations from the normal pattern. BPS

Farewell to the Old £1 Note. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 70, Nos. 7-8 (July-August, 1962), p. 158.

As of May 28, 1962 the British one pound note issued from November, 1928 to March 1960 ceased to be legal tender. A brief history of the denomination is included in the above note. FDC

FIELDS, J. E. and H. L. FREEMAN. For the Love of Money. Colonial Notes and their Signers. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 3 (March, 1962), pp. 294-299, illus. Vol. 75, No. 4 (April, 1962), pp. 469-473, illus.

This article was originally published in *Manuscripts*, Vol. 11, No. 2 (Spring, 1959). An abstract appeared in *NL*, No. 53 (October, 1960), p. 358.

GANDOLFO, FRANCISCO. Moedas como "Ponta da Lança" numa invasão. In: *Sociedade Numismática Brasileira. Boletim*, No. 10 (Oct., 1961), pp. 83-84; No. 11 (Jan., 1962), pp. 91-92.

A general discussion of invasion currency, with special reference to the currencies used by United States Armed Forces in the invasions of Italy and Sicily, in the capture of the Pacific Islands from the Japanese, and in the re-conquest of the Philippines. During the invasion of Germany, currency printed in mark denominations was used by the Allied Forces (including the Russians) for the payment of troops and for local purchases.

GOULD, M. M. Territorial Note of Idaho. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 7 (July, 1962), p. 1900, illus.

A colorful \$10 "Broken Bank" bill of the First National Bank of Idaho, Boise City, Idaho Territory, is illustrated and described. BPS

GRANT, CLARENCE. Scottish Banknotes Peg Issuers as Individualistic. In: *Coin World*, No. 111 (June 1, 1962), p. 37, illus.

In the true sense of the word, a bank note is one issued by a bank and not by a country's Treasury Department. The privilege was withdrawn from most private banks at the beginning of the nineteenth century, following numerous bank failures and unscrupulous use of bank currency, but has been retained by five Scottish banks: The Bank of Scotland,



founded 1695, The Royal Bank of Scotland (1727), the British Linen Bank, the Clydesdale and North of Scotland Bank and the National Commercial Bank of Scotland. Their notes are equal in value to the English pound, and although their market value is slightly lower (because of limited use) they are readily accepted throughout the world. Specimens of each issue are illustrated.

HABREKORN, RAYMOND. Au sujet des émissions de "billets de confiance" dans la département de "Rhône et Loire." In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 9 (Nov., 1961), pp. 94-96.

In an article dealing with the paper money issued by the above *Départements* during the period of the French Revolution, Habrekorn fully describes notes issued at the following places: Condrieu, Saint-Etienne, Villefranche, Beaujeu, Roanne, Charlieu, Saint-Just-en-Chevalet, Verrières, Montbrison, Saint-Bonnet-le-Chateau and (?) Tarare.

HABREKORN, RAYMOND. Les émissions des "Bons de Paiement" de Haute-Saône en 1940. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 1 (Jan., 1962), p. 116. Vol. 17, No. 3 (March, 1962), pp. 139-140.

Following the currency shortage brought about by the Germany military occupation of Gray, Vesoul and Lure in June, 1940, necessity paper money was produced for circulation in the *Département de la Haute-Saône* from June to October of that year. A listing of the denominations authorized includes the color and total amount of each issue.

HABREKORN, RAYMOND. Romilly, juin 1940. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 10 (Dec., 1961), pp. 105-106.

After the German occupation in June, 1940 the municipal authorities of Romilly authorized an issue of paper money in the following denominations and amounts: 100 francs (20,000 issues); 50 francs (40,000); twenty-five francs (100,000); ten francs (200,000); five francs (200,000); one franc (500,000); fifty centimes (1,000,000). The issue, however, was prohibited by the German commandant. Using his injunction as an excuse, the authorities immediately refused to pay the local printer even though specimens of the 100 and 50 franc notes had already been completed when the rescinding order was received.

HOLZMAIR, EDUARD. Die Staatsschuldenregulierung vom Jahre 1767 und die Stadt Wien. In: *Jahrbuch des Vereines für Geschichte der Stadt Wien*, Vol. 15/16 (1959/60), pp. 243-250, pl.

The author publishes for the first time a 500 gulden promissory note issued by Vienna (1767). These notes were issued in denominations of 50, 100, 500, 1000, 3000, 5000, and 10,000 gulden, a total of ca. 5 million

gulden, Vienna's share in the imperial debt incurred during the Seven Year's War. A reduced illustration of the note is appended. HG

HOOBER, R. T. Financial History of Colonial Maryland. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 8 (August, 1962), pp. 1011-1019, illus. Vol. 75, No. 9 (Sept., 1962), pp. 1159-1163, illus.

This article provides a detailed history of the currency exchange systems which operated in Maryland during colonial times. Prior to the state's first issue of paper currency in 1733 business was for the most part conducted by means of barter and trade transactions in which tobacco and other commodities — as well the foreign coins brought in by immigrants — played an important role. The so-called Land Certificates issued during the period might well be cited as the colony's earliest paper currency. Among the illustrations are notes of various denominations issued during the years 1748, 1751, 1756, 1767, 1770, 1774, 1775 and 1780.

BPS

KELLER, ARNOLD. *Das Notgeld der deutschen Inflation*. Vol. 7 and Vol. 8 with Supplement. Berlin, 1961.

Because of continued inflation, the German government in 1923 was unable to fulfill the demand for paper currency and notes were issued by communities, private businesses and industry. The above two volumes complete the catalogue of these issues, with an additional 1029 entries, alphabetically arranged by place of issue, included in the Supplement. Descriptions include date, denomination, issuing agency and present market value.

KELLER, ARNOLD. *Das Papiergeld der deutschen Kolonien*. Berlin/Wittenau, 1962. 83 pp.

This book on the paper money of the former German colonies has been considerably enriched owing to new material gathered from the Pick Collection at Cologne and combed from the publications of Günther Meinhardt. German East Africa, German Southwest Africa, the Cameroons, Samoa and Togo are among the former colonies represented. HG

KLENMAN, ALLAN. Canada's First \$25 Bill. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 7, No. 8 (August, 1962), p. 433.

Among the rarest notes to have circulated in North America (no known specimens are now in existence) are the \$25, \$10 and \$5 bills issued by Governor James Douglas on Order-in-Council of the Crown

Colony of British Columbia in 1862. The chief purpose of their issue was to meet a heavy payroll demand in the Fraser River gold mining area. BPS

KOWALSKI, MARIAN and ANATOL GUPIENIEC. Notes on the Polish War Prisoners in German Camps during the Second World War. In: *Wiadomości Numismatyczne*, [Special Issue], Vol. 5 (1961), pp. 130-131, pls. 9-10.

No complete listing of the paper currency used by Polish prisoners in German camps during World War II has yet been published. Notes issued and used in Camp II D (Borne), equal in value to 100 gros, were named *piast* after the legendary first ruler of Poland. In the Polish officers' camp at Dobiegniewo the monetary unit was known as the mark and was valued at 100 pfennigs; the notes were printed from woodcuts and are described as conforming to high artistic and technical standards. In Camp VII A (Murnau), numbered notes were issued in denominations of marks and pfennigs. Specimens of all three issues are illustrated.

LOEB, W. M. *Catalog of Paper Money Around the World*. Port Washington, N. Y., Universal Publishing Co., 1961. 75 pp., 12 pls.

No claim to completeness is made by the author. Nevertheless the catalogue's wide coverage, combined with useful advice concerning the acquisition, cleaning and care of specimens, provides much that will be helpful to collectors in general. In compliance with the regulations laid down by the United States Treasury Department, specimens illustrated are shown in less than three-fourths actual size. BPS

MEERT, CHRISTIAN. Les bons de caisse de 1914 de la ville de Dinant. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 106 (1960), pp. 326-334, illus.

During the German occupation of World War I, the municipal authorities at Dinant attempted to ease the shortage of small change with an issue of emergency paper money printed in denominations of fifty centimes, one, five and twenty francs. At the conclusion of the war (or earlier, if circumstances permitted), the currency was redeemable in notes issued by the *Banque Nationale*. Six specimens are illustrated.

MUSSER, D. L. Taiwan 100 Dollar Notes to be Exchanged. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 8 (August, 1962), pp. 1053-1054, illus.

Two unofficial reasons are suggested for the recall and replacement of the above series: (1) Being dated 1949, the notes may have been printed in that year and thus would have been already ten years old when first circulated; (2) they could be easily counterfeited. The official reason given was that having been printed on an inferior grade of paper, the notes were not holding up well. Specimens of both the old and the new issues are illustrated. BPS

NARBETH, C. C. Notes of the American Colonies. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 530 (July, 1962), pp. 270-272.

The economic difficulties which beset the early American colonists are plainly reflected in the paper currency of the period. In all, some 252 separate issues were printed by the original thirteen states between 1690 and 1799; those issued prior to the War of Independence are described as extremely rare, mainly because the great majority were redeemable. The writer describes several of the early specimens against the political and economic background of the period and notes the special interest which they hold for present-day collectors. FDC

PHILPOTT, W. A., Jr. Treasury Seals on Old Series Paper Money. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 6 (June, 1962), pp. 750-754.

Except for the Demand Notes of 1861 and the first three issues of the Postage and Fractional Currency (1802-1869), all paper money printed and circulated within the United States has borne the seal of the U. S. Treasury. Fourteen variations of the seal as found on old series notes (those issued prior to 1928) are described. Since small size currency was introduced in 1928 the seal has been uniform on all series and denominations except for the five different colors of ink used. It shows a key as the symbol of safety, scales for equality and justice, and a carpenter's square for uprightness. The legend reads: THESAUR. AMER. SEPTENT. SIGIL.

PICK, ALBERT. *Das Buch vom Geld*. Vol. 2. Eine Kulturgeschichte des Papiergeldes . . . mit 79 Wiedergaben von Geldscheinen. Hamburg, Urbes Verlag, 1959. 111 pp. [text & plates].

In relating the history of paper money, Pick first describes its Chinese origin, then traces its development and spread to the countries of Western Europe and beyond. Seventy-nine excellent illustrations, judiciously chosen from the author's own and the collection of the firm of Giesecke and Devrient, are presented on the plates; there is also an index to the illustrations (pp. 26-29) showing for each specimen listed (a) the country or place of issue, (b) denomination, (c) year of issue, and (d) dimensions.

RAISIG, L. M. Florence Nightingale — Bank Note Mona Lisa. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 5 (May, 1962), pp. 1546-1554, illus.

Raisig has assembled plausible evidence in support of his contention that the portraits shown on the \$1 and \$100 Confederate Treasury Notes very probably depict Florence Nightingale, England's nurse-heroine of the Crimean War, rather than any of the women with whom they have previously been associated: Varina Howell Davis, second wife of Jefferson Davis, first and only president of the Confederacy; Lucy Holcombe

Pickens, third wife of Francis Wilkinson Pickens, governor of South Carolina; Mrs. Arthur Francis Hopkins, wife of the Chief Justice of Alabama. BPS

SENNEBY, BENGT. Swedish Banks as Mediators of Payments and Credit. In: *Sweden Illustrated*, Vol. 11 (1961-62), p. 36.

The results of an investigation conducted some fifteen years ago indicated that not more than one fourth of all payments made in Sweden were made directly with bank-notes and coins. Large transactions, it was found, were normally completed with checks, while most small payments were made through the State "postgiro" service (a postal check service under which money orders could be cashed, after endorsement by the payee, at any Post Office branch). The resulting competition induced banks, towards the end of 1959, to introduce the "bank-giro" system, under which convenient transfer of payment from one customer to another was made possible. "The advantage of this for the business banks is that money is to an increased extent retained within the bank system, with extended lending possibilities as a consequence."

SLOPAK, ABRAHAM. Mystery Certificates Explained. In: *Coin World*, No. 99 (March 9, 1962), p. 36, illus.

Until some forty specimens came to light in the "Douglas" hoard of memorabilia in 1961 the Imlay certificates (United States Loan Office certificates signed "Wm. Imlay, Commissioner") remained a complete mystery. They are described by the writer as "... receipts for 24% of states notes cancelled by the U. S. Loan Commissioner in March and April, 1793, for which percentage he had no funds. These were made legal and valid as a debt of the state of Connecticut in October, 1793 and assumed the same legal tender status as the notes they replaced." A certificate numbered 120 is illustrated. BPS

SMEDLEY, G. B. Walter Shirlaw, Paper Money Designer. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 8 (August, 1962), pp. 1027-1030, illus.

Walter Shirlaw (1838-1909) was a National Academician as well as a founder and the first president of the Water-Color-Etching and Mural Painters' Society. In spite of his artistic successes, Shirlaw found it necessary to augment his income by designing vignettes for bank notes and other financial papers, three examples of which are illustrated in the above article. They include an enlarged reproduction of vignette No. 4166, originally designed for the \$10 silver certificate (Series of 1896) but actually used on the plate made for the printing of the \$1,000 Coupon Bond (Series of 1898). BPS

SÖLLNER, GASTONE. Introduzione allo studio della carta-moneta. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 13, No. 3 (March, 1962), pp. 35-38, illus.

Written chiefly for the benefit of the Italian collector is this introduction to the study of paper money, which in its present form was first issued in Italy during the *Risorgimento* (ca. 1850). It had previously appeared in Sweden (1661), England (1694) and France (1701), but reached Germany at a much later date — namely, toward the middle of the eighteenth century. Photographs of a number of interesting specimens illustrate the article.

STEN, G. J. Exotic Western Samoa Note Changes Reported. In: *Coin World*, No. 98 (March 2, 1962), p. 44, illus.

Western Samoa, now administered by New Zealand under the trusteeship of the United Nations, has its own paper currency consisting of the denominations of ten shillings, one pound and five pounds; the notes are Treasury Notes issued in Wellington by authority of the New Zealand government and are printed by Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co. of London. No changes in the present design are anticipated, but in the next printing the words *Treasury Note* will be replaced by *Bank of Western Samoa* and the title *Minister of Finance* will be used in place of *High Commissioner*. Obverse and reverse of the one pound and ten shilling denominations are illustrated.

BPS

TOMLINSON, G. W. Australian — New South Wales Treasury Notes. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 12, No. 4 (Oct., 1961), p. 61, illus.

Chiefly because of over-speculation in land and the failure of the export market for wool, twenty-three Australian banks failed between July, 1891 and May, 1893. In a measure designed to alleviate the distress of the banks' depositors, emergency £1 Treasury Notes (a specimen of which is illustrated and fully described) were issued by the government of New South Wales to the amount of two million pounds.

Tonga Currency is New Addition to PMC Display. In: *Boys Town Times*, Vol. 45, No. 3 (March 9, 1962), p. 4, illus.

Four notes issued by the Government of Tonga (denominations of four shillings, ten shillings, one pound, five pounds) have been added to the numismatic collection of the PhilaMatic Center (Boys Town, Nebraska); two of the specimens are illustrated. The report includes a brief history and description of the South Sea island kingdom as well as a list of numismatic publications donated to the PhilaMatic Center library during the past year.

BPS

WAIT, G. W. Banks that Changed their Location without Moving. In: *The Essay-Proof Journal*, Vol. 74, No. 2 (Spring, 1962), pp. 58-60, illus.

Prior to the Missouri Compromise of 1820 the territory which comprises present day Maine was claimed by the state of Massachusetts as being within the limits of its charter; thus the bank notes issued in Maine before that date have Massachusetts printed on them. The writer advises collectors of Maine or Massachusetts notes to examine their holdings and to make the necessary re-classifications under the respective states as they exist today. FDC

WEISSBUCH, T. N. "Florence Money." A Case Study in Wildcat Banking. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 9 (Sept., 1962), pp. 2476-2479, illus.

In an inconspicuous corner of the University of Iowa Library, Iowa City, may be found the only remaining examples of notes issued by the Bank of Florence, Nebraska, which in company with other mid-western banks was owned and operated by the Iowa firm of Cook, Sargent and Downey. Included in this story of the rise and fall of these "wildcat" banks is an illustration of an unsigned sheet of "Florence Money." BPS

## ODD AND CURIOUS

DAVENPORT, WILLIAM. Red-Feather Money. In: *Scientific American* (March, 1962), pp. 95-104, illus., diags.

Since World War II, the increasing amount of Australian currency which has appeared in the Santa Cruz Islands has served only to enhance the value of the primitive red feather money produced there. It takes the form of a thirty foot belt, made from the feathers of tropical birds, the manufacture of which the writer describes in detail with diagrams illustrating the procedure followed. The article includes a brief economic and cultural history of the islands. BPS

DI BELLA, EMIL and T. A. DOMHOFF. Wooden Money Issued in 1961. Additions and corrections — official and private issues. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 3 (March, 1962), pp. 648-650.

Additions to the listings of Official and Private issues for 1961, published in the January (1962) issue of the *Scrapbook* (pp. 33-36) are arranged alphabetically by state and place of issue; alphabetically by place of issue only, in the case of the seven Canadian specimens. Color and denomination are given for most of the pieces listed. BPS

JARRETT, FRED. Indian Arrowheads as a Medium of Exchange. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 7, No. 5 (May, 1962), pp. 265-266.

Flint and stone arrowheads, it is noted, were at one time used by the Hudson's Bay Company as media of exchange and as such should be given a legitimate place in numismatic collections.

THOMPSON, WALTER. Money Cowry. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 5 (May, 1962), pp. 1297-1302, illus.

In addition to its qualities of beauty, portability and durability, all of which helped to make it a natural choice as a medium of exchange, attributes such as the power of fertility have at times been accorded the cowry shell; the results of excavations carried out in Africa, India, Prussia, England, France, Italy and the south-eastern United States indicate its widespread use as currency, dating back, in some instances, to 2000 B.C. In certain remote areas it is still the only known medium of exchange and was used by the Allied Forces as late as 1943 for the payment of native help in the interior of New Guinea. BPS

## DECORATIONS

ABRAHAM, I. R. The U. S. National Security Medal. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 13, No. 6 (June, 1962), pp. 1-5, illus.

Illustration and complete description are given for the above medal, founded on January 19, 1953. It may be awarded to persons of any nationality, as well as to members of the U. S. Armed Forces, for exceptionally meritorious service performed in a position of high responsibility or for an act of valor requiring great courage and disregard of personal safety. Designed by John Sterner in cooperation with Lt. Col. Robert M. Gaynor (Ret.), Gilroy Roberts and Frank Gasparro, the medal was struck at the United States Mint (Philadelphia) in regulation size and in miniature, and up to the present time has been awarded to only six persons, all of whom are listed. Subsequent awards will be indicated by gold compass roses worn on the ribbon. BPS

## SEALS

BROUETTE, ÉMILE. Les sceaux utilisés au Moyen Age par l'officialité liégeoise. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 107 (1961), pp. 185-190, pl. 9, tab.



During the period of the Middle Ages, officials attached to the ecclesiastical court in the diocese of Liège (established by Hugues de Pierrepont, bishop of Liège, 1200-1229) used two seals, specimens of which have been found attached to archival documents. Inasmuch as they depict more or less faithfully the Romanesque and Gothic cathedrals of Saint Lambert, the seals themselves constitute iconographical documents of considerable value.

HUSZÁR, L. Merchants' Seals of the 16th and 17th Centuries. In: *Folia Archaeologica*, Vol. 13 (1961), pp. 187-194, pls. 31-32.

Among the valuable archaeological materials brought to light by the excavation and restoration of medieval fortresses carried out in Hungary during recent decades, attention has been attracted to a group of numismatic items which, though seemingly insignificant, were observed to be of a peculiar character. A number of these medal-like objects, found in the walls of several such fortresses, revealed unquestionable English characteristics with regard to type and legend. Indications of a hole, lug or band which were on some of these pieces — and which suggest that they were originally attached to some other object — serve to identify them as seals or package seals. From his examination and study of thirteen such specimens the writer concludes as follows: The fact that the seals were found at the sites of fortresses which played an important role at the time of the Turkish wars suggests that they were related to some type of commodity connected with these fortresses. Next to arms, cloth was of the greatest importance, and from the sources is known to have reached Hungary chiefly by way of Vienna and Nuremberg. The seals in question are hence presumed to have been used for the closing of English cloth bales which were imported into Hungary via Germany.

NÉMETH, A. T. Das älteste Typarium der philosophischen Fakultät der Wiener Universität. In: *Folia Archaeologica*, Vol. 13 (1961), pp. 129-139, illus., pls. 23-24.

In the light of their iconographical and historical backgrounds the writer describes and illustrates the three oldest seals of the University of Vienna. Nos 1 and 2 are the Great Seals as used in 1365 and 1384-95 respectively; the third is the seal of the Faculty of Philosophy, in use ca. 1380.

TOURNEUR-NICODÈME, M. Les sceaux de Charles Quint pour le Brabant. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 106 (1960), pp. 307-310, pls. 16-17.

Fully described and illustrated are two equestrian seals and four

heraldic counter seals of Charles V for Brabant, the earliest dating from the period between the end of 1517 and November 21, 1518.

WEISS, ROBERT. La bolla plumbea di Papa Paolo II (1464-1471). In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 2, No. 3 (Sept.-Dec., 1961), pp. 129-135, illus.

Shortly after his accession, Paul II (1464-1471) issued and employed a new papal seal which incorporated the first basic changes made in design and format since the end of the eleventh century. Weiss describes the principal characteristics of the new seal, believed to have been designed and executed by Emiliano Orfini.

## MINT REPORTS

Die österreichischen Münzprägung 1960-1961. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 12, No. 9 (1962), p. 80.

Statistical tables list the various denominations and quantities struck at the Vienna Mint during the above year. HG

U. S. Treasury Department. *Annual Report of the Director of the Mint for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1961*. Washington, D. C., 1962. 165 pp.

The Report includes description of operations conducted by the United States mint, Assay Offices and Bullion Depositories during the above year as well as reports on the production and consumption of gold and silver for the calendar year 1960 and on world stocks of gold, silver and coinage. In addition to domestic production, coins for thirty-seven foreign countries were minted during the year. BPS

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- GLENDINING & CO. (London). Sept. 27, 1962, 433 lots, 50 pp., 14 pls., Greek and Roman. Oct. 4, 1962, 365 lots, 42 pp., 15 pls., English Silver and Copper.
- HESS/LEU & CO. (Lucerne). Oct. 17-18, 1962, 1023 lots, 48 pp., 32 pls., European and Foreign Coins and Medals.
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- THE SHELDON COIN SHOP (Herkimer, N. Y.). Sept. 21-22, 1962, 1350 lots, 31 pp., U. S. Coins and Currency, Canadian, Misc. Ancient.
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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Editor is grateful to the following who have contributed abstracts to this issue: Howard L. Adelson, Francis D. Campbell, Herbert J. Erlanger, Joan M. Fagerlie, Philip Grierson, Henry Grunthal, Hillel Kaslove, George L. Kustas, Irwin L. Merker, George C. Miles, Beulah P. Shonnard.

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All communications should be addressed to: Richard P. Breaden, Editor of *Numismatic Literature*, The American Numismatic Society, Broadway between 155th and 156th Streets, New York 32, N. Y.

Printed in U. S. A.

# NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

Published Quarterly by

LIBRARY THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

MAY - 9 1963  
Broadway Between 155th and 156th Street  
NEW YORK 32, N. Y.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Subscription price to non-members \$2.00 per year postpaid. Single current issues 50 cents each.

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No. 63

April

1963

## GENERAL

AMUNDSEN, LEIV. Numismatikk. In: *Universitetet i Oslo 1911-1961*. Vol. 1 (Oslo, 1961), pp. 323-325, port.

Under the heading *Numismatics*, this first volume of the history of the University of Oslo includes a history of the Oslo Coin Cabinet and a portrait of its former chief curator, the late Dr. Hans Holst (1891-1956).

LL

BRAND, H. A. The Quarter Dollar. The World's Oldest Coin? In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 10 (Oct., 1962), pp. 2764-2765, illus.

After mentioning the two commemorative U. S. quarter dollars (the Isabella and the 1932 Washington, both of which are illustrated), the author traces the history of this popular-sized coin back to the shekels of Judea.

BPS

BRUCK, GUIDO. Numismatisches bei Konrad Gesner. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 12, No. 10 (1962), pp. 91-93, illus.

Illustrations of animals, taken from well-known coin types, were used by Gesner in his monumental *Historia Animalium*, written during the early part of the sixteenth century.

HG

BURIAN, VÁCLAV. Příspěky k soupisu nálezů mincí v Čechách a na Moravě. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 7 (1962), pp. 328-333.

As a contribution to an inventory of coin hoards Burian lists and mentions the contents of nineteen discovered in Bohemia and Moravia during the present century.

CARSON, R. A. G. *Coins — Ancient, Mediaeval and Modern*. London, Hutchison & Co., 1962. 642 pp., 64 pls.

Combining numismatics with the study of history, this comprehensive work covers virtually the whole of coinage, from its inception in China (in the Far East) and Lydia (in the West, seventh century B.C.) to the present time. It is divided into major categories — Greece, Rome, Europe, the New World, Australia, Africa, the Near East, India, the Far East, Tokens, Counters, Coin-Weights, etc. — as well as a number of sub-categories. A select bibliography, arranged by subject, appears at the end of the text, together with an extensive index and sixty-four plates of separately identified illustrations. Although designed primarily as an introduction to numismatics, the work contains much useful material for the more advanced collector. **HK**

CLAIN-STEFANELLI, VLADIMIR. ANA's Smithsonian Exhibit a Tribute to Moritz Wormser. In: *Coin World*, No. 121 (August 10, 1962), p. 66, illus.

After the death of the American numismatist Moritz Wormser in 1940 the following resolution was passed at the annual convention of the American Numismatic Association held in Detroit: "That in recognition of the work of the late Moritz Wormser in founding and caring for the collection now known as the Smithsonian Loan Exhibit of the American Numismatic Association, that thereafter the said collection be known as the Moritz Wormser Memorial Exhibit of the American Numismatic Association." Since its inception in 1927 the collection has now grown to number nearly 3000 pieces. In the above article, the manner in which it is currently being displayed is fully explained by Dr. Clain-Stefanelli, Curator of the Division of Numismatics at the Smithsonian Institution. **BPS**

Coinage Metals. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 7, No. 11 (Nov., 1962), p. 548.

A brief discussion of the nature and uses of zinc, iron and nickel, particularly with regard to coin manufacture. **BPS**

Current Trends in Gold. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 7, No. 5 (May, 1962), pp. 267-270.

Net annual additions to official gold reserves, which showed a declining trend from 1957 to 1960, picked up noticeably in 1961. The United States lost a further 857 million dollars' worth of gold during the year, but Western European nations — and in particular the Common Market members — continued to add substantially to their official gold holdings. Because of controls exercised jointly by the U. S. Treasury Department and the Bank of England, an expected rise in the price of the metal failed to materialize in 1961. Two reasons are given for the decline seen

in the London gold price during the first two months of 1962: (1) the agreement, made by the major European central banks, to refrain from buying gold on the London market, and (2) the firm invitation, extended by the United States Treasury to foreign central banks, to convert their dollars into gold at the U. S. Treasury.

Shown in tabular form are annual figures representing the chief sources and uses of gold for the period 1955-1961.

DAY, M.D. and D. F. HOLLANDER. A Simple Method for the Detection of Forgeries by Measurement of Specific Gravity. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 533 (Oct., 1962), pp. 386-388, illus.

Chemical analysis invariably leads to some damage to the coin being analyzed, and in any case is not usually practicable for the average collector. Weighing a coin will provide a guide to its composition only when the true weight of the genuine coin is known and when the piece under test has not lost much weight due to wear. Both of these difficulties are surmountable by measurement of the specific gravity of the coin, which relates its weight to its volume. The method outlined, which the writers describe in detail, is based on the principle formulated by Archimedes that when any solid object is placed in a receptacle filled with water it displaces its own volume of water; it requires little in the way of apparatus other than a fairly accurate balance, weighing accurately to at least 0.1 gr. and preferably to 0.01 gr. A list of the specific gravities of some of the metals commonly used in coin production is included.

DESMONDE, W. H. *Magic, Myth, and Money. The Origin of Money in Religious Ritual*. New York, The Free Press of Glencoe, Inc., 1962. 208 pp.

Contrary to the opinion normally held by economic and numismatic fraternities — namely, that money in its present form originated as a medium of exchange — the author expounds the theory that its beginnings can be clearly traced to sacrificial food communion rituals in which coins functioned as religious symbols. "Economic activity in antiquity . . . was embedded in the cultural institutions. Markets barely existed, and the production and distribution of goods was part of a system of magical, political and religious relationships. Thus the original meaning of money in our culture was completely different from its modern significance as a medium of exchange or a unit of value in a market economy." By relating money to the ritual of the sacred family meal, the bull ritual, and various other ancient symbolisms, Desmond offers a provocative interpretation of the origins of what may be described as "one of man's more potent symbols."

DIGRE, O. A. Myntkabinettet. In: *Det Kongelige Norske Videnskabers Selskab, Museet, Årbok for 1961* (Trondheim, 1961), pp. 165-167.

A number of loose finds — including coins found under the floor of Selbu church in 1959 — are mentioned in this report of the coin cabinet of the Trondheim Museum. Of the fifteen items listed, twelve (most of them Norwegian) are of medieval origin. LL

DODSON, O. H. *Money Tells the Story*. Racine, Wis., Whitman Publ. Co., 1962. 64 pp., illus.

Material displayed in the Money Museum of the National Bank of Detroit, at which the author serves as director, is used to illustrate this story of money and its origins. Among the coins selected and described are issues of Lydia, Aegina, Athens, Syracuse, Macedonia, Thrace, Egypt, Rome, the Mohammedan Empire, the Republic of Florence, Venice, Bohemia, Austria, Spain and the United States — also primitive currency in the form of brick tea money, silver sycee, whale's teeth and the stone money of the island of Yap. BPS

EDEN, P. R. Mintage Manual for the Waterbury Mint. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 10 (Oct., 1962), pp. 2781-2784, illus.

In addition to manufacturing a wide variety of metal products, the Scovill company of Waterbury, Connecticut, has, over a period of years, struck issues of coins, medals and tokens. Listed and illustrated here by date, denomination, quantity, composition, weight and diameter are coins struck by the company for the countries of Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Nicaragua and Peru. BPS

EDWARDS, S. E. "Foreign" Coins struck at the South African Mint, Pretoria: 1942-1949. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 70, No. 12 (Dec., 1962), pp. 247-249, illus., tabs.

When, as a result of World War II, the mints of London and Paris were unable to supply sufficient coinage for various colonial territories, some 557 million coins were produced at the mint of Pretoria. In the above compilation, those struck for British West Africa, East Africa, Egypt, French Camerouns, French Equatorial Africa, India, Madagascar, Mauritius and the Seychelles are listed by denomination, description of obverse and reverse, metal, date, mint mark, numbers struck, Yeoman number and Yeoman value.

FELICE, EZIO de. *Conservazione ed esposizione di monete*. Rome, Istituto Italiano di Numismatica, 1961. 22 pp., 19 pls.

A somewhat technical discussion of the construction of coin cabinets and display cases, presented with an eye to the protection of the coin as well as the safety and clarity of its exhibition. Along with some conservative European examples, several new approaches to exhibition and illumination are suggested. One large but handsome circular case, which can show a number of pieces at alterable levels, is provided with tiny individual lights and fitted with small handles by means of which the viewer can rotate the coins being displayed. A full-size model of this case was to be seen at the International Numismatic Congress held in Rome, 1961, for which it was designed. TVB

FORRER, L. S. De gekroonde C, de achtergrond van een instampeling. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 12, No. 3 (July, 1962), pp. 25-27.

The counterstamp in the form of a crowned c which appears occasionally on coins — chiefly upon Greek and Roman issues — is believed to be a collector's mark. As such it is generally ascribed to Queen Christina of Sweden, who owned a large collection, although it has at times been attributed to Christian IV of Denmark (a possibility ruled out by Regling) and to Charles I of England. Since no inventories of the Christina and Charles I collections are known to exist, no definite solution to the problem can yet be stated.

In giving the history of the Swedish queen's collection, part of which is now in the *Bibliothèque Nationale* (Paris), Forrer argues that if the mark is really that of Christina it should appear frequently on these coins. Such, however, is not the case. But since Christina is known to have purchased part of the Charles I collection after the monarch's execution it is suggested that the crowned c countermark may have been used only on these particular pieces. Further investigation, however, is necessary before this suggestion can be adopted with any degree of certainty. HJE

FUCHS, GÜNTHER. Das photographieren von Münzen. In: *Wissenschaftlichen Abhandlungen des deutschen Numismatikertages in Göttingen 1951* (Göttingen, 1959), pp. 115-130, diagr., tab.

Fuchs argues for the use of photographs — instead of casts — in the study of coins; also for the use of photographic illustrations made from actual coins rather than from casts. The requirements for successful photography, as related to both apparatus and skill, are painstakingly described. DR

GROSECLOSE, ELGIN. *A Survey of Western Currencies 1912-1962*. Washington, D.C., The Institute for Monetary Research, 1962. 32 pp.

A characteristic of all modern money is that it deteriorates; only the



rate of decay remains in question. In illustration of the truth of this statement the author has compiled concise histories of the four key moneys of the world — the dollar, pound sterling, franc and mark — which, in addition to constituting the media of exchange used for the settlement of international accounts, still represent the standards of value in which most of the world's commercial debt is recorded and the principle store of wealth in which the savings of the most industrious of the world's population are made.

GYULAI, FERENC. Numismatic Photography. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 70, No. 10 (Oct., 1962), pp. 203-205. illus.

Originally published in *Calcoin News* (Fall, 1960, pp. 103-108, 3 pls.); abstracted in *NL* No. 55 (April, 1961), pp. 477-478.

HEMMING, E. S. Plant Symbols on Coins. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 10 (Oct., 1962), pp. 2788-2791, illus.

Plant forms, whether used solely for artistic effect or to symbolize economically important crops or historical allusions, have been widely used in coin design since ancient times. Among the numerous examples cited are wheat, laurel, olive, oak, palm, cedar, pine, rose, lily and chrysanthemum.

BPS

HOBSON, BURTON and FRED REINFELD. *Pictorial Guide to Coin Conditions*. New York, Sterling Publ. Co., 1962. 128 pp., illus.

To help alleviate much of the confusion which has existed in the field of coin grading — and at the same time standardize the accepted categories — the authors describe in detail all conditions from *poor* to *uncirculated*, using enlarged illustrations to emphasize the major points covered.

HUSZÁR, LAJOS. 60 év. In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 60-61 (1961/62), pp. 5-10.

An historical sketch of the Hungarian Numismatic Society, presented in commemoration of its sixtieth anniversary.

HUSZÁR, LAJOS. Kerényi András 1909-1961. In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 60-61 (1961/62), pp. 3-4, port.

Following a cursus vitae of the late András Kerényi (1909-1961) is a bibliographical listing of twenty-one numismatic works, all written during the last twenty years of his life.

JULIAN, R. W. The Digges Letters. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 533 (Oct., 1962), pp. 383-386; No. 534 (Nov., 1962), pp. 420-423.

Thomas Attwood Digges, born on the family estate at Warbarton (Maryland) in 1742, after completing his education at Oxford in the 1750's took up residence in London as a shipping agent. In the capacity of an unofficial agent for Benjamin Franklin in England he remained an active patriot during the period of the Revolution, and was chiefly responsible for starting a public subscription for the relief of imprisoned American seamen. Letters written by Digges in 1793 to Thomas Jefferson and Thomas Pinckney (the American minister in London) show his keen interest in contemporary minting techniques, especially with regard to their possible application to the striking of an American coinage. Much of the technical information contained in the letters is believed to have resulted from Digges' close friendship with Matthew Boulton, the well known English coin manufacturer.

KINDLER, ARIE. Applied Numismatics. Methods of Cleaning Ancient Coins. In: *Israel Numismatic Bulletin*, No. 1 (Jan.-March, 1962), pp. 12-13.

Particular attention is given to the cleaning of ancient bronze coins, for which two methods are outlined. In mechanical cleaning, the use of delicate tools — such as those used by dentists — and a copper brush is suggested; in this way dirt may be removed without disturbing the patina (which often adds to the beauty of a coin). Chemical cleaning involves either electrolysis or the use of a chemical bath containing one part sulphur and nine parts distilled water. Precise instructions, designed to prevent injury to specimens during chemical cleaning, are included.

KRAUS, ERNST. New or Recent Issues. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 11 (Nov., 1962), pp. 1470-71, illus.

Four coins are described and illustrated: (1) Central African Republics, 50 francs (1961); (2) Chile, half centesimo (1962); (3) Nationalist China (Taiwan), one yuan (1961); (4) United Arab Republic — Egypt, 10 milliemes (1960). BPS

M., M. Il Senatore Enrico Mazzoccolo. In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, Vols. 45-46 (1960-61), pp. 187-189, port.

Commemorating the birth of Senator Enrico Mazzoccolo (1859-1939), the writer notes a number of high points in the career of this distinguished Italian jurist and numismatist. Mention is also made of the two collections assembled by Mazzoccolo. One of these, consisting of Italian medals, is now in the *Palazzo Barberini*; the other, comprising Roman Imperial coins, is in the *Museo di S. Martino*.

MARY ANDREW, Sister. The Cardinal Spellman Numismatic Collection. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 10 (Oct., 1962), pp. 2766-2769, illus.

A number of interesting highlights are included in this description of the above famous collection, now housed and exhibited in what was formerly the music room of the Whitelaw Reid Mansion (New York City). The collection includes U. S., foreign and Papal coins and medals, classical coins and paper money; also a large number of personal decorations and awards, among which are the Medal of Merit, conferred upon His Eminence by President Truman, and the Distinguished Medal of Defense — the highest civilian award bestowed by the government of the United States — which was received from President Eisenhower. BPS

MØRKHOLM, OTTO. Den kongelige Mønt- og Medaillesamling, København, 1960. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1961* (Stockholm/Lund, 1962), pp. 148-150.

Forty-six finds, comprising 1,476 coins or related objects, were sent in to the Danish Cabinet in 1960. Of this total, 828 specimens came from church excavations or restorations (sixteen in number), all of which are briefly described; the group included several new variations of early Danish coins. A hoard discovered at Fortunstraede, Copenhagen (568 coins, the latest issue dated 1719) was published separately in *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad* (April, 1960, p. 72). LL

New York. First National City Bank. *The World's Silver Dollars*. New York [n.d.]. 29 pp.

Published in connection with a public exhibition sponsored by the above bank, this booklet provides a descriptive listing of the 336 dollar-size coins displayed. Brief descriptions include country of origin, name of the denomination, date, and notes of historical or topical interest.

Nuove emissioni di monete nel mondo. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 13, No. 4 (April, 1962), p. 52, illus.

Coins recently issued by Chile, Katanga, Argentina, Japan, Hungary and Israel are described and illustrated.

OBOJSKI, ROBERT. Discoveries of Hoards Keep Interest High in Fields of Ancient, Classic Coins, In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 11 (Nov., 1962), pp. 3360-3364, illus.

In illustration of the importance of coin finds and the interest which such discoveries engender, the writer comments upon the following: A large hoard of tetradrachms (Demanhur, 1905); Islamic coins found near Bagdhad (1955); Swedish coins discovered at the raising of the *Vasa*

from Stockholm harbor (1961); a large hoard of Roman coins, found in an urn at Gloucester, England, (1960); a hoard of gold, silver and copper pieces (Sussex, 1959); 883 rare Saxon coins, discovered at Wymondham College (Norfolk). Illustrations include a silver tetradrachm of Alexander the Great, specimens of copper coins found in the *Vasa*, and a photograph of the ship itself in the process of being raised. **BPS**

OGILVIE, J. W. The A.N.A. and its Presidents. Waldo C. Moore, Thirteenth President, 1919 to 1921. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 11 (Nov., 1962), pp. 1483-1485.

The re-awakening of numismatic interest which marked the presidency of Waldo C. Moore is clearly reflected in the Association's increased membership. His term of office witnessed a boom in the value of the 1913 Liberty Head Nickel, and saw George H. Blake named chairman of a committee elected to confer with the United States Secret Service with a view to obtaining a compromise regarding the seizure (legal under the existing law) of broken bank notes, Confederate currency and fractional gold charms. The Association was represented on the Annual Assay Commission for the fifteenth time in 1920 and at the convention of that year it was decided to discontinue the practice of publishing the A.N.S. Proceedings in *The Numismatist*. Moore's interests lay in writing as well as in collecting, and he remained active in the Association for many years after relinquishing the presidency. **BPS**

P[ANVINI] R[OSATI], FRANCO. Il Congresso Internazionale di Numismatica, Rome, settembre 1961. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, Vol. 63 (1961), pp. 223-226, illus.

A report on the International Numismatic Congress held at Rome (Sept. 11-16, 1961), which was organized by the *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica* in collaboration with the International Numismatic Commission. The theme of the Congress is stated as follows: Mediterranean numismatics, the social and economic function of coinage, its circulation within the commercial orbit of the Mediterranean and its diffusions throughout the world.

PARKER, NICK. Information on Platinum was Dormant for Long Period. In: *Coin World*, No. 114 (June 22, 1962), p. 26.

Following the sale of the Farouk collection in 1954, greatly increased interest developed in platinum coins and their history. To the already known pieces Parker now adds several new specimens, all discovered within recent years: France — 10 francs, 1862-BB; 20 francs, 1878-A; Netherlands — 5 guilders, 1826-B; Spain — 100 reales, 1860; 10 escudos, 1867; Philippine Islands — 2 pesos, 1864; United States — 5 dollars,

1879 (counterfeit); Portugal — 4 escudos, 1778; England — Coronation Medal of Edward VIII. BPS

PESCE, GIOVANNI. Riapertura della Galleria di Palazzo Rosso a Genova. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, Vol. 63 (1961), pp. 227-230, illus.

On July 4, 1961, the *Galleria del Palazzo Brignole-Sale*, more familiarly known as the *Palazzo Rosso*, was re-opened to the public in the presence of the Italian Head of State. Originally given to the city of Genoa by the De Ferrari-Galliera family in 1874, the *Palazzo* houses an extensive collection of Greek, Roman (Republican and Imperial), Byzantine, medieval and modern coins, among which the issues of Genoa and its environs are described as especially outstanding.

PETRÝL, JOSEF. Dějinná dokumentárnost peněžních známek a jejich ekonomická charakteristika (Monetary Marks as Historical Documents and their Economic Characteristics). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 7 (1962), pp. 283-298. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 299-300.

The conclusions reached from a detailed study of the above topic clearly indicate that media of exchange and monetary marks were closely associated — and that each exerted considerable influence upon the other.

PINI, G. Del significato del fulmine nelle monete e nelle medaglie. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 13, No. 5 (May, 1962), pp. 67-68.

Pini discusses the symbolic significance of the thunderbolt as used in the design of ancient and medieval coins and medals, giving special attention to Zeus, Hephaestus and Poseidon. Pertinent passages from the works of Vergil are cited.

RASMUSSEN, N. L. Kungl. Myntkabinettet, Stockholm, 1959. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1960* (Stockholm, 1961), pp. 158-169, illus.

Acquisitions made by the Royal Coin Cabinet (Stockholm) in 1959 included a number of uncut metal strips from the counterfeiting workshop in Suczawa (Moldavia) where Swedish-Livonian coins were once imitated in base metal (see article by N. L. Rasmussen in *NVA* 1956, pp. 219-220). Two specimens of Swedish plate money — half dalers struck in 1691 and 1711 at Avesta, the latter in copper from the Garpenberg mines — were received from the Swedish *Riksbank*, together with specimens of the new Swedish 10,000 kronor bank note. Several new medals were acquired, either by gift or purchase. Among six new Anglo-Saxon coins was one showing Byoga as a new mintmaster for London under Aethelraed II.

Purchases also included twenty-five coin fragments — part of a hoard

containing mainly Cufic coins, most of which were acquired by the Cabinet in 1946; one of the fragments was from a coin struck for Louis the Pious. Other finds consisted for the most part of loose coins discovered during church restorations. A listing of finds registered but not retained by the Cabinet is given on pp. 168-169. LL

RASMUSSEN, N. L. Kungl. Myntkabinettet, Stockholm, 1960. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1961* (Stockholm/Lund, 1962), pp. 157-181, illus.

Rasmusson provides a full and in part detailed report of the acquisitions made by the Swedish Royal Cabinet in 1960.

A Swedish gold *carolin* of Charles XV, struck in 1872, shows a new obverse variant (Figs. 1a and 1b) on which the monarch's ear appears larger. The representation of Charles XI (1660-1697) on a struck wooden checker piece is practically identical with that on a medal described by Hildebrand (No. 112); probably the medal was copied from the checker piece or was re-struck for collectors. A number of new and old Swedish presentation medals are described and illustrated (Figs. 3-5). Among the year's purchases were two plaquettes by Alice Nordin, depicting Selma Lagerlöf and Gustaf Janson, respectively, and one by Otto Strandman which portrays August Strindberg. Of the numerous finds acquired during the year, one from Halltorp Church, Småland, dated to ca. 1200-1225, contained new Swedish coin types. Figs. 9-14 illustrate coins found during church restorations, among which several new types or variations occur. The report concludes with a listing of finds catalogued by the Cabinet during 1960 but which have since been sent to other museums or returned to their owners. LL

RISK, J. C. The Numismatic Origins of the House of Rothschild. In: *Coin Galleries (New York)*. *Numismatic Review and Fixed Price List*, Vol. 3, No. 4 (1962), pp. 164-168.

Meyer Amschel Rothschild, who was to lay the foundations on which his descendants' great fortune was founded, was born at Frankfurt/Main in 1743. Left an orphan (with a small inheritance) at the age of twelve, he continued alone in a role to which his father had introduced him: that of a money changer employed in changing foreign gold and silver coins into the currency of his native city. From this beginning young Rothschild developed a keen interest in numismatics, and as a coin dealer of some importance eventually obtained a royal and influential client in the person of Prince William of Hesse. In 1785 the Prince succeeded to the throne of Hesse-Cassel as Landgrave William IX. Rothschild's successful financial manipulations executed on behalf of his wealthy client soon established for him a reputation as an astute banker, and in 1796, in partnership with two of his sons, he founded the family's now

famous banking business. A third son emigrated to England, where in 1804 he established the first Rothschild branch — the forerunner of others which were soon in active operation in Paris, Vienna and Naples.

SEALY, D. L. F. Some Varieties in Common Coins. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 70, No. 11 (Nov., 1962), p. 227, illus.

Descriptions and enlarged illustrations are provided for varieties of two English coins (the florin and shilling of 1887) and the Italian 20 lire brass issue of 1957.

SUTHERLAND, C. H. V. Report of the Keeper of the Heberden Coin Room for the Year 1961. In: *Oxford. University. Ashmolean Museum. Report of the Visitors 1961 (Oxford, 1962)*, pp. 25-37, pls. 7-10.

Together with some description of the growth of the Heberden collections during the past forty years the report includes mention of lectures delivered and work projects completed by staff members during the year and of periodical articles contributed by Drs. Sutherland and Kraay. A summary of accessions, presented in tabular form, lists under the headings of Gift & Bequest, Purchase, and Exchange, items acquired during 1961 in the following fields: Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Oriental, Anglo-Saxon & British, European, American, Tokens and Jettons, Medals, Paper money. Thirty-one unusual or outstanding pieces are illustrated.

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. Universitetets myntkabinett, Oslo, 1960. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1961 (Stockholm/Lund, 1962)*, pp. 151-153, illus.

Listed among the acquisitions made by the Oslo Coin Cabinet during 1960 are ten specimens which were added to the Cabinet's growing collection of Olympic medals. The coins from Kaupang, described as the most interesting of those acquired during the year, were published separately by Kolbjørn Skaare in *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad* (Dec., 1960), pp. 195-197. LL

VOIONMAA, JOUKO. Myntkabinettet, Nationalmuseum, Helsingfors, 1960. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1961 (Stockholm/Lund, 1962)*, pp. 154-156, illus.

Of the several new Finnish medals added to the Helsinki Cabinet in 1960, three — by E. Hiltunen, E. Räsänen and J. Vikainen — are illustrated. Also acquired during the year was a hoard of ca. 100 Swedish *örtugs* issued by Albrekt of Mecklenburg (1364-1389), the majority of which were struck in Stockholm; twenty specimens were from the mint of Kalmar (Småland), ten from Silvberget (Dalecarlia). LL

VOLLENWEIDER, M. L. Über das Abgiessen von Münzen und Geschnittenen Steinen. In: *Wissenschaftlichen Abhandlungen des deutschen Numismatikertages in Göttingen 1951* (Göttingen, 1959), pp. 109-114, pl. 29.

A precisely detailed account of the materials and proper techniques needed for the production of faithful casts of coins and gems. Two processes, for use in either the laboratory or when traveling, are carefully outlined. DR

WATSON, MARIANNE F. The Proverbial Money Tree. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 11 (Nov., 1962), pp. 3366-3372.

An investigation into the origins of numerous proverbs, maxims and clichés bearing on the subject of money. BPS

WENZEL, HERBERT and BERNARD KOCH. Professor Dr. Holzmayr ein Sechziger. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 12, No. 10 (1962), pp. 87-91.

Well deserved tribute for his scholastic achievements is paid to Professor Eduard Holzmayr, the present director of the Vienna Coin Cabinet, on the occasion of his sixtieth birthday. A listing of the distinguished numismatist-historian's works is appended. HG

YEOMAN, R. S. *Catalog of Modern World Coins*. 5th rev. ed. Racine, Wis., Whitman Publishing Company, 1962. 510 pp., illus.

A number of revisions are included in this latest edition of the Yeoman catalog, this being particularly true for the coinages of the Philippines, Danish West Indies and Puerto Rico. Marked increases are also seen in coin values listed for Great Britain, British colonies, and the countries of the Commonwealth. In the case of certain rare issues, for which no values can be definitely established, prices have now been completely omitted. (An example of this is the Kutch 2½ kori coin, issued in the name of Edward VIII, which was priced at \$7.50 in the previous edition). A number of new countries and territories have been added and recent issues of all others have been included to bring the catalog up-to-date. HK

## ANCIENT

KADMAN, LEO. Temple Dues and Currency in Ancient Palestine in the Light of Recent Discovered Hoards. In: *Israel Numismatic Bulletin*, No. 1 (Jan.-March, 1962), pp. 9-11, pl. 1.

A well preserved hoard of ancient silver coins discovered near Isfiya (Mount Carmel) in 1960 contained 3,400 Tyrian shekels, approximately



1000 half shekels and 160 Roman denarii; the shekels and half shekels date from the period 40 B.C.E. to 52/53 C.E. (the majority from 20 to 53 C.E.); the denarii, all of the same type (C 43) were minted in the first decade C.E. Although not the largest silver hoard to come from the Middle East, the find presents some unusually interesting problems. Two facts must be kept in mind in attempting to establish its nature: (1) it is composed almost entirely of one type of coin, and (2) at the time of concealment (after 53 C.E.) such coins did not constitute regular currency in Palestine; the coins then in circulation (as recorded by Josephus and the writers of the Gospels) were almost exclusively Roman or Roman Imperial issues. Thus the hoard cannot have been a military chest, or the property of a bank or private owner.

In the middle of the first century C.E. Tyrian shekels were prescribed exclusively for the payment of Temple Dues (yearly contributions made to the Temple at Jerusalem by male Jews of the age of twenty and over). "If we assume that the Mount Carmel hoard represents a shipment of dues for the Temple, all questions posed by its composition become easily explicable."

KANITZ, L. The Symbols on the Coins of "Year Four for the Redemption of Zion." A Suggestion for their Interpretation. In: *Israel Numismatic Bulletin*, No. 1 (Jan.-March, 1962), pp. 4-6, pl. 1.

"Symbols and legends on silver shekels and half-shekels minted during the five years of the Jewish-Roman War of 66-70 C.E. are almost uniform. The same applies to bronze coins of years two and three of the War. In the year four, however, new bronze coins of three different denominations appear with entirely new symbols and more impressive spiritual legends." The writer explains in detail, against the contemporary background and knowledge of the times, the full significance of the following symbols: Lulab and etrog; palmtree; the seven branches of the palmtree; the six fruits on the palmtree; the twelve fruits in the baskets.

LBIJA, NAPHTALI. Pirke ha-aver b'matbeot Kadman (Chapters of the Past in the Kadman Coin Collection). In: *Ha'aretz* (April 13, 1962), p. 3.

After giving a brief account of the early life of Leo Kadman, from his youth spent in Germany to the awakening of his interest in Israel's pioneer movement, Lbija tells of the learned doctor's accidental encounter with a group of ancient coins which marked the beginning of his interest in numismatics. The importance of this science to archaeological and historical research is commented upon, with mention of Kadman's own contributions to this particular field of study. A questionable example, however, concerns a coin of A.D. 68, which through showing signs of having survived a conflagration is taken as perhaps the sole physical evidence

for the destruction of the Second Temple. One Hasmonean coin, nevertheless, does provide the Hebrew equivalent of the Greek term Sanhedrin, while other pieces furnish important names, titles and portraits.

The collection assembled by Kadman, consisting of some 8000 coins and 2,200 medals, was recently given to the municipality of Tel-Aviv and is housed in the museum there, constructed with the aid of funds supplied by the donor's family. HLA

MAINJONET, MONIQUE. Monnaies celtiques acquises par le Cabinet des Médailles en 1960 In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 6, Vol. 3 (1961), pp. 27-31, pl. 3.

Four Celtic imitations of Macedonian tetradrachms acquired by the *Cabinet des Médailles* in 1960 are described and treated at some length.

MEYSHAN, JOSEPH. A New Coin Type of Agrippa II and its Meaning. In: *Israel Exploration Journal*, Vol. 11, No. 4 (1961), pp. 181-183, pl. 36.

A hitherto unknown coin of Agrippa II, recently acquired by the writer, furnishes proof that this Jewish king minted a coin depicting Nike (goddess of Victory) and the Judean palm-tree symbol "in commemoration of the Roman victory over his own country and his own people." The coin is fully illustrated and described.

MEYSHAN, JOSEPH. An Unpublished Coin of Agrippa II. In: *Israel Numismatic Bulletin*, No. 1 (Jan.-March, 1962), pp. 8-9, pl. 1.

The rarity of Jewish portrait coin stems from the biblical prohibition of images. In Jewish art of the period, motifs were limited to floral, geometrical and similar designs. Only two coins with the portrait of Agrippa II are generally known, one with cornucopiae, the other with an anchor, on the reverse. A third coin bearing the emperor's portrait has recently been found near Pnias (formerly Caesarea Philippi, capital of the tetrarchy of Philip II, later known as Neroneas, the residence of Agrippa II). It is described as follows: (obv.) bust of Agrippa f.r.; inscription (above, r.) AGRIPPA . . . EOS [Greek letters]; (rev.) Goddess standing to l., wearing kalathos; torch or spear (l.); ears of corn (?) in r.; date and inscription across field: ΕΤΟ Η ΒΑ. Α . . . Ρ [Greek letters]. The coin was struck in A.D. 58 when Agrippa was thirty-one years of age.

Recent Numismatic Finds. In: *Israel Numismatic Bulletin*, No. 1 (Jan.-March, 1962), pp. 18-19, pl. 2.

Four recent finds are recorded: (1) Ten Jewish shekels from the period of the Jewish War (66-70 C.E.) and four half shekels, found on the Mount of Olives. It marks the first time that a shekel of the Year Five has appeared in a hoard; (2) an archaic Athenian tetradrachm of a type

struck in the days of Pisistratus (ca. 550 B.C.), discovered in the western outskirts of Jerusalem. "It is interesting to note that a coin should be found in Jerusalem which had been struck only forty years after the First Temple was destroyed"; (3) a local imitation of an Athenian coin, found in the Hills of Judaea; the type was known to Hill and others as Philisto-Arabian. Local imitations of this type were the first coins to be struck in Palestine (during the Persian period, fourth century B.C.) and may have been issued by authority of the local Persian governor; (4) a Venetian coin die, made for the striking of fifteenth century gold ducats; discovered in the environs of Kfar Vitkin in the Plain of Sharon. "While such dies, intended for either official minting or forgery, have previously been found in Phoenicia and Syria, this seems to be the first time that one has been discovered so far to the south."

SHIMWELL, J. L. Who the Etruscans Were. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 532 (Sept., 1962), pp. 345-348, illus.

It can be said with some truth that the Etruscans were the founders of Rome, and since the Etruscan language had certain affinities with parts of Asia Minor — and even stronger ones with the island of Lemnos, lying some forty miles off the coast of Troy — it seems reasonable to assume that some inhabitants of Asia Minor and its off-shore islands were ethnically related to the Etruscans and that they emigrated to Italy via the river Tiber or thereabouts sometime between 1400 and 1100 B.C. Virgil's *Aeneid*, which describes such an exodus, may well be based on historical fact. This so-called "legend" or "myth" tells how refugees from the sack of Troy landed in Italy and multiplied there (thus fulfilling all the requirements for them to be the forerunners of the Etruscan nation). Similarly, the Trojan tradition that their ancestors came from Crete may have had a factual foundation.

Coins are generally believed to have originated with the Lydians, who were themselves part of the "Trojan Might." Since Lydia was adjacent to the Plain of Troy, "one could, speaking of Troy in the broad sense, put forward a fair case for the theory that coins, like so many other things inherited by western civilization from the Romans, were originated by the Trojans."

WEISBREM, M. Do the Coins of Domitian Minted in Palestine belong to the "Judaea Capta" Series? In: *Israel Numismatic Bulletin*, No. 1 (Jan.-March, 1962), pp. 6-7, pl. 1.

In Reifenberg's book entitled *Ancient Jewish Coins* (Jerusalem, 1940 and 1947) eleven *Judaea Capta* pieces — one of Vespasian, three of Titus and seven of Domitian — are described. The coins of Vespasian and

Titus, with the figure of a Nike, or a Jewish captive and trophy with the inscription *Judaea Vanquished*, are rightly designated *Judaea Capta*. In the case of Domitian, however, the coins were struck many years after the Roman victory over Judaea by a ruler who had no interest in that victory and who was not concerned with glorifying it. These pieces, Weisbrem suggests, cannot legitimately be included in the *Judaea Capta* series, and Reifenberg's attributions (together with those of Hill and Madden) should consequently be amended.

WIRGIN, WOLF. On Scripture, Script and Coins. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 70, No. 11 (Nov., 1962), pp. 225-226, illus.

Wirgin discusses the significance of the archaic Hebrew script found on certain Jewish coins, which is believed by some scholars to have continued in use for some centuries after the Aramaic script had become the official means of communication. Particular attention is given to the question as to who, among the Jews, centuries after the return from the Babylonian exile, was still in favor of the ancient script — the answer to which is of considerable importance to the study of ancient Jewish numismatics.

## GREEK

BELLINGER, A. R. The Coins from the Treasure of the Oxus. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes X* (New York, 1962), pp. 51-67.

During his recent study of the coins reported to have come from the Treasure of Oxus, discovered in 1877, the writer was surprised to find how many pieces could be precisely identified, in spite of the not very systematic method of recording and the disappearance of a large part of the find. "Since it is a matter of some complexity to work through the material, it occurred to me that numismatists might find it convenient to have a more orderly account of what can now be listed, with identifications which have been made possible by scholars working since the time of the discovery."

The descriptive catalogue of the coins (pp. 52-67) is arranged under the following headings: Greek Cities, Royal Persian, Subsidiary Persian (imitations of Athens, Ephesus?, Caria, Tarsus, Sidon), Imitations of Persia (331-300 B.C.), Macedonian Kings, Bactrian (Diodotus, ca. 245 B.C.) and Kings of Unknown Realms. A final note, included for the sake of completeness, points out that there are a few coins in the British Museum, exclusive of those in the foregoing list, which there is reason to believe may have come from the Oxus hoard.

DAUX, GEORGES. Korôni. In: *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, Vol. 85, Pt. 2 (1961), pp. 635-638, illus.

In the 1960 excavations undertaken at Korôni on the eastern coast of Attica, under the direction of E. Vanderpool, the remains clearly indicated that they were part of a fortification hastily constructed by soldiers. The pottery all appears to date from the first half of the third century. Of the thirty-two coins found, twenty-four were Ptolemaic — one worn silver issue of Ptolemy I, the others all of Ptolemy II — showing clearly that during the Chremonidean War the Egyptian fleet fortified Korôni as well as the small island off Sounion. ILM

EBNER, PIETRO. A proposito dell'incusa di Velia n. 26 edita dal Garrucci. In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, Vols. 45-46 (1960-1961), pp. 17-22, illus.

Continues the discussion of a previous article entitled *Il "foedus" Reggio-Velia e la sue cause da una incusa velina* (*Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, XLIII, 1958, pp. 3-19; see *NL*, No. 52, July, 1960, p. 197) on the basis of the coin first published in line drawing by Garrucci in *Le monete dell'Italia antica* (pp. 172-74, pl. CXVIII, no. 26). ILM

KIANG, DAWSON. An Unpublished Coin Portrait of Ptolemy VI Philometor. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes X* (New York, 1962), pp. 69-76, pl. 14.

A previously unpublished silver tetradrachm of Ptolemy VI Philometor, presented to the American Numismatic Society by Burton Y. Berry in 1959, bears a portrait which is unique in the Ptolemaic series. In publishing the coin, Kiang identifies the portrait with that on two gold finger rings from the Louvre collection, first published by Furtwängler in his monumental work, *Die antiken Gemmen* (Leipzig/Berlin, 1900). All three portraits are clearly of the same king, identified as Ptolemy VI Philometor, the attribution being supported by evidence derived from a study of the coin's reverse.

NOE, S. P. The Corinth Hoard of 1938. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes X* (New York, 1962), pp. 9-41, pls. 2-12.

In 1938, or possibly the year before, a hoard of 382 Greek silver coins was discovered at Corinth in a plain earthenware jar buried a few centimeters below the surface of the ground. It is not certain that this group comprised the entire hoard, but its size, being more than unusually extensive, gives this considerable probability. "In a discussion of the Olympia hoard (*N.M.* 39, p. 19) Mr. Newell points out that Peloponnesian

Alexanders are 'noticeably rare in hoards unearthed in that very district.' Consequently, determining the mint sources of the Alexander-type pieces in this hoard, whether tetradrachms (20 in number) or, what proves more informing, drachms (90), has a bearing not alone confined to trying to discover the occasion for the burial, but to showing the currency of Corinth at that time or shortly before. Of the Alexander-type tetradrachms, three are variations with unpublished symbols."

Together with a commentary on the hoard, the article includes a descriptive catalogue arranged under the following headings: Athens, Alexander Type Tetradrachms, Alexander Type Drachms, Aetolian League, Ephesus, Rhodes, Seleucid Issues and Ptolemaic Issues. Date of burial is placed at ca. 215 B.C.

POCHITONOV, EUGEN. Několik poznámek i posloupnosti posledních Bosporských králů (Some Remarks concerning the Problem of Succession of the Last Kings of the Bosphorus). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 7 (1962), pp. 33-39, pl. 1. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 40-41.

On the basis of analyses of the coinage, as presented by A. N. Zograf and by K. V. Golenko in an article entitled *Special Coins of Rhescouporis VI*, the writer examines sundry problems connected with the succession of the Rhescouporides, the last kings of the Bosphorus.

WELZ, KARL. Le monete greche di Cirene. Traduzione dal tedesco di P. Cassini. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 13, No. 4 (April, 1962), p. 50, illus.

Illustrations (obverse and reverse) and brief descriptions of eighteen coins are included in this story of Cyrene and its coinage, translated from the original German.

## ROMAN

BALAŠA, GEJZA. Nález rímskych denárov v Hriňovej (Find of Roman Denarii from Hriňov). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 7 (1962), p. 317.

Five specimens from a hoard of fourteen Roman denarii discovered at Hriňov (district of Zvolen) in 1929 are listed and briefly described with references to Cohen. The emperors represented are Trajan (2), Antoninus Pius (2) and Hadrian.

BIRLEY, R. E. An Excavation by a School Archaeological Society which has thrown an entirely New Light on the History of Roman Scotland: A Severan Legionary Fortress at Carpow, Scotland. In: *The Illustrated London News*, Vol. 241, No. 6426 (Sept. 29, 1962), pp. 480-482, illus.

Large-scale excavations carried out by the Strathallan School Archaeological Society in September, 1961, at the Roman site on the south bank of the Tay at Carpow (near Abernethy, Perthshire), have contributed much to the history of Roman Scotland. Of particular importance were two coins found embedded in the roadway near the Legate's Palace, one of which — a well preserved silver denarius of Caracalla — dates the fortress with certainty to the Severan period. The reverse of the coin refers to the Roman victory of the Parthians (A.D. 198) and records Caracalla's fifth year of tribunician power and first as consul (A.D. 202). Obverse and reverse are illustrated.

CABARRET, J. J. Un aureus inédit de Constance Chlore. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 6, Vol. 3 (1961), pp. 151-153, illus.

A previously unpublished aureus of Constantius Chlorus acquired at Carthage in 1954 (weight, 6.58 gr., diameter, 20 mm.) is said to have emanated from a local find. The coin was struck at the mint of Trèves and is inscribed CONSTAN TIVS N C (obv.) and SECVRIT AS ORBIS TR (rev.).

CAPPELLI, REMO. Caracalla. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 13, No. 4 (April, 1962), p. 51, illus.

A brief discussion of the coinage of Caracalla, with especial attention given to the coin legends. Two sestertii, issued by Caracalla and his brother Geta respectively, are illustrated.

CAPPELLI, REMO. Giulia Domna. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 13, No. 5 (May, 1962), p. 65, illus.

The coinage (undated) issued in the name of Julia Domna — wife of Septimius Severus and mother of Caracalla and Geta — is discussed against the historical background of the period with some attention given to the legends and to the establishment of a chronology. Two coins are illustrated: A sestertius of Julia Domna and an aureus of Septimius Severus depicting his wife (obv.) and two sons (rev.).

DOBIÁŠ, JOSEF. Ražby císaře Marka Aurelia s Merkurem a nápisem *RELIG AVG* (The Mercury-type Issues of Marcus Aurelius with the Legend *RELIG AVG*). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 7 (1962), pp. 7-25. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 26-31.

The series of military scenes and symbols, which as a result of the Marcomani War of 166-180 appears on the coinage of Marcus Aurelius, was abruptly broken during the years 172-174 by a series bearing a reverse effigy of Mercury and the inscription *RELIG AVG*. From his study and analysis of the sundry explanations given for this interposed series the writer favors the original conjecture that the coins were struck in close

association with a remarkable episode of the Marcomani War, namely, the miraculous rain.

GIARD, J.-B. Le trésor des Clamecy. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 6, Vol. 3 (1961), pp. 163-177, pls. 13-15, map.

A hoard discovered at Clamecy (Nièvre) in 1956 contained 2,507 late Imperial antoniniani, struck, except in the case of two coins (one of Valerian, the other of Gallienus), by emperors who reigned during the period 260-274. In composition, as shown in a table, it appears similar to the hoards from Jublains, La Vineuse and Coesmes, all of which date from the same period: coins struck prior to 260 are rare, and issues of official mints are vastly outnumbered by regional imitations. Together with a descriptive catalogue of the coins the writer includes a map indicating other third century finds cited in the text.

GROMNICKI, J. and S. KUBIAK. Opatkowice, pow. Proszowice. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 6, No. 1 (1962), p. 52, illus.

Two issues (an as and a denarius) of Antoninus Pius (138-161), discovered at Opatkowice (Proszowice district), are illustrated and fully described with references to Mattingly and Sydenham (Vol. 3, p. 130, No. 831; Vol. 4, p. 110, No. 757?). The coins are now in the collection of the Archaeological Station IHKM PAN at Igołomia.

GUPIENIEC, A. Brześć Kujawski, okolice (?). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 6, No. 1 (1962), p. 52.

The parish church at Brześć Kujawski reports finding in its collection plate a denarius of the emperor Hadrian (117-138), probably found by the donor somewhere in the immediate vicinity.

GUPIENIEC, A. Kolomyja, ZSRR. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 6, No. 1 (1962), p. 53.

Gupieniec reports the finding of a denarius of Antoninus Pius (138-161) at Kolomyja (U.S.S.R.) during the period between the two World Wars.

GUPIENIEC, A. Ogrodzieniec, pow. Zawiercie. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 6, No. 1 (1962), p. 53.

A denarius of Faustina the Elder, wife of Antoninus Pius, struck in the year of her death (141), was recently found in a field at Ogrodzieniec (Zawiercie district). The coin is described in full with reference to Cohen (Vol. 2, No. 109). An identical specimen is contained in the collection of the Archaeological and Ethnographical Museum at Łódź.



HARTWELL, ALLAN. Roman Coins and Archaeology. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 531 (August, 1962), pp. 309-312.

For the benefit of Britain's amateur archaeologists, Hartwell tells something of archaeological method, the possible location of coins on fort sites, the importance of coin data, and the nature of legionary pay.

JMF

KENT, J. P. C. The Late Roman Empire 284-491. In: *Congresso Internazionale di Numismatica*, [6th], Rome, 1961. Vol. 1. Relazioni, pp. 159-177.

Kent provides a summary of the work done on the coinage of the Late Roman Empire in the interval between the Paris Congress of 1953 and the Rome Congress of 1961, full bibliographical citations being given for the pertinent books and articles published during the period.

HLA

KRUPP, E. and F. KRUPP. The Tutela Type of Vitellius. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 7, Vol. 1 (1961), pp. 129-130, pl. 16.

Coins of Vitellius showing the rare *Tutela Augusti* type have been regarded as either forgeries or re-cuttings of a more common reverse. Thus, credit for the introduction of that type has been given to Vespasian, for whom (though rare) it is also known. A new specimen of Vitellius in the possession of the authors is shown to be authentic, and thus records another instance of a type introduced by that emperor and adopted by the Flavians.

JMF

LAING, L. R. The Historical Significance of Coins — Illustrated by the Coinage of Augustus. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 526 (March, 1962), pp. 110-112, illus. [and all issues to] No. 531 (August, 1962), pp. 308-309.

This series of short articles deals with the career of Augustus as reflected upon the coinage. It begins with the rise in power of Octavian, from his early years as a triumvir to the defeat of Antony at Actium, continues with his emergence as sole ruler of Rome (with the title of Augustus) and his consolidation of the empire, and concludes with a discussion of mint operation during the reign.

JMF

LALLEMAND, JACQUELINE and MARCEL THIRION. Les trésors monétaires antiques du Musée de Namur. In: *Annales de la Société archéologique de Namur*, Vol. 50 (1960-61), 122 pp., illus., tabs.

This is the first part of a series, designed to cover finds of ancient coins in Belgium, which will supplement similar projects now being undertaken in The Netherlands, France and Germany. Encompassing the period from the earliest coinage down through Merovingian times, it will include

hoards, site finds, isolated coins and grave finds. The present study deals with seven hoards from the period of Gordian III to Gallienus and Postumus, with a catalogue of contents, full details of discovery, composition and date of deposit given for each hoard. JMF

LAUR-BELART, RUDOLF. A Swiss "Mildenhall Treasure": A Rich, Beautiful and Varied Collection of Silver Objects discovered at Kaiseraugst, near Basel — Part I. In: *The Illustrated London News*, Vol. 241, No. 6415 (July 14, 1962), pp. 70-71, illus.

The Swiss village of Kaiseraugst, situated seven and one half miles from the city of Basel, stands on the site of ancient Augusta Raurica, the oldest known colony on the Rhine. Recently, while a school playground was being laid out in what was the south-west corner of the ancient fort, a mechanical excavator unexpectedly uncovered a silver treasure of late Roman date which surpasses anything of this period yet found in the territories of Switzerland and the Upper Rhine. In addition to valuable silver artifacts the find contained the following pieces of numismatic interest: 168 silver coins of Diocletian, Constantine the Great and his son, all in mint condition; seventeen superbly preserved medallions of Constantine the Great, Constans and Constantius II; three silver ingots, each weighing three Roman pounds and bearing the stamp of the Gallic usurper Magnentius (350-353). When fully restored, the treasure will be displayed in the Roman Museum at Augst, Switzerland.

MAINJONET, MONIQUE. Trésor de la Forêt de la Bertrange, commune de Raveau (Nièvre). (Supplément). In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 6, Vol. 3 (1961), p. 178.

Eight additional specimens now bring to 189 the total number of coins contained in the above hoard (cf. *Revue Numismatique*, 6th Ser., Vol. 1, 1958, pp. 193-196). References to Cohen are included in the supplementary listing.

MÓCSY, ANDRÁS. A római pénz forgalmáról a római uralom előtti Pannoniában. In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 60-61 (1961/62), pp. 15-18. With German Summary, p. 101.

Problems connected with the circulation of Roman coins in pre-Roman Pannonia are discussed in the light of Republican and early Imperial hoards (Tokod, Lički Ribnik, Nagykágya, Lágymányos, Erd).

NEMEŠKALOVA-JIROUDKOVÁ, ZDENKA. Příspěvek k otázce nálezů jednotlivých římských mincí v Čechách (Finds of Isolated Roman Coins in Czechoslovakia). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 7 (1962), pp. 43-59, diags. With Russian and French Summaries, p. 60.

A comparison is made between isolated Czechoslovakian finds of

Roman coins (a total of 502 pieces, in silver and bronze) and similar finds made at Carnuntum and Aquincum, statistics for which were compiled by T. Pekáry. The results show that the variations in the number of Czech finds recorded for the first four centuries of the Christian Era, correspond, for the most part, to the variations recorded for Carnuntum, and at certain periods to those recorded for Aquincum.

NONY, DANIEL. Le trésor d'Escoussans et les trésors de monnaies romaines en Gironde. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 6, Vol. 3 (1961), pp. 91-107, pl. 11.

The twenty-six antoniniani of this hoard, covering the period A.D. 244-260, reveal a homogeneous composition despite their small number and the probability that they were merely part of a larger deposit. The good condition of the pieces suggests that they were selected specimens, hoarded because of the contemporary monetary inflation. Of twenty-three other hoards from Gironde, only one is approximately of the same date. Its composition, however, being entirely aurei, prevents any comparison with the hoard of antoniniani, which in all probability represents an isolated find that cannot be associated with invasion or a time of insecurity. JMF

OWER, JOHN. Some Notes on some of the Coins of Sydenham's Series Two. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 70, No. 9 (Sept., 1962), pp. 185-186.

In his recently completed *Early Roman Coinage* (Copenhagen, 1957-61) Rudi Thomsen discusses the Republican silver and bronze Sardinian issues marked c,  $\wedge$ A and AR in connection with his hypothesis that the denarius was introduced during the period 213-211 B.C. "Mr. Thomsen's misreading of the monogram on the AR coins resulted in the fact that he was faced with two series of light and fairly late denarii (Sydenham 291 and 341a) both of which bore the same monogram as relatively early Sardinian quinarii and bronzes. The potential difficulties inherent in this situation have now been removed, as one of the late issues of denarii has been shown to bear a different monogram than Mr. Thomsen supposed. Consequently there is now no compulsion at all to associate fairly late denarii with the silver and bronze issues under discussion."

In conclusion, Ower offers a number of original contributions regarding the legends inscribed on the c,  $\wedge$ A and AR coins which he suggests were struck by Lentulus, Volso and Aurunculeius in the years 211, 210 and 209-208 B.C., respectively.

ROBERTSON, ANNE S. *Roman Imperial Coins in the Hunter Coin Cabinet, University of Glasgow. I: Augustus to Nerva*. London, Oxford University Press, 1962. 391 pp., 60 pls.

This first volume of the Roman imperial coins in the above cabinet includes more than 1800 specimens; the majority of these are from the William Hunter collection, with some 300 representing the collection of Thomas Coates. Very little duplication occurs within the two collections and the specimens are marked by their fine condition.

For each emperor the coins are arranged first by emperor proper, then by imperial family and finally by deified emperor. Under each reign they are classed according to mint, with gold and silver together, followed by *aes* coinage. Footnotes for each entry provide references to Cohen, *RIC* and the *BMC*. In scope, the work parallels the *British Museum Catalogue* except that it includes all Roman imperial coins omitted from Macdonald's *Catalogue of Greek Coins in the Hunterian Collection*.

Introductions to each reign discuss the chronology and problems of attribution associated with the coins in the light of the most recent research, thus supplementing the introductory pages of the *BMC*. Sixty plates of good quality and extensive indexes also contribute to making this a very fine and useful work. JMF

SALOMONSON, J. W. Zwei spätrömische Geschenk-Silberbarren mit ingestampelten Inschriften in Leiden. In: *Oudheidkundige Mededelingen uit het Rijksmuseum van Oudheden te Leiden*, Vol. 42 (1961), pp. 63-77, pls. 2-3.

The Leiden Museum of Antiquities possesses two round, uniface silver ingots weighing 305.89 and 300.43 gr. respectively, both of which were cast in open forms; they bear the same obverse legend, VOTIS / XX / AVGG NN, and show four dots on the reverse which may, it is suggested, indicate the value of four aurei. In spite of their weight deficiencies, both are believed to represent the weight of one pound.

On the basis of the six folles with which the ingots were found — as well as coins of Trier bearing the same obverse legend — they are dated to the year 305. From this the writer concludes that they were made in connection with the repetition of the vota as Augusti which Constantius Chlorus and Galerius, as *Caesares*, had made two years earlier; also that they were donation pieces produced for soldiers by a *moneta comitatensis*, as were the folles which were found with them. HJE

SUTHERLAND, C. H. V. Notes on Some Roman Quinarii at Oxford. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 7, Vol. 1 (1961), pp. 201-202.

A list of quinarii from the Republic to the third century A.D., recently acquired by the Ashmolean Museum, includes some new varieties as well as additional examples of material already published. JMF

SUTHERLAND, C. H. V. and M. R. HAROLD. The Silver Content of Diocletian's Early Post-Reform Copper Coins. In: *Archaeometry*, Vol. 4 (1961), pp. 56-61.

In order to determine the internal relationship of the copper issues from the very outset of Diocletian's reforms, ca. 294-298, three issues of the emperor's post-reform copper coinage were analyzed for their silver content by two different methods: neutron activation and X-ray fluorescence. The issues tested were the follis of ca. 10 gr., the "radiate" of ca. 3 gr. and the "laureate" of ca. 1.3 gr. On the basis of neutron activation figures, Sutherland was able to equate the "laureate" with the *denarius communis*; the "radiate" equaled two — and the follis five — of these denarii.

Of the two methods used, neutron activation proved to be the more accurate and is thus to be preferred in future testing. JMF

SZ. CZEGLÉDY, ILONA. Császárkori denárlet Szombathelyről. In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 60-61 (1961/62), pp. 19-22. With French Summary, pp. 101-102.

Found in 1959 in a pot dating from the end of the second or the beginning of the third century, at a site west of Szombathely, was a hoard of fifty-eight Roman imperial denarii covering the period from Vespasian to Septimius Severus; the coins showing the most signs of circulation were those of Marcus Aurelius and Faustina. The hoard is believed to have been deposited in the last decade of the second or the first decade of the third century.

THOMSEN, RUDI. *Early Roman Coinage. A Study of the Chronology*. Vols. 2 & 3. Copenhagen, The National Museum, 1961.

Volume 1 (see *NL*, No. 44, July, 1958, p. 169) assembled all the evidence pertaining to the coinage of the Roman Republic up to the introduction of denarii with symbols and monograms. Volumes 2 & 3 now present Thomsen's own investigation of the tortured questions of chronology and mint. Absolutely everything is covered — aes signatum, aes grave, the "Romano-Campanian" series, the quadrigatus, the victoriatus, the early gold — but, as a novelty, not in this canonical order. The arguments are extremely complex, drawn simultaneously from the evidence of the coins themselves, the hoards, overstrikes and non-Roman parallels, the literary sources, etc., and do not admit of a simple linear development. (The reader is warned to consult the index if he pursues any particular point, for certain themes tend to recur.)

It is impossible to summarize this magnificent work. The most significant chronological conclusion is that the denarius was introduced in 213-211 B.C. The other issues in question arrange themselves in relation to this date, the aes grave dating from 289 B.C. (the aes signatum being contemporary), the "Romano-Campanian" issues beginning in ca. 280 (Hercules/wolf-and-twins didrachm in 269), quadrigatus ca. 235, victor-

iate ca. 213, and the uncial reduction coming before the end of the Second Punic War.

This is a huge and complicated work which contains everything ever written on early Roman coinage and good new ideas besides. It will be the essential tool of anyone working in this period. TVB

TRICOU, JEAN and PIERRE BASTIEN. Monnaie inédite de Postume au Musée de Lyon. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 6, Vol. 3 (1961), pp. 149-150, illus.

While classifying coins in the Lyons Museum some years ago the writers discovered a long lost billon coin of Postumus, originally purchased by the museum in 1896. The obverse bears the inscription IMP C POSTVMVS P F AVG. The reverse, being anepigraphical — a unique occurrence in the coinage of Postumus — together with the coin's abnormal weight of 6.40 gr. (approximately equal to two antoniniani) suggest that it may well have been an essay struck on a thick flan.

WEINSTOCK, STEFAN. Pax and the 'Ara Pacis.' In: *The Journal of Roman Studies*, Vol. 50 (1960), pp. 44-58, illus., pls. 5-9.

The Ara Pacis of Augustus, situated on the Campus Martius, was discovered and identified as such in the last century. Now, for the first time, Weinstock questions the identification. He emphasizes that no representation or inscription of Pax has been found on the site, and that the evidence provided by coins and by scenes on the altar is either ambiguous or inconclusive. He concludes that the altar on the Campus Martius is not the Ara Pacis but is some other monument, not precisely identified, which served the aims of the Augustan dynasty. JMF

WOODWARD, A. M. The Coinage of Didius Julianus and His Family. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 7, Vol. 1 (1961), pp. 71-90, pls. 6-10.

On the basis of the obverse legend, Mattingly divided the issues of Didius Julianus into two groups: the earlier, without SEVERVS, and the later, with SEVERVS. The first group includes aurei, denarii and dupondii only: the second, one issue of aurei and all the sestertii. A die-study of the coins of Didius and his family suggests to the author that SEVERVS was present, from the beginning of the reign, on all denominations except dupondii and denarii (whose size did not permit the long legend). When its inclusion on one issue of aurei necessitated a crowding of the legend, it was dropped on succeeding issues. The die-study also revealed that issues of sestertii for the imperial ladies were much more extensive than those of the emperor himself. JMF

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. Propaganda and Art on Roman Coinage. In: *Israel Numismatic Bulletin*, No. 2 (April-July, 1962), pp. 38-43, pl. 1.

Roman imperial coinage is interpreted as an art form which along with busts, statues, reliefs and public buildings gave prestige to the *maiestas imperii*. Obverse portraits of the emperors on the coins were idealistic, presenting the emperor not as he really was but as he *wished* to appear. The well-considered policy which directed the image sometimes produced the style of an older period with which the emperor, for political reasons, wished to be associated; hence, changes in the policy of a particular emperor are often apparent in his coin portraiture. Reverse types, in which the composition of the scene — as well as the scene itself — contributed much to the interpretation, served even more clearly the purposes of propaganda. JMF

ZEHNACKER, HUBERT. Premiers portraits réalistes sur les monnaies de la République Romaine. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 6, Vol. 3 (1961), pp. 33-49, pls. 4-5.

A series of five separate issues of Roman Republican denarii bearing portraits is shown to reveal a common style, and to constitute the first realistic school of portraiture on Roman coins. The issues are all of Rome, from the period 62 to 46 B.C., and stylistically are comparable to — and interdependent with — a contemporary school of sculpture. The author analyzes the portraits in detail and compares them with works of sculpture from the same period. The style itself represented an amalgamation of Hellenistic influences, Latin traits, and the evolution of the moneyer's art, and in addition to being original expressed a belief in the moral and political order of the times. JMF

## BYZANTINE

DODD, ERICA CRUIKSHANK. *Byzantine Silver Stamps. With an Excursus on the Comes Sacrarum Largitionum by J. P. C. Kent* (Dumbarton Oaks Studies VII). Washington, D. C., The Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection, 1962. 283 pp., 103 pls., tabs.

This splendidly printed and illustrated volume contains a complete corpus and definitive study of all known silver vessels stamped with Byzantine "hallmarks". The book is divided into three parts: "Part I presents a classification and analysis of the stamps and explains the method of dating. Part II explores the type of organization that applied them, and takes up the question of provenance. Part III is a catalogue in which all the stamped objects now known are included." The objects in the catalogue are classified according to their stamps in the following order: Anastasius I, Justinian I, Justin II, Tiberius II, Mauricius Tiberius, Phocas, Heraclius (the largest category), Constans II undated with imperial(?) stamps, non-imperial 4th-5th centuries, irregular stamps.

Obviously, in the classification and analysis of the imperial stamps both the epigraphy (including monograms) and the iconography of the Byzantine coinage play an important part. The 103 plates as well as the tables of drawings of bust types and monograms are a treasure-house of comparative material for the Byzantine art historian, numismatist and sigillographer.

GCM

LEUTHOLD, ENRICO, Sr. & Jr. Solidi leggieri da XXIII silique degli imperatori Maurizio Tiberio, Foca ed Eraclio. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Vol. 62 (1960), pp. 146-154, pls. 20-22.

A series of lightweight solidi inscribed VICTORI AAVCCC, but without terminal letters, was struck during the reigns of Anastasius, Justinian and Justin II on a standard of 23 siliquae (i.e. with weights below 4.35 gr.). These issues were the precursors of a second series, marked, during the reigns of Maurice Tiberius and Phocas, with a star on both the obverse and reverse, and with only a single star in the reverse field during the sole reign of Heraclius and the joint reign of Heraclius and Heraclius Constantine. Forty-five specimens of this later series are included in a descriptive catalogue.

It was formerly believed that the letters A to I at the end of the reverse legend on this Byzantine gold coinage stood for the *officinae* of the Constantinopolitan mint. In the opinion of the present authors, however, such a view disregards stylistic differences among the coins as well as the fact that the letters were apparently added by other hands after the dies had been completed. Thus it seems highly probable that dies for the various mints were produced at a single atelier.

On coins from the eastern mints the letters E and I appear almost twice as frequently as other letters. This occurrence, and the relative weights of the normal and lightweight solidi, are demonstrated by frequency distribution calculated in percentages of the total numbers struck. When examined from the point of view of style, the lightweight issues appear to have emanated from the official imperial mints at Constantinople, Antioch and Alexandria. The finds from Egypt, Cyprus and (more numerous) from Syria, as well as the prevalence of coins issued by Maurice Tiberius, suggests that these pieces were produced for trade with Persia, with which country the emperor had signed a peace treaty in 591; the coins may also have had a fiscal function, possibly connected with the collecting of the excise tax (known as the *siliquaticum*) of one siliqua for each solidus.

The issues of Maurice Tiberius, which are the most numerous, comprise virtually two complete series bearing all of the terminal letters which can be attributed to the mints of Constantinople and Antioch. Issues of Phocas are less numerous, and apart from a difference of style — which



gives evidence of two mints — can be divided into two independent series according to variants of the reverse legend. Least common are the coins of Heraclius and Heraclius Constantine, which indicate a worsening of relations between Byzantium and Persia. Eventually, the Arab conquest of Syria eliminated the factors which had necessitated the issue of the lightweight solidi. HLA

METCALF, D. M. John Vatatzes and John Comnenus. Questions of Style and Detail in Byzantine Numismatics. In: *Greek, Roman and Byzantine Studies*, Vol. 3, No. 4 (Autumn, 1960), pp. 203-214, pls. 9-12, map.

A hoard of Byzantine gold coins discovered in the last century, buried sometime after 1260, contained nearly a thousand identical pieces with the legend *John Despot, the Porphyrogenete*. They were eventually attributed to John III (1222-1254) rather than to John II (1118-1143) who had issued the same type: Wroth, *BMC*, Type 3. Identical issues of these two emperors can be distinguished on the basis of style, the attribution being confirmed by hoard evidence. To determine if other types were also reproduced by John III, Metcalf examines Types 1 & 2 attributed to John II in the *BMC*. Although hoard evidence for this problem is lacking, a study of the style permits the transfer of several specimens to John III. Many problems associated with this coinage still remain, but new finds and further study can be expected to yield tangible results. JMF

METCALF, D. M. Organization of the Constantinople Mint for the Follis of the Anastasian Reforms. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 7, Vol. 1 (1961), pp. 131-143, pls. 17-18.

From a study of the large folles minted at Constantinople, beginning in the reign of Anastasius, Metcalf has discovered a correlation between the form of the asterisk and particular *officinae* in which A and □ fall into one group, B and △ into another; E shows much variation. There is also indication that consignments of coinage to different parts of the empire were made separately from the various *officinae* with a possible linking of B and △. With the dated series, begun under Justinian I, consignments to other parts of the empire were made separately in certain years, and when other mints came into operation they appear to have worked in conjunction with Constantinople in consigning coinage to other areas. JMF

METCALF, D. M. Provincial Issues among the Byzantine Bronze Coinage of the Eleventh Century. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 5, No. 15 (1961), pp. 25-32, tabs.

By utilizing the newly developed relative chronology for the Byzantine Anonymous Bronze series and contemporary signed pieces, and applying the data to the excavation reports from Athens, Corinth, Pergamum, Sardes and Priene, it can be shown that there are significant variations in the percentages of each type at different sites. Thus Type 1, which is three times more common than the signed coinage of Constantinople in Greece, is lacking from Antioch and the Tel Atchana hoard which contained specimens of the signed coinage. Similarly, Type D appears to have formed a sizeable segment of the coinage in eastern Rumania. Metcalf concludes that Type F had a provincial (i.e. Greek) origin. The signed types are more common in the East, and Types G and H may also have been struck in Greece.

Turning next to the secret marks on Type A coins found at Sardes between 1910 and 1914, at Corinth in 1925, and at Plopeni (Rumania) in 1934, the writer finds that this series was probably struck at as many as a dozen mints. These, however, must be localized and the coins catalogued by mint before metrological analysis can be undertaken. HLA

## ARMENIA

BEDOUKIAN, P. Z. *Coinage of Cilician Armenia* (Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 147). New York, The American Numismatic Society, 1962. 494 pp., 48 pls., illus., tabs.

This book provides a corpus of the coins of the Roupinian dynasty, which ruled Armenia from the end of the eleventh to the end of the fourteenth century. The text includes a full bibliography, an analysis of previous scholarship on Roupinian coinage, and a treatment of the political and economic history of the region. The author gives the contemporary terms for the various denominations and discusses style, design, and inscriptions. Other sections treat the rare gold issues (only ten are presently known) and some modern forgeries. A complete list of modern collections is appended, followed by a detailed metrological analysis and statistical tables. An account of the development of the coinage under the princes and kings of the dynasty completes the introductory chapters. The remainder of the book is devoted to a catalogue of the coin specimens and to an index of the legends.

The corpus is arranged in a chronological order of the Roupinian rulers and the coins within each region are listed in order of completeness of the obverse inscription. In all, 2249 varieties are identified. The coinage starts in effect with the copious issues of Levon I (1199-1226). The silver was struck originally at nearly 3 grams and contained 90% silver. Towards the end of the dynasty the weight decreases to 2 grams and the

silver content to about 40%. A similar pattern is in evidence for the copper currency, from an original 7.2 to less than 1 gram under Levon V (1374-1375). The designs on the coins may be traced to various sources — German bracteates from Augsburg and Crusader and Byzantine coins — but in many instances the rulers adapted what they borrowed with discretion and originality. The imperial figure appears in various poses: standing, seated on a throne, or riding on horseback. Lion motifs are frequent and reflect an old tradition in Near Eastern art. Crosses of various types also form a common feature of the iconography. The legends are fairly uniform in identifying the ruler and occasionally the mint, and in citing the power of God. The coins are referred to in the texts by a number of terms, but *tram* for the silver and *tank* for the copper are the most common designations. The gold coins were probably not struck for circulation but for distribution on special occasions. In the heyday of the Empire the coinage enjoyed wide circulation and high repute. The strategic location of the kingdom astride main trade routes between East and West fostered a prosperity which was further enhanced by trade pacts with other centers such as Venice and Genoa.

The author has paid due acknowledgement to his predecessors in the field of Armenian numismatics. It remains only to add that his own work will be a standard source of reference in the future. GLK

## EUROPEAN

Andorra Coin Reported Ready for Distribution. In: *Coin World*, No. 126 (Sept. 14, 1962), p. 34, illus.

Except for 700 specimens which are to be retained by Andorra itself, the remainder of the 3100 silver dollars recently struck for this small republic are reported to be available to collectors and dealers. A specimen of the coin is illustrated. BPS

BAKER, D. C. Gold Coins in Mediaeval English Literature. In: *Speculum*, Vol. 36, No. 2 (April, 1961), pp. 282-287, 2 pls.

The writer suggests that the term *florins*, as used by Chaucer in the *Pardoner's Tale*, either refers to Italian florins or is used as a generic term for money. Annotators have frequently mistaken it for a reference to the ephemeral English florin of 1344 — to which they have wrongly ascribed the value of a noble — and Baker is himself in error when, in referring to the noble as “the first mediaeval coin to bear a ship,” he disregards some well-known Carolingian coins. In his discussion of the legends and types he follows the older literature, concluding with a number of general observations on the écu, the mouton d’or and the Venetian ducat. HLA

BELTRÁN, ANTONIO. *Emisiones monetarias de la Guerra de la Independencia española (1808-1814)*. Zaragoza, Institución "Fernando el Católico," 1959. 33 pp., 8 pls.

A survey of the French and Spanish coinages in Spain during the above period. The mints of Tarragona and Mallorca are mentioned only briefly, having already been covered by the author elsewhere. The other mints are rather thoroughly treated, the contemporary context of their functioning given, the types and varieties of the various emissions described and cited (Vidal Quadras, etc.), coinage figures given when possible, the main varieties illustrated, and the whole given coherence withal by a running historical commentary and occasional citation of original documents bearing on the subject. TVB

BENEUT, GUY. Le trésor de Rillé. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 6, Vol. 3 (1961), pp. 184-202, pl. 16.

The early fifteenth century hoard discovered at Rillé in 1903 is of considerable importance in that it contained guénars struck by the Duke of Burgundy and the Dauphin as well as those issued by Charles VI. Of the 500 coins originally found, 464 were examined and studied by the writer: 159 florettes, 276 guénars and 21 half guénars (all regal issues); six *blancs à l'écu* (feudal coins of Burgundy); one *florette aux hermines* and one *blanc aux hermines* (feudal coins of Bretagne).

BERNARDI, GIULIO. Esposta la collezione Colloredo donata al Museo di Udine. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 13, No. 5 (May, 1962), pp. 65-66.

A number of outstanding specimens are noted among the 416 gold coins recently donated to the *Museo di Udine* by the *marchese* Rodolfo di Colloredo-Melz. They include gold oselle of Venice, 10 and 16 ducat issues of Giovanni Corner II, an enormous 50 ducat coin of Paolo Renier, a gold medal of Andrea Vendramin dated 1476, a 4 ducat osella of Marcantonio Giustinian and the following rare papal coins: A quadrupla of Urban VIII, 2½ scudi of Leo X and a 4 scudi issued by Paul V in 1608.

BIANCHETTI, ANTONIO. Nota storica — 1793. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 13, No. 4 (April, 1962), p. 53.

Briefly discussed against the historical background of the period are the French coinage issued during the revolutionary years 1793-1794 and a number of contemporary medals. One medal, designed by William Mainwaring, is singled out for special mention. It was issued in 1793 in commemoration of Louis XVII and has appeared but once in the trade (at the sale of the Guilloteau Collection, Paris, 1934).

CASTAING, R. Treizains de mariage. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 5 (May, 1962), p. 150.

The only treizain to bear a royal effigy (No. 32 in the Florange catalogue *L'amour et le mariage dans la numismatique*, listed as extremely rare) proves no exception to the rule that such pieces always present a pertinent legend. The obverse is inscribed LOYS XIII DENIER TOUR; the reverse, NOIS POUR ESPOUSER.

CASTELIN, KAREL. Metrologické problémy kolem mincí a 10 (Metrological Problems concerning the Coins Inscribed 10). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 7 (1962), pp. 149-166, tabs. With Russian and French Summaries, p. 167.

Fractional silver coins bearing the legend 10 (rev., either the Moravian eagle or a Greek cross) have in recent years been attributed to the Brno mint in the last two decades of the fourteenth century (i.e. during the reign of Jošt, margrave of Moravia). Although documentation is completely lacking, a metrological examination of the coins recently completed by the writer indicates a somewhat later period of issue.

CHOUX, JACQUES. Monnaie inédite de l'évêque de Toul, Pibon (1069-1107). In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 6, Vol. 3 (1961), pp. 154-155, illus.

Numismatists have known only one coin (a denier) issued by Pibon, bishop of Toul (1069-1107); it exists in several varieties and can be described thus: (obv.) a cross, with the name of the bishop and legend reading +PIBO EPIS; the reverse, inscribed +TVLLVM, bears the name of the city and a representation of a crude building. In notes on the cathedral of Toul, written by Emile-Auguste Bégin, the writer now reports finding a carefully executed design — purportedly for a second denier of Pibon — which is seen to be closely associated with a type issued by his predecessor, Udon. The design is fully described.

DIVO, JEAN-PAUL. The Coinage of the Bonaparte Family. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 532 (Sept., 1962), pp. 348-352.

The main types of coins struck by ten members or direct relatives of the illustrious Bonaparte family are listed by denomination and metal, together with mention of mint, legends, etc. Notes of historical interest are included. The issuers are: Napoleon I, Marie-Louise (Duchess of Parma), Napoleon II, Joseph Bonaparte, Elisa and Felix Baciocchi, Louis Bonaparte, Jerome Bonaparte, Joachim Murat, Napoleon II and Napoleon IV.

DOLIVO, D. *Les monnaies de l'évêché de Lausanne*. Berne, Société Suisse de Numismatique, 1961. 36 pp., 8 pls.

This second volume in the Swiss coin catalogue series contains description and illustration of all known types struck by the Bishopric of Lausanne, together with notes on the monetary history of the Bishopric, a bibliography and a map.

Coinage rights were obtained by Lausanne — probably in 1101 — from King Rudolph III of Burgundy and were confirmed in 1150 by the Emperor Frederic Barbarossa. From the twelfth to the fourteenth century anonymous denarii were struck by the bishops. Guy de Prangins (1375-94) was the first to place his name on the coinage, also the first to issue coins of larger than denier size: namely, half-groats. The first gold pieces (ducats) were struck by Benoit de Montferrand (1476-91), who inaugurated the dating of coins with his *parpaiolle* issued in 1477. Sebastian de Montfaucon (1517-36), who widely imitated foreign types and was responsible for considerable debasement of the coinage, was the last bishop to strike at Lausanne. HJE

DOLLEY, R. H. M. Sven Estridsen-Mønt Fundet i London 1872. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 7 (Sept., 1962), pp. 133-135, illus.

Among the coins which composed the so-called "City Hoard," discovered in Walbrook (London) in 1872 but never satisfactorily described, was an eleventh century Danish penny. The coin was illustrated by line drawing in Willett's publication of the hoard (*Numismatic Chronicle*, 1876, Pl. 10, No. 8) and was identified there as an issue of Magnus the Good. This attribution, however, was later corrected by Brooke (*Norman Kings*, Vol. 1, p. 19), who used the Willett illustration — the coin itself having been lost — in ascribing it to Sven Estridsen (Hauberg, No. 6). The coin has since been re-discovered and is now in the collection of the British Museum.

A point of interest noted by Dolley is that coins from this period, struck outside England, are seldom found south of a line drawn between the river Ribble and Flamborough Head. Probably only six such pieces are known.

LL

DUMAS, FRANÇOISE. Trois trésors de monnaies d'argent du temps de la Ligue. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 6, Vol. 3 (1961), pp. 203-219.

The writer reports the examination and study of three hoards discovered in 1961, all of which date from the time of the Ligue: (1) Lagny (Seine-et-Marne); 179 silver coins ranging from Henry II to Charles X, the majority issued by Henry III; (2) Auray (arr. Lorient, Morbihan); seventy-eight Spanish silver issues of Ferdinand and Isabella and Philip II; (3) Pont-Croix (arr. Quimper). Of the 400 silver and billon coins contained in this hoard, the writer examined 366 specimens and received descriptions of fourteen others: 274 French coins (Charles VII to Henry

IV), ten issues of Bearn (Catherine d'Albret to Henry II of Navarre), ninety-three Spanish pieces (Ferdinand and Isabella to Philip II), two Avignon issues of Gregory XIII and one unidentified specimen. Descriptive catalogues are provided for the three hoards.

EDEN, P. R. Mintage Manual for Crete. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 11 (Nov., 1962), p. 3119.

*Lepta* and *drachmai* struck at the Paris mint in the name of Prince George of Greece, Protector and Governor of Crete, are listed by weight, diameter and numbers struck for the years 1900 and 1901. BPS

ENTZ, GÉZA. Bodó István hagyatéki leltára 1537-ből. In: *Numismatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 60-61 (1961/62), pp. 84-85. With French Summary, p. 105.

The original text of the estate inventory of Stephen Bodo, compiled in 1537 and now re-published, provides important data relating to the monetary circulation of that period.

FAHLSCBUCH, OTTO. Die Münzprägung der Stadt Göttingen. In: *Wissenschaftliches Abhandlungen des deutschen Numismatikertages in Göttingen 1951* (Göttingen, 1959), pp. 93-100.

Silver coinage (with G as type) began in Göttingen at the end of the thirteenth century as a concession granted by the Herzog of Brunswick. The standard was slightly higher than that of other cities in the area which began striking at approximately the same period. In spite of official strictures, as the difference in the standards increased coins from Göttingen disappeared from circulation. This circumstance increased the value of gold florins and groschen. Göttingen reckoned accounts in florins, which had become current in the Rhineland by 1393. New denominations were devised in an attempt to give meaning to the confused monetary situation. One hundred years later an unsuccessful attempt was made to relate schillings and pfennigs to the Rhenish florin; at one point groschen of three different weights were struck, although Göttingen used only one. Goslar, from 1505, struck groschen up to a twelve-pfennig piece known as the mariengroschen; the neighboring cities followed suit; finally, in 1538, Göttingen succumbed. In the first half of the sixteenth century the other cities struck large silver thalers. A monetary convention in Brunswick, to which Göttingen subscribed, issued imperial silver coins: obv., eagle, with numeral 12; rev., date and seal of the issuing city. Because of the shortage of currency these coins were frequently counterfeited, but perpetrators, when found, were severely punished. By the seventeenth century one, two, three and four pfennig copper coins were struck in Göttingen. In 1679, minting was taken over by the reigning prince. DR

FLÄMIG, OTTO. *Monogramme auf Münzen und Urkunden*. Cologne, Balduin Pick, 1961. 70 pp., pls.

This new listing of more than 1500 monograms, each of which is carefully illustrated, should prove especially helpful to collectors for the attribution of minor medieval coins. **HG**

FRIIS JOHANSEN, BENTE. Kilder til Danmarks møntvæsen i middelalderen. III (1413-1481). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1961* (Stockholm-Lund, 1962), pp. 5-58.

Continues the publication of sources for the medieval monetary history of Denmark, previous parts of which have already been noted in *NL* (July, 1958, p. 181; April, 1962, p. 126). **LL**

GALSTER, GEORG. En sølvpokal fra 1724. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1961* (Stockholm-Lund, 1962), pp. 84-91, illus. With English Summary.

In articles contributed to past issues of the *Årsskrift* (1956, pp. 22-39 and 1957/58, pp. 161-171), E. Nathorst-Böös described how necessity coins struck under Charles XII of Sweden had been used, depicted and imitated for either decorative or propaganda purposes. Two further instances of the same practice are now cited by Galster: (1) a silver jorum of 1724, decorated with ten specimens of the above coins; it is inscribed with an appropriate verse which ends with an eulogy to the Danish king and the success of his policies; (2) a silver cup of 1725, also decorated with coins and an inscription. Both pieces are in the Rosenberg Palace, Copenhagen. **LL**

GAMBERINI di SCARFÈA, CESARE. Inedita variante di una moneta di Frinco al tipo di Strasburgo. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 13, No. 4 (April, 1962), p. 51, illus.

From the description and illustration of a hitherto unpublished variety struck by Frinco in imitation of a Strassburg type, the prototype is identified as the half batz or double kreutzer first issued in Strassburg in 1570; the denomination circulated widely in Germany and France, as well as in Northern Italy where it was frequently imitated. Pointed out in detail are the salient characteristics of the new variety.

GEDAI, ISTVÁN. A kiskunmajsai friesachi éremlelet. In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 60-61 (1961/62), p. 83. With French Summary, p. 105.

A hoard of five Hungarian bracteates and twenty-nine Friesach denars, discovered at a site near Kiskunmajsa in the 1920's, is briefly described. At the present time the coins are in the Balaton Museum at Keszthely.



GUIBOURG, ÉMILE. Le trésor de Pont-l'Abbé (Finistère). In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 6, Vol. 3 (1961), pp. 179-183, illus.

With the exception of Fougères, all mints of John V were represented in a hoard of some fifty coins discovered at Pont l'Abbé (Finistère, arr. Quimper) in September, 1959; time of burial is estimated as between 1440 and 1442. Although the find was partly dispersed after discovery, thirty-three specimens were made available for examination and study. A descriptive catalogue of the coins shows thirty-one *blancs à la targe* and one *double à l'hermine* of John V, one *écu d'or* of Charles VI.

HANS, J. *Maria-Theresien-Taler. Zwei Jahrhunderte 1751-1951. Epilog 1951-1960*. 2nd ed. Leiden, E. J. Brill, 1961.

First issued in 1950 (see *NL*, No. 15, April, 1951, p. 234), this detailed study of the Maria Theresia taler explodes many of the myths which have surrounded this popular coin, of which some 320 million specimens were struck by the Vienna and Hall mints in Austria. Because these mints could not satisfy the great demand for Maria Theresia talers, additional quantities were struck in Milan, Venice, Prague, Rome, London, Paris, Brussels and Bombay, chiefly for circulation in Arabia and Ethiopia. Since World War II, however, the coin has lost its importance as a medium of exchange and now functions only as bullion. HG

HLADÍK, BOHUSLAV. Nález mincí v Kostomlatech u Nymburka v r. 1931. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 7 (1962), p. 324.

From a hoard discovered during the rebuilding of an old barn at Kostomlatech (near Nymburk) in 1931, twenty-six coins were recovered for examination and study. They were for the most part Bohemian, Moravian and Silesian issues of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries — the earliest dated 1575, the latest, 1633 — and were probably deposited at the end of the Thirty Years' War. An arrangement by country, sovereign (with dates), mint, mintmaster, denomination and date is followed in the descriptive catalogue of the coins.

HLINKA, JOZEF. Nález mincí v Bačkově, okr. Trebišov. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 7 (1962), p. 323.

During the winter of 1939/40 workers in a quarry at Bačkov (Trebišov district) uncovered a hoard of fractional silver coins — 109 pieces in all, issued by Corvinus (1458-1490), Vladislav II (1471-1516) and Ludwig II (1516-1526). Since 1958 the find has remained on deposit in the Zemplínsko Museum (Michalovce). References to Réthy and Saurma are included in the brief descriptions of the coins.

HORVÁTH, T. A. Adalékok a tizes aranyak forgalmához. In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 60-61 (1961/62), pp. 53-59. With French Summary, p. 104.

Using extensive documentation drawn from archival sources, Horváth establishes proof that the Portugalöser circulated in Hungary from the second half of the sixteenth to the beginning of the eighteenth century.

HORVÁTH, T. A. Tervezet az erdélyi pénzforgalom szabályozására (1736). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 60-61 (1961/62), pp. 69-72, 2 pls. With French Summary, p. 104.

Coinage regulations for the territory of Transylvania, published in the year 1736, list both the foreign coins which were then prohibited in that country and those which were officially permitted to circulate.

HUSZÁR, LAJOS. CNH. II. 133. In *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 60-61 (1961/62), pp. 49-52, illus. With French Summary, p. 103.

The portrait denar, a description of which appears in the *Corpus Nummorum Hungariae* (II, No. 133), is a rare type among the issues of King Albert. Two varieties of the coin are known. The first, as depicted in the *Corpus*, is identified by the mint letters N-S as having been struck at Nagybánya; the second, represented by a specimen in the Miskolc Museum, was issued at Körmöcbánya (K-R). To these can now be added a third variety which recently came to light in the museum of the Calvinist Church at Sárospatak. Although struck at Nagybánya, the coat of arms on the coin is identical to that on the Körmöcbánya variety.

INCERTO, VICO d'. Le monete papali del XIX secolo. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, Vol. 63 (1961), pp. 79-219, illus.

Beginning with the accession of Pius VII (March 14, 1800), the writer analyzes the coinage issued by the Papal State down to the suppression of the papal *Direzione Generale* of the Rome Mint in 1870; 688 entries, arranged under the headings of reigning pope, denomination, date of issue, mint, metal, measurement and weight, are listed in the descriptive catalogue. In addition, the article includes a bibliography of thirty-five titles and a listing of the twenty principal collections consulted.

JANSSON, E. A. *Ljusnedals bruks krönika*. Klippan, Sweden, 1958. 173 pp., illus.

Ljusnedals Bruk, Sweden, was once of considerable importance for its copper mine and copperworks. On pp. 67-83 of this history of the town the author deals with the production there of copper plate money ca. 1750.

LL

JORNS, WERNER. L'industrie du sel aux sources de Bad Nauheim à la fin de la Tène et à l'époque carolingienne. In: *Ogam*, Vol. 14, Fascs. 2-3 (April-June, 1962), pp. 237-246, pls. 56-61.

Brief mention is made of a *Christiana-Religio* type coin of Louis the Pious, found in one of the upper strata of the salt mines at Bad Nauheim.

HLA

JUNGWIRTH, HELMUT. Über die Wiener 10-Dukaten-Stücke Ferdinands III. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 12, No. 10 (1962), pp. 100-101.

Two distinct types can be recognized in the series of ten ducat coins issued by Ferdinand III. The first, which includes the majority of the issues, was struck from taler dies; the second from dies intended for the gold coinage only.

HG

KOCH, BERNHARD. Neue Ergebnisse aus zwei österreichischen Mittelalterfunden. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 12, No. 10 (1962), pp. 93-96, illus.

Two medieval hoards recently discovered in Austrian territory are discussed. The first, unearthed at Thalheim (Upper Austria), contained seventy pennies, largely of Viennese origin, which are to be dated somewhat earlier than suggested by Luschin von Ebengreuth; they may belong to the joint coinage of Passau and Austria which extended into the reign of Frederick II.

The second hoard, from Melk (Lower Austria), buried ca. 1430, contained more than 2000 coins, chiefly Austrian and Bavarian pennies dating from the fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries. A number of hitherto unknown types included in this find will eventually be published by the *Bundesdenkmalamt* in *Fundberichte aus Österreich: Münzfunde*.

HG

KOLNÍKOVÁ, EVA. Hromadný nález fenigov v Želiezovciach, Slovensko. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 7 (1962), pp. 317-318.

From a hoard of ca. 1000 pfennigs discovered at Želiezovce (Slovensko) in 1950, 817 specimens which were acquired by the director of the local school are listed and briefly described; the coins are for the most part of Austrian provenance, dating from the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, the latest issues being of Albert I (1282-1308). Burial is believed to have taken place in the early years of the fourteenth century.

KRASKOVSKÁ, LUDMILA. Nález fenigov v Brehoch, Slovensko (Coin Find from Brehy, Slovakia). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 7 (1962), p. 231.

Seventeen Austrian pfennigs issued by Albert I (1282-1308) and Albert III (1365-1395) are listed and briefly described with references to Luschin von Ebengreuth (*Wiener Münzwesen im Mittelalter*). Now in the Slovensko Museum, the coins were originally part of a hoard discovered in the environs of Brehy (district of Nová Baňa) ca. 1951 and are believed to have been buried in the late fourteenth century.

KRASKOVSKÁ, LUDMILA. Nálezy viedenských fenigov na Slovensku (Finds of Vienna Pfennigs in Slovakia). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 7 (1962), pp. 143-146, map. With Russian and French Summaries, p. 147.

Kraskovská summarizes all the known information concerning the finds of Vienna pfennigs recorded in Slovakia. At the present time twelve such finds are known. They represent a total content of more than 11,000 specimens, with dates of deposit ranging from the end of the thirteenth to the beginning of the fifteenth century (the majority in the period antedating the founding of the Kremnica mint). From his examination and study of the hoard evidence the writer inclines toward the opinion expressed by Luschin von Ebengreuth — namely, that such finds represent deposits of precious metal rather than of circulating media.

KŘÍŽEK, FRANTIŠEK. Instrukce z 1. 3. 1592. pro Pražského mincmistra Lazara Erckra ze Schreckenfelsu (Instructions given to Lazar Ercker von Schreckenfels, Chief Moneyer of Prague, on March 1, 1592). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 7 (1962), pp. 229-241. With Russian and French Summaries, p. 242.

Using an early seventeenth century copy, the writer publishes the text of coining instructions given to the Prague mintmaster Ercker von Schreckenfels and his chief assistant David Enderle in the year 1592. The instructions, evidently promulgated at the request of the mintmaster, relate to the mint regulations then in effect.

KŘÍŽEK, FRANTIŠEK. Nález dukátu v Dačicích. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 7 (1962), p. 325.

Described in full is a ducat issued by Francis I at Kremnitz in 1765; the coin was found at Dacice (South Moravia) in 1959.

LAFaurie, J., B. JANSEN and A. N. ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA. Le trésor de Wieuwerd. In: *Oudheidkundige Mededelingen uit het Rijksmuseum van Oudheiden te Leiden*, Vol. 42 (1961), pp. 78-107, pls. 1-17.

A treasure found near Wieuwerd (Friesland) in 1866 contained, in addition to several gold ornaments, twenty-nine coins, all of which had been made into ornaments by the addition of at least a loop. M. Lafaurie examines the numismatic aspects of the find. After carefully determining the coin dates he establishes a date of concealment ca. 627-630, then

examines the monetary circulation in Friesland (625-630) in the light of the hoard's contents, particular attention being given to the coins issued from the mint of Triecto. The article includes a detailed catalogue of all specimens found, together with illustrations of both coins and ornaments, a bibliography and a map. Conclusions regarding the nature of the hoard, as studied from a non-numismatic viewpoint, are presented by Mme. Zadoks-Josephus Jitta and B. Jansen. HJE

LAGERQVIST, L. O. Mynt funna i Lemlands kyrka, Åland. In: *Åländsk Odling, Årsbok 1961* (Mariehamn, 1961), pp. 44-50, illus.

A listing of coins found during restoration of the church at Lemland, on the Baltic island of Åland. The majority are of Swedish provenance, dating from the thirteenth to the seventeenth century, although German, Danish and Norwegian issues — and two casting counters of Nuremberg — are described.

LANGE, KURT. Der deutsche Brakteat des 12. Jahrhunderts als trachtenkundliche Quelle. In: *Wissenschaftliche Abhandlungen des deutschen Numismatikertages in Göttingen 1951* (Göttingen, 1959), pp. 71-76, pls. 25-28.

These bracteate coins belong to the best period of medieval coinage. The normal types are standard derivatives from ancient and Byzantine coin types, but the local and contemporaneous varieties offer source material for costumes — civil, military and regal. The emperor is identified as leader of church and state by the use of attributes pointing to both spheres. The warlike nobility emphasizes the military by depicting the helmet (the development in the shape of which can be demonstrated from the coins), the sword, the lance and the shield. A banner fastened to an upright pole indicates enfeoffment. Occasionally nobles are shown in tunic and mantle, bare-headed, instead of in armor. Church dignitaries are usually characterized by mitre (or tonsure), staff, and often an open bible. This great variety provides splendid source material for the study of the history of costume. DR

LUKÁŠ, VÁCLAV. Instrukce Ferdinanda I. pro nejvyššího mincmistra království Českého z roky 1545 (Instructions of Ferdinand I to the Chief Moneyer of Bohemia in 1545). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 7 (1962), pp. 215-226. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 227-228.

Later mintmasters of Bohemia in the reign of Ferdinand I made no real attempts to oppose the monarch's plans to place their office under the jurisdiction of the royal court. According to the first instructions promulgated by Ferdinand in 1545 the chief mintmaster was given extensive

rights and privileges with regard to the administration of the mines, but his former privileges as chief moneyer were largely reserved for the court. The text of the instructions, reprinted for the first time in its entirety, appears in an appendix.

MALÁ, ALENA. Příspěvek k dějinám pražské mincovny na přelomu 18. a 19. století (Contribution to the History of Prague Coinage at the End of the 18th and Beginning of the 19th Century). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 7 (1962), pp. 269-280, tabs. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 281-282.

Malá deals with problems relating to two enforced measures — the closing of the Prague Mint in 1784 and the suppression of the office of Grand Mintmaster in the Kingdom of Bohemia — both of which were largely a result of the centralization of the Habsburg administration. With regard to the mint closing, this now appears to have been a matter of cessation of striking rather than a case of suppression as was formerly believed.

MALÝ, ZBYNĚK. Práce Antonína Taulowa z Rosenthalu na dějinách českého mincovnictví (The Works of Anton Taulow de Rosenthal and their Relationship to Czech Coinage). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 7 (1962), pp. 301-314. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 315-316.

Anton Taulow de Rosenthal, archivist at the Vienna Court from 1702 to 1779, was the first scholar to undertake a history of Czech coinage. In 1765 he sent to his friend Gelasius Dobner, founder of Czech critical historiography, the manuscript of an important work entitled *Entwurf einer ausführlichen Abhandlung von dem Münzwesen der Herzoge und Könige in Böhmen* which covered Czech monetary history from the earliest period to the end of the seventeenth century; it was used by Voigt in compiling his four-volume monograph: *Beschreibung der bisher bekannten böhmischen Münzen nach chronologischer Ordnung* (Prague, 1771-1787). Although believed lost, the manuscript was recently found and identified by the present writer in the Prague Municipal Archives.

METCALF, D. M. *The Coinage of South Germany in the Thirteenth Century*. London, Spink & Son Ltd., 1961. 79 pp., illus.

The purpose of this substantial work, as described in the author's preface, is to show the influence of the geographical setting on the issue and circulation of coinage in the age of the "regional *Pfennig*." It is, at the same time, a work of popularization, setting forth and summarizing for the benefit of the general student the conclusions of a very scattered literature. In all, more than 700 separate issues are listed and described, many of them illustrated by line drawings; and preceding each of the twelve major areas studied are notes relating to their political, economic

and monetary history in which frequent use of map illustration is made.

The work was originally presented in serial form in issues of the *Numismatic Circular* (March, 1957 to July/August, 1961).

Mostra di monete della Zecca di Bologna. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, Vol. 63 (1961), pp. 234-235.

An exhibition representing the coinage struck at the Bologna Mint, from its inception (1191) to its final closing in 1861, was displayed at the *Museo Civico* (Bologna) from Sept. 3 to Sept. 24, 1961. Of the ca. 600 coins included in the display, several — such as the ducat of Pius III, the testone of Bentivoglio Conservatori, the portrait ducat of Leo X, the double ducat (also with portrait) of Julius II, and the silver scudi of Gregory XIII and XIV — were of the greatest rarity. Photographic reproductions of relevant documents were included in the exhibition in order to show more fully the development of coinage at Bologna.

MURARI, OTTORINO. Tirolino dei Conti di Valperga, moneta piedmontese del primo decennio del XIV secolo. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, Vol. 63 (1961), pp. 58-68, illus.

After analysing the problems peculiar to coinage in the Piedmont during the Middle Ages — especially the period of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries — the writer describes and illustrates (obv. and rev.) a *tirolino* issued by the Counts of Valperga in the first decade of the fourteenth century. The coin shows the same style and workmanship as the *tirolini* struck at Acqui, Incisa and Ivrea.

NATHORST-BÖÖS, ERNST. *Athskilligt gammalt Gullmynt i Sverige fordome brukeligt; item Paymynt fordome förbudt. Ett gammalt tryck på mynt utgivet samt kommenterat* (Bibliotheca Officina Typographica, Tom. II). Stockholm, 1962. 20 pp., illus.

In 1672 a small, undated publication with the above headings was issued by the *Antikvitetskollegiet* (Antiquities Board) in Stockholm; it is now extremely rare — only three copies, in two different arrangements, being known — and includes neither place of issue nor text. The booklet consists solely of woodcuts (forty-six in the first arrangement, fifty-two in the second) of gold coins, most of which are *goldguldens* issued ca 1500. From copper casts made from the original blocks, which are still preserved in the archives of the Royal Academy of Literature, History and Antiquities at Stockholm, Nathorst-Böös has produced a new and limited edition of this old and unique publication, hand-printed on specially made paper by the *Officina Typographica* at Skansen, Stockholm. Added to the new edition is an introductory discussion of the above type of woodcut, which can be dated in all probability to ca. 1500. Such blocks

were used in printing some of the well-known (and now very much sought after) publications which illustrated good and debased contemporary gold coins; they are probably not Swedish in origin, nor is it known how they happened to come to Sweden. The above specimens are believed to be the only preserved examples. The editor also identifies every coin illustrated — no easy task, especially in the case of the *fifteen paymynt* gold coins which were of too low a gold content to be accepted in Central Europe; these, as usual, are depicted without inscriptions. Most of the coins are Dutch and German, although there are two French and two Castilian issues. The new edition also includes a bibliography. LL

NATHORST-BÖÖS, ERNST. En brännvinsbränningsapparat av numismatiskt intresse. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 4 (April, 1962), pp. 65-67 illus.

On a metal rod opposite the handle of a corn-brandry still, described here by Nathorst-Böös, appears a Swedish plate money stamp dated 1736. Two possible explanations are suggested for the presence of the stamp: (1) Because of its handy shape, a piece of stamped copper left over after the manufacture of plate money ended in 1809 may have been utilized by the maker of the still; (2) plate money may have been regularly used in the manufacture of stills. [For a further note on the origin of the still see E. Tamelander's article entitled *Brännvinspannans gåta*, abstracted in this issue]. LL

NEMĚSKAL, LUBOMÍR. K struktuře oběživa v letech 1500-1530 v Čechách, na Moravě a ve Slezsku (Coins Circulating in Moravia, Bohemia and Silesia during the period 1500-1530). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 7 (1962), pp. 193-212, tabs. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 213-214.

From his study and analysis of hoard evidence Neměskal concludes that the coins in question were predominantly of Czech origin, including a large proportion of Prague gros.

No More Maria Theresa Coins from London. Vienna Regains Monopoly. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 70, No. 9 (Sept., 1962), p. 190.

In accordance with the wishes of the Austrian Government, the Royal Mint (London) has agreed to discontinue the striking of Maria Theresa thalers. Between 1936 and the outbreak of World War II the mint produced approximately nine million of these coins for use in trade, and although minting was resumed at the war's end the demand was sporadic and limited quantities were struck in 1960 and 1961. Maria Theresa thalers, still bearing the original date of 1780, will continue to be struck at the Vienna Mint.



ODÉN, BIRGITTA. Johan III:s gåvomynt i guld. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1961* (Stockholm-Lund, 1962), pp. 77-83. With German Summary.

Relative to the large, undated gold coins issued by John III of Sweden (1568-92), the author has discovered material which enables her to establish the period of issue as 1585/86; several must have been struck not at Vadstena, as was formerly believed, but while the mint still operated in Stockholm. Two separate types are identified and the quantities struck given for each. The larger type was issued as *portugalös* and *double portugalös*, the smaller as a *double rosenobel* (not a *half-portugalös* as was suggested in the earlier literature). These gold coins, it is stated, were given in the form of presents to a number of citizens, including the historian and theologian David Chytræus of Rostock, an influential person whose support the king needed. LL

OLSEN, OLAF. St. Jørgensbjerg Kirke. Arkæologiske undersøgelser i murværk og gulv. In: *Aarbøger for nordisk oldkyndighed og Historie* (udg. af Det kgl. nordiske Oldskriftselskab, 1960, Copenhagen, 1961), pp. 1-71, illus. With English Summary.

Among the many coins found in the course of excavations connected with the restoration of St. Jørgensbjerg's church (near Roskilde, on the island of Zealand) was a hoard of 110 silver issues, previously published by G. Galster (*Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1954*, pp. 137-142). To this can be added 134 loose finds — mostly Danish coins dating from the eleventh to the nineteenth century — which the present writer lists and catalogues (pp. 54-77). A table showing the chronological distribution (1000 to 1960 A.D.) of 3,600 coins, found in sixty Danish churches, appears on p. 61.

With regard to the question as to why the coins were mainly deposited under the church floors, Olsen re-affirms his earlier opinion (see *Fra Nationalmuseets Arbejdsmark*, 1958, p. 20 ff.; *NL*, April, 1959, p. 430) that they were merely lost by chance and were not purposely deposited there as offerings. Thus he differs with the opinions expressed by Carsten Svarstad (*Forskningsnytt*, IV, 3, 1959, p. 11 ff.; see *NL*, April, 1960, p. 128). LL

PANCIERA di ZOPPOLA, CARLO. Prove inedite di monete italiane moderne. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, Vol. 63 (1961), pp. 220-222, illus.

A number of modern Italian patterns, all un-recorded by Pagani (*Prove e Progetti di Monete Italiane*) and previously unpublished, are here described and illustrated. They include the following specimens: Vittorio Emanuele II — 5 centesimi, 1866, design in copper; Vittorio Emanuele

III — 5 centesimi, 1908, design in copper; 1 and 2 lire, 1908, patterns in coated silver; 2 lire, 1912, reverse pattern in laminated lead.

POŠVÁŘ, JAROSLAV. Poznamky k městskému mincovnictví na Moravě v 15. století (Concerning Municipal Coinage in Moravia in the Fifteenth Century). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 7 (1962), pp. 169-189, tabs., pl. 8. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 190-191.

After presenting a brief survey of the economic conditions in Moravian cities during the Hussite period, Pošvář treats in some detail the municipal coinages issued in Moravia during the fifteenth century. From his study of documents relating to the city of Znojmo — which provide facts and figures for a coinage issued by the city in 1468 — he concludes that the mint there struck between seven and nine thousand coins daily. Some account is also given of the various hoards of these municipal coins discovered in Bohemia and Moravia.

PRIORI, DOMENICO. Considerazioni sulla monetazione nelle Due Sicilie dopo il Vicereame austriaco. In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, Vols. 45-46 (1960-61), pp. 11-15.

An analysis is provided of the early eighteenth century coinage issued in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies during the period of the Austrian viceroys. In commemoration of Pope Innocent XIII's investiture of the kingdom to Charles VI of Austria, a gold oncia with the legend *Triumphat* was struck at the Palermo Mint in 1723.

RADOMĚRSKÝ, PAVEL. Poslední zpráva Josefa Smolika (Josef Smolik's Last Manuscript). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 7 (1962), pp. 119-123, pls. 6-7. With Russian and French Summaries, p. 124.

A recently discovered manuscript, written by Prof. Josef Smolik (d. 1915), director of the numismatic collection in the National Museum at Prague, deals with the acquisitions for the year 1914 and discusses the contents of a hoard discovered in that year in the environs of Tabor. It contained denars issued by Vladislav II (1140-1173), 126 of which are described.

RASMUSSEN, N. L. Förteckning över mynt från utgrävning 1956 i Saltviks ka., Åland. In: *Åländsk Odling, Årsbok 1960* (Mariehamn, 1960), pp. 52-56.

A listing of the coins found during excavations carried out at Saltvik church on the Baltic island of Åland, which although belonging to Finland enjoys extensive home rule. Most of the coins are Swedish, dating from the early thirteenth century to 1637, although bracteates with an A are believed to be from Anklam (Pomerania). LL

ROMERO de TERREROS, MANUEL. Monedas y medallas de porcelana. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 2, No. 13 (Jan.-March, 1962), pp. 34-36, illus.

In a general discussion of porcelain coins and medals, special mention is made of the pieces manufactured at the Royal Porcelain Factory (Meissen, Germany) in 1921; the denominations ranged from five pfennigs to twenty marks. Several specimens are illustrated.

RUMPL, ANTONIN. Moravské vládní mince za třicetileté války. III. Moravská mince po kaladě. C. Mincovna v Mikulově. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 7 (1962), pp. 243-266, pl. 9, illus. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 267-268.

Several months after the closing of the Olomouc Mint, Cardinal Francis Dietrichstein, governor of Moravia, decided to open a mint at Mikulov in southern Moravia — much to the annoyance of the court; the order was promulgated on June 22, 1627 together with a request for the delivery of metal. A letter signed by the Cardinal on February 10, 1628 confirms the fact that coins were struck at Mikulov in spite of the protests made by the imperial authorities.

SALTON, M. M. El columnario de Groenlandia. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 34 (Jan.-March, 1962), pp. 102-103, illus. With English Translation.

Although issued primarily for circulation in Greenland, the pillar dollars struck by Denmark in 1771 and 1777 with the legend ISLAND GRONLAND FERRO were evidently intended for use in Iceland and the Faero Islands as well. The denomination, however, was never very popular.

ŠIKULOVÁ, VLASTA. Nález mincí v Ježově, okres Kyjov (Coin Find from Jezove, District of Kyjov). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 7 (1962), p. 322.

While digging foundations for a home in 1958 a resident of Jezova (Kyjov district) discovered a number of coins — chiefly Bohemian and Bavarian issues of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries — lying loose in the soil. The pieces are listed and briefly described.

ŠIKULOVA, VLASTA. Nález pražských grosů Václava II v. Sádku (okr. Opava). (Find of Prague Gros of Václav II from Sadku, district of Opava). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 7 (1962), pp. 318-321.

In 1959 a hoard of fifty-two Prague gros of Václav II was discovered by a resident of Sádku (Opava district) in a ditch close to his home; the coins were found lying free in the soil at a depth of eighty centimetres and are believed to have been deposited in the first decade of the

fourteenth century. A descriptive catalogue of the fifty-two pieces shows twenty-four distinct types.

SKAARE, KOLBJØRN. Olaus Wiff, Stempelskjaerer på Kongsberg 1723-1730 i lys av norsk arkivmateriale. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1961* (Stockholm/Lund, 1962), pp. 92-105, illus. With English Summary.

Skaare publishes a letter written by the Norwegian die engraver Olaus Wiff in 1725 to Frederick IV, king of Denmark and Norway. Appended to the letter is a listing of the coin dies engraved by Wiff, to which impressions have been attached.

The artist first worked in Copenhagen, where he learned his profession, then in Dresden, where he executed several medals. After arriving in Kongsberg in 1723 he engraved a number of coin dies, including those for the 4-mark (krone) pieces and smaller denominations, but complained that some of these were never used. During his last years, Wiff appears to have taken to drink. He died in 1730. LL

SKALICKÝ, ALEXANDER. Nález mincí v Broumově. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 7 (1962), pp. 324-325.

Ten seventeenth century coins of Bohemia, Austria and Styria, discovered by workmen while digging a foundation for a site at Broumov in the spring of 1958, are believed to have been buried toward the end of the Thirty Years' War. Six of these pieces, acquired by the district museum at Broumov for examination and study, are briefly described.

SØGAARD, HELGE. Numismatik og kulturforskning. In: *Maihaugen 1957-1960* (utg. av De Sandvigske Samlinger, Lillehammer, Norway, 1961), pp. 81-96, illus.

Numismatic material, in the form of eighteenth century coins from the then united Kingdoms of Denmark and Norway, is used to show how the designs on such pieces have been used as models for various articles — mangling boards, glass goblets, cast-iron sides of stoves and ovens, etc. LL

STANKA, KAREL. Nález měděných mincí v Praze-Žižkově r. 1930. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 7 (1962), p. 326.

Reported and briefly described is a hoard of 120 copper pieces discovered in 1930 in the courtyard of an old building at Ziskov, a suburb of Prague. The coins cover the period 1760-1790 and were issued by Maria Theresia (1740-1780) and Joseph II (1780-1790).

SUHLE, ARTHUR. Der Einfluss der Antike auf die Münzbilder des Mittelalters. In: *Wissenschaftliche Abhandlungen des deutschen Numismatikertages in Göttingen 1951* (Göttingen, 1959), pp. 59-70, pls. 14-24.

A detailed account of the sources of major medieval coin types and the modifications to which these sources were subject.

The Roman imperial bust of the fourth and fifth centuries, with a Victoria as reverse type, seems to have been one source, although by Merovingian times the models are imperfectly reproduced. Arab and Byzantine influence is discernible under the Carolingians. Charlemagne, in connection with his currency reform, returned to the type of the Gallic Caesars: obv., bust of laureate emperor, draped; rev., temple façade with figure of Christ; CHRISTIANARELIGIO. Since this reverse could be easily imitated and extended, it developed into types with city walls, gates, towers, temples and so forth. Late medieval elaborations, used on *bullae* as well as on a number of coins, included even a detailed panorama of Rome. Renaissance medallists later took over the type, producing such things as Dido's Carthage and Priam's Troy. Finally, the use of the city profile was extended to provide background for relief sculpture, although some of this influence may have come down from Byzantine ivory carving. DR

SUNDBERG, GUNNAR. 1878 års tvåkrona med "OCH." Några anteckningar. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 8 (Oct., 1962), pp. 153-156, illus.

A number of peculiarities are seen on an extremely rare variation of the Swedish 2-crown piece issued under Oscar II in 1878: (1) In the obverse legend, och (= and) appears instead of o. in the abbreviation of the royal title; (2) the portrait of the monarch varies slightly from that on the normal issue; (3) the coin differs from the 2-crown issue of 1880, which was struck with both och and o.

No issues were struck in 1879, and after 1880 only och is used. LL

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. Det nye myntfunnet fra Urnes Stavkirke. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1961* (Stockholm-Lund, 1962), pp. 73-76, illus. With English Summary.

The oldest Norwegian stave church is situated at Solvorn, in Sogn, W. Norway, on the eastern shore of Luster Fjord; several finds of loose coins made there in 1902 were published by Hans Holst in *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1953* (p. 20). Additional coins which were discovered during the restoration of the church in 1956 — mostly Norwegian issues, dating from Harald Hardrada (1046-66) to the beginning of the nineteenth century — are now listed. LL

SVENSSON, BÖRGE. Om myntprägling och myntfynd i Landskrona. In: *Landskrona Museums Jubileumsskrift* (1961), pp. 60-74, illus., tab.

The Swedish town of Landskrona, situated just north of Malmö, belonged

to Denmark until 1658 as did the rest of Skåne. The numismatic history of the town begins with the coins struck by Frederick I in 1524; others were issued in 1525 by Søren Norby, a supporter of the banished king Christian II, while besieged in Landskrona by Frederick's men. After Skåne was ceded to Sweden in 1658 Landskrona was granted coinage rights by the Swedish king — a privilege which was first exercised in 1675/76 with the issue of two-mark and two-öre silver coins. During the war between Sweden and Denmark the town was captured by the Danish army and two dies intended for the two-mark issue of 1675 (in a type of which no contemporary specimens are known, were removed; modern re-strikes have been made from these dies, which are still preserved in Copenhagen. Svensson mentions and illustrates specimens of eleventh century pennies bearing the reverse inscription *Lejsi on Toft* (or *Toftum*), which some scholars have attempted to identify as the modern Tofta (near Landskrona). He also discusses, in more detail than did B. Thordeman (1932 and 1936), the hoard of 612 medieval coins found at Landskrona in 1852, which can be dated to the 1360's. The article concludes with an *exposé*, presented in tabular form, of the six *Toftum* coins.

LL

SZÁSZ, KÁROLY. Adatok a nagybányai pénzverőház alkalmazottairól (1660-1829). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 60-61 (1961/62), pp. 60-68. With French Summary, p. 104.

A listing of the various categories of officials and employees at the Nagybánya Mint during the period 1660-1829, details of which were obtained by the compiler from archival sources.

TAMELANDER, E. Brännvinsspannans gåta. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 8 (Oct., 1962), p. 159.

On the corn-brandy still which E. Nathorst-Böös described in the April (1962) issue of *Medlemsblad* was a control stamp which the author was unable to explain satisfactorily. Tamelander now points out that such stamps were of Finnish origin and were made by V. Gronow at Jyväskylä in 1865 in connection with the prohibition of home distilling.

LL

TUREK, RUDOLF. Zlomkové stříbro z Kelčského nálezu (Silver Fragments in the Find from Kelč, Moravia). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 7 (1962), pp. 83-113, pls. 3-5. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 114-117.

In addition to coins and other artifacts, 236 silver fragments were contained in the above hoard. It is described as a typical *hacksilver* find, closely connected with merchandise imported from Iran along an

important trade route, and provides information which should prove helpful in the evaluation of similar hoards deposited along other trade routes.

VOLPES, ROBERTO. Perchè non esistono monete siciliane del 1848-49. In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, Vols. 45-46 (1960-61), pp. 3-10.

Various reasons are given in explanation of the fact that no coinage was issued from the mint of Palermo during Italy's revolutionary period. In the first place, the patriots already had mints at their disposal in the cities of Milan, Venice and Rome; none then existed in Sicily, the Palermo mint having been closed temporarily in 1816 following the unification of the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily. Secondly, the troubled nature of the times resulted in a shortage of coinage metals. Thirdly, there was a general disagreement among members of the revolutionary parliament with regard to the types and designs of the proposed coinage. When an agreement was finally reached during the last days of Sicilian independence (March, 1849), parliament decreed the reactivation of the Palermo mint and authorized the issue of a national coinage in three metals, but the decision came too late and the decree remained a dead letter. The decree itself is illustrated and the text cited *in extenso*.

WEISS, ROBERTO. Le monete del doge Nicolò Tron ed un ritratto perduto di Gentile Bellini. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 13, No. 4 (April, 1962), p. 52, illus.

Weiss discusses the coinage of Nicolò Tron, Doge of Venice (1471-73) in connection with a lost portrait by Gentile Bellini. The evidence for the portrait is taken from a Latin epigram by the humanist Raffaele Zovenzoni.

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. Drei badische Münzfunde aus dem 16. Jahrhundert. In: *Zeitschrift für die Geschichte des Oberrheins*, N.S., Vol. 70, pp. 305-322, illus.

Three hoards recently unearthed in Baden are of some importance for the sixteenth century monetary history of the territories comprising the Upper Rhineland. The first, from Untergrumbach (near Bruchsal), contained 116 late medieval pennies, believed to have been buried at the time of the Peasants' Uprising (ca. 1525). The second, discovered at Malsch (near Heidelberg), included twenty-one talers and approximately 180 batzen and half batzen; date of concealment is estimated as 1548/49. The third hoard, found at Grünenwört, contained mainly coins of South Germany buried ca. 1560. HG

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. Probleme der Hellerforschung. In: *Wissenschaftliche Abhandlungen des deutschen Numismatikertages in Göttingen 1951* (Göttingen, 1959), pp. 77-91, map.

The problems connected with the Heller coinage in the High Middle Ages are both numerous and difficult. Since collectors have apparently not interested themselves in these issues, their importance for the history of the period has been ignored. Wielandt cites a number of historical details on which the Heller sheds light and points out the need for a serious study of this coinage. As a local or provincial issue — or as an imperial coin used in international (or inter-regional) trade — the Heller illustrates the attempt made to unify the diversified German pfennige coinage. The difficulties encountered in the process are interpreted as signs of the changing times.

DR

YVON, JACQUES. Un besant des Croisés au type de l'agneau. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 5 (May, 1962), pp. 150-151.

A crusader gold besant (weight: 3.55 gr.) recently acquired by the *Cabinet des Médailles* bears the legends AGNUS DEI QUI TOLLIT PECCATA MUNDI (obv.) and CHRISTUS VINCIT, CHRISTUS REGNAT, CHRISTUS IMPERAT (rev.). On the basis of two similar specimens — one in his own collection, the other in the cabinet of the American Numismatic Society — Grierson has dated the coin to the middle of the thirteenth century, at the time of St. Louis' sojourn in the Near East.

ZOLLER, DIETER. Die Ergebnisse der Grabung in der Kirche zu Grossenkneten Landkreis Oldenburg/Oldb. mit . . . einem Anhang zum Brakteatenfund von P. Berghaus (Münster). In: *Oldenburger Jahrbuch*, Vol. 60, Pt. 2 (1961), pp. 47-68, pls. 1-5.

Medieval foundation walls discovered during the recent re-modeling of the church in Grossenkneten (Oldenburg) permit a re-construction of the original building, which may date back as far as the ninth century. Among several objects found during the renovation was a half bracteate which Dr. Berghaus describes as the right half of a denarius struck by the Archbishop of Bremen ca. 1230. The discovery constitutes the first find of a light Bremen bracteate made in the territory west of the river Hunte.

HJE

## GREAT BRITAIN

BUTLER, VERONICA J. and R. H. M. DOLLY. A Note on the Viking-Age Hoard from Lindores and on some other Finds from the British Isles which are alleged to have contained Coins of Ecgbearht. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 7, Vol. 1 (1961), pp. 171-174.

Listed in Thompson's *Inventory of British Coin-Hoards* under No. 234 (Lindores, Fifeshire, April, 1814) is a find purported to have contained



Anglo-Saxon coins, including some of Ecgbeorht (cf. Lindsay: *Coinage of the Heptarchy*, p. 121). On the strength of a work privately published by the Rev. Andrew Small in Edinburgh (1823) the coins are now identified as issues of Canute and date of deposit is amended to ca. 1025. An explanation is given for Lindsay's misreading of the Cnut legend and mention is made of a similar hoard discovered in 1815 at Halton Moor, Lancashire (cf. *Inventory*, No. 181).

DOLLEY, R. H. M. and E. J. E. PIRIE. A Coin Certainly of Leicester but with a Mint-Signature of Chester. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 70, No. 9 (Sept., 1962), p. 182, illus.

The coin in question, an apparently unique *Hammer Cross* issue of Edward the Confessor, was purchased by the late Dr. Willoughby Gardner in 1945. The mint signature LEGECEAS (tre), which is incontestably that of Chester, may, it is suggested, have been erroneously engraved for LEGRECEAS (tre) (Leicester), at which mint the moneyer (Aelric) is well attested during the second half of the Confessor's reign. "It seems established beyond all reasonable doubt that the mint-signature LEGECEAS (tre) on the Gardner coin was intended for Leicester and that the die was used at Leicester by a moneyer who is as it happens unknown for Chester."

DOLLEY, R. H. M. The 1843 (?) Find of Viking-Age Silver Coins from Co. Tipperary. In *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society*, Vol. 67 (1962), pp. 41-47, pl. 8.

Revised attributions are proposed for the nineteen Anglo-Saxon and Viking-Age pennies contained in the Tipperary hoard listed as No. 356 in Thompson's *Inventory*. The year of discovery is amended to 1843 (?) and a date of deposit ca. 942±1 is suggested in lieu of Thompson's ca. 940-950. Regarding the concealment of the hoard, Dolley suggests a possible connection with the Irish army under Muircheartagh, which after exacting substantial tribute from the Hiberno-Norsemen of Dublin (the only inhabitants of Ireland in the tenth century to make any great use of coin) moved southwestwards into Co. Tipperary against the king of Cashel.

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Fictitious First Hand Moneyer of Lydford. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 71, No. 1 (Jan., 1963), pp. 1-2, illus.

A specimen of the *First Hand* type of Aethelraed II in the Systematic Collection at Stockholm, bearing the reverse inscription LEOFSTN M-O LVDOI, is attributed to Lydford — a mint for which the moneyer in question is unrecorded. While searching through the *First Hand* coins struck

at London, however, the writer discovered an obverse die-link (Hild. Ethelred 2118) with a coin of the moneyer Aelfwine, which suggests that the LVDOI coin should properly be attributed to the London mint.

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Hoard of Anglo-Saxon Pennies from Sicily. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 7, Vol. 1 (1961), pp. 151-161, pls. 20-21, illus.

A hoard of Sicilian provenance, recently acquired by the British Museum, contained thirty-five Anglo-Saxon pennies distributed among the following issuers: Edward the Elder (13), Archbishop Plegmund (2), Aethelstan (18), Edmund (2). All specimens are listed in detail and illustrated. The hoard is the fourth of its kind to have been discovered in the vicinity of Rome, and since it dates to ca. 939/940 — which years saw the collapse of the Sicilian attempt to cast off the yoke of Islam — may represent either some portion of a Papal subsidy or the proceeds obtained from the ransom of Christian captives.

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A New Class of Scandinavian Imitation? In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 70, No. 12 (Dec., 1962), p. 245, illus.

Attention is directed to an obverse die-link existing between a coin in the Hunter Cabinet (*Sylloge*: 861) and one in the British Museum (*BMC*, A/S II, p. 242, No. 397) which by its weight undoubtedly belongs to the Scandinavian series. The Hunter coin, although purportedly of Shrewsbury and the moneyer Aelfheh, could conceivably be a Scandinavian imitation produced from an Irish copy of an English coin. "If the existence of such a class of imitation could one day be demonstrated, the obverse die-link between Hunter 861 and *BMC* 397 of 'Aethelraed' might prove to be an important piece of evidence in support of the hypothesis that some at least of these copies of copies emanated from Lund in Skåne."

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Note on the Anglo-Saxon Mint at Berkeley. In: *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society*, Vol. 80 (1961), pp. 80-89, pl. 12.

Dolley discusses in detail the three Anglo-Saxon coins published by Carlyon-Britton in the *British Numismatic Journal* (1907, p. 17), all of which are attributed to the mint of Berkeley (Gloucestershire); the mint appears to have begun and finished striking in the reign of Edward the Confessor. The first coin is in the British Museum, the second is in the Gloucester City Museum, and the third, now established as the prototype for two known electrotypes, is in the Danish Cabinet. One of the electrotypes, in the Stockholm collection, was recorded as authentic by Hildebrand in the 1881 edition of *Anglosachsiska Mynt*.

DOLLEY, R. H. M. The Personal Name 'L(o)c(i)' on Eleventh-Century English Coins. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 7, Vol. 1 (1961), pp. 163-168, illus.

The Name *L(o)c(i)* appears in various forms on coins issued from the Anglo-Saxon mints of Winchester and London. A review of the available evidence leads to the conclusion that *Loc*, by itself, is to be considered a by-name and that the coins of *Aestan Loc* and *Loc* should probably be regarded as appertaining to a single individual, one Aethelstan the Curly. More fundamental is the demonstration that the *L.c* and *L.ci* are blundered writings of the name of the London moneyer, Lifinc.

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Recent Find of Long Cross Pennies of Henry III from Winchester. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 7, Vol. 1 (1961), pp. 185-189, pl. 24.

Listed and described, with appropriate discussion, is a hoard of twenty silver coins discovered in the proximity of the Cathedral Close (Winchester) in July, 1961. Seventeen pieces are English (all from the second Long Cross coinage of Henry III), two are Scottish (Alexander III, 1249-86). Concerning the remaining coin — an "apparently unpublished" continental sterling bearing the name of Count Bernard III of Lippe (1229-65) — a note from Dr. Günther Albrecht points out that a comparable specimen was listed by P.W. Weber as No. 18 in his catalogue of Lippe sterlings, published in the 1938 *Festschrift* of the Münster numismatic societies.

LINECAR, H. W. A. *The Crown Pieces of Great Britain and the British Commonwealth of Nations 1551-1961*. London, Ernest Benn, 1962. 94 pp., illus.

This listing of a type coinage for Great Britain and the Commonwealth commences with the first crown-size piece issued under Edward VI in 1551 and ends with the coinage of Elizabeth II. Except in a few rare instances, patterns and proofs are omitted, as are the siege, cut and counterstamped pieces. Remarks pertaining to the various coins are included, as well as dates (where applicable) and translation of the basic legends.

HK

PRIDMORE, F. The So-Called Bonomi Pattern Crown Piece, 1837. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 71, No. 1 (Jan., 1963), pp. 2-4, illus.

A plate reproduced from the *Proceedings of the Numismatic Society of London* (1837-38) illustrates the so-called pattern crown piece designed by the Egyptian traveller and antiquarian Joseph Bonomi for the purpose of "the protection of the Royal Effigy from obliteration." Although the idea was apparently never submitted to the authorities, specimen pieces were later privately manufactured in a variety of metals (gold, silver,

copper, bronze, tin and aluminum) from dies executed by Theophilus Pinches. Descriptions of these pieces, taken from sales catalogues in which they have appeared from time to time, are included in appended editorial notes.

REMICK, J. H. British North Borneo, 1882-1941. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 70, No. 12 (Dec., 1962), p. 246.

A table lists the coinage issued for British North Borneo during the above years in denominations of  $\frac{1}{2}$ c, 1c,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c, 5c and 25c.

REMICK, J. H. The British Regal Coinage for Mauritius. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 71, No. 1 (Jan., 1963), p. 5.

Chronologically listed for the period 1877-1960 is the regal coinage struck for Mauritius in the denominations of 1c, 2c, 5c, 10c, 20c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  rupee,  $\frac{1}{2}$  rupee and 1 rupee.

REMICK J. H. The Coinage of Sarawak, 1863-1937. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 71, No. 1 (Jan., 1963), p. 5.

Denominations of  $\frac{1}{4}$ c,  $\frac{1}{2}$ c, 1c, 5c, 10c, 20c and 50c are listed for the above period, with starred dates indicating issues not actually seen by the compiler but believed to be in existence.

REMICK, J. H. The Regal Coinage of British Honduras 1885-1960. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 70, No. 11 (Nov., 1962), p. 228.

The coinage of British Honduras, listed chronologically for the above period, includes the denominations of 1c, 5c, 10c, 25c and 50c.

REMICK, J. H. The Regal Coinage of Jamaica 1869-1961. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 70, No. 11 (Nov., 1962), p. 228.

A chronological listing of the above coinage includes the denominations of  $\frac{1}{4}$ d,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d and 1d issued during the reigns of Victoria, Edward VII, George V, George VI and Elizabeth II.

Silver Pennies of Henry I: Rare Coins and Evidence of Unknown Mints from an Excavation near Cardiff. In: *The Illustrated London News*, Vol. 241, No. 6430 (Oct. 27, 1962), pp. 658-659, illus.

Working at weekends over the past two and a half years, amateur members of the Cardiff Archaeological Society have excavated a twelfth century moated site in the small Glamorgan village of Llantrithyd, situated some ten miles from Cardiff. Among several important items found in

1962 were seven silver pennies from the reign of Henry I, struck at the mints of Cardiff, Shaftesbury, Wilton and Bristol; all were discovered within twelve inches of the present ground level, in a layer of rubble which had plainly resulted from the collapse of the principal structure. On present evidence they appear to have been part of a roof hoard probably concealed between 1125 and 1128. After being declared treasure trove, the coins were acquired by the National Museum of Wales.

SONDERGAARD, TYGE. The Denarius Sancti Petri in England, 855-1534. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 534 (Nov., 1962), pp. 424-427, illus.

In Volume I of Koehler's *Historische Münzbelustigung* (Nuremberg, 1729, p. 17) appear a description and illustration of a City of York penny, with the name of Saint Peter, which the author believed to be a special "Romescot" issue. The coin is now identified as an anonymous issue of the local Vikings, and on the basis of hoard evidence is dated by Mr. R.H.M. Dolley to the first quarter of the tenth century. In connection with the earlier attribution, Sondergaard outlines the history of "St. Peter's Pence" in England and describes briefly two relevant hoards of Anglo-Saxon pennies found in Rome (1843 and 1883).

WILLEY, R. C. The Story of the Farthing. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 7, No. 4 (April, 1962), pp. 199-206. Vol. 7, No. 5 (May, 1962), pp. 258-262.

The Anglo-Saxon *fourthling*, equal to one fourth or one quarter of a penny, has been found in hoards dating back to the reign of Edward the Confessor (1042-1066). From it derived the modern farthing, which until its demonetization in 1956 had existed as an actual coin for most of seven centuries. The above article, comprising a detailed history of the denomination, includes full description of the variations noted in design, legend and metal content, as well as a listing of dates of issue covering the period Charles II to Elizabeth II. Also given are dates and metal content for the smaller denominations of half, third, and quarter farthing.

## UNITED STATES

BECKER, T. W. First Boston Mint Played Important Role in Early Numismatic History. In: *Coin World*, No. 130 (Oct. 12, 1962), p. 50, illus.

The number and variety of foreign coins in circulation served to increase the financial confusion under which the early American colonists suffered, and quickly pointed to the need for a dependable local currency. The result was the appearance of a number of colonial coinages. New England shillings, sixpence and threepence were issued from a mint established

at Boston as early as May 27, 1652, and other varieties were struck in Massachusetts (1652), Maryland (1659), Florida (1685), Carolina (1694), Louisiana (1721) and Connecticut (1737). The writer provides a good description of the minting methods used during these early years and includes an illustration of a screw press being operated by one of the employees of a colonial mint. BPS

BOWERS, Q. D. and J. F. RUDDY. *United States Half Cents 1793-1857*. Johnson City, N.Y., Creative Printing Inc., 1962. 45 pp., illus.

In this new and revised guide the writers offer detailed descriptions — including rarity ratings — of all die varieties known in the above series.

CRAIG, A. D. The 1922 No-D Cents. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 11 (Nov., 1962), pp. 3081-3085, illus.

The striking of the 1922 No-D cents, it has been suggested, may have been the result of (a) a clogged working die, (b) a faulty master die, (c) a mint error, or (d) the desire of a mint employee to manufacture a "rarity." In stating his preference for the first of these Craig fully documents his reasons for discarding the others. BPS

CROSBY, S. S. *United States Coinage of 1793 — Cents and Half Cents. Descriptions of the various dies bearing that date, with notes on the establishment of the Mint*. [Boston, 1897]. Reprint ed. Philadelphia, Coins & Currency, Inc., [1962]. 35 pp., 3 pls.

A newly issued reprint of the original work.

FRIEDBERG, ROBERT, ed. *Appraising and Selling your Coins*. A complete, illustrated catalogue of U.S. coins and bills and their cash premium values from 1652 to the present and the complete coinage of Canada and Newfoundland from 1858 to date. 2nd ed. New York, The Coin and Currency Institute, 1962. 174 pp., illus.

Except for revised price listings, this work conforms in all respects to the first edition, published in 1960 (see *NL* No. 54, Jan., 1961, p. 427).

GILBERT, EBENEZER. *The United States Half Cents. From the first year of issue, in 1793, to the year when discontinued, 1857. All dates and varieties described and illustrated*. [New York, 1916]. Reprint ed. Philadelphia, Coins & Currency, Inc., [1962]. 43 pp., 6 pls.

A newly issued reprint of the original publication.

GUREN, JAY. Coin World Reader Sheds Light on Sarah Longacre Legend. In: *Coin World*, No. 131 (Oct. 19, 1962), pp. 33, 38, illus.

After reviewing a number of adverse opinions, Guren furnishes evidence

in support of his belief that Sarah Longacre was the model used by her father, James B. Longacre, in his design for the Indian Head Cent. A letter from Irwin H. Cornell, grandson of Sarah Longacre, is quoted as follows: "James B. Longacre drew three charcoal sketches . . . two profiles and one full face. He gave two to the Indians and put the third, a profile, in his 'lumber box.' It was used by him some years later in designing the Indian Head cent, which design was accepted by the Mint I believe in 1859."

BPS

JUDD, J. H. *United States Pattern, Experimental and Trial Pieces*. 2nd ed. Racine, Wis., 1962. 260 pp., illus.

Except for the omission of two items — a brief listing of abbreviations used and the Adams & Wood to Judd conversion table (originally presented as Appendix E) — and for the inferior quality of both paper and illustrations, the 2nd edition of Dr. Judd's work is identical in all respects with the first (abstracted in *NL* No. 51, April, 1960, pp. 138-139).

KOSOFF, A. *An Illustrated History of United States Coins. Depicting the proposed designs as well as the accepted types*. Encino, Calif., The Author, 1962. 76 pp., illus.

Being of the opinion that no history of United States coinage can be complete without inclusion of the numerous designs which have been proposed and rejected — as well as those actually used — Kosoff here offers such a compilation; beginning with the colonial period (pre-1792), it ends with the issue of the new Lincoln cent reverse in 1959. The work is amply illustrated and includes definitions of all terms connected with patterns as well as a chronological listing of type changes for all denominations, each section of which is provided with its own bibliography.

MILLER, H. C. *The State Coinage of Connecticut*. Reprinted from Vol. 53 of the *American Journal of Numismatics*. New York, 1962. 67 pp., 5 pls., illus., tabs.

A newly issued reprint of the original publication.

NEWMAN, E. P. An Excited Mob Besieges the Philadelphia Mint Money Changers. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 10 (Oct., 1962), pp. 2761-2763, illus.

A descriptive account of the stampeding of the Philadelphia Mint on May 25, 1857, the first day named for the exchange of Spanish and Mexican fractional money — as well as U. S. gold, silver and copper coins — into the new copper-nickel cents, is reprinted from the contemporary *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*. The two year period originally

allotted for the exchange was later extended, and evidence is given of the limited circulation of the Spanish pieces as late as 1877. BPS

NEWMAN, E. P. and K. E. BRESSETT. *The Fantastic 1804 Dollar*. Racine, Wis., Whitman Publ. Co., 1962. 144 pp., illus.

In co-operation with research associates Walter Breen and Lynn Glaser the authors offer a digest and analysis of the pertinent numismatic literature concerning the United States dollar bearing the date 1804, of which B. Max Mehl wrote in 1941 as follows: "In all the history of numismatics of the entire world, there is not today and never has been a single coin which was and is the subject of so much romance, interest and comment, and upon which so much has been written . . . as the U. S. dollar of 1804." The conclusions reached after intensive study and investigation of all the known source material, official and otherwise, is that there are no genuine 1804 dollars and that those struck from Mint-made dies bearing that date are "antedated fantasies." The work is unusually well documented and illustrated. It includes, in a final chapter, complete pedigree listings of all known specimens, together with description and illustration of the fourteen known coins.

RUBY, W. A. *Commemorative Coins of the United States (Gold and Silver)*. Lake Mills, Iowa, Graphic Publishing Co., 1961. [128] pp., illus.

The author's aim, as expressed in the preface, is to present as fully as possible the known historical facts and other data relating to each issue in the extensive U. S. commemorative series. Chapter headings include: Commemorative Coins — History — Why Commemoratives? — Your Collection — Silver Commemoratives — Gold Commemoratives — U. S. Mint Report — Oddities and Curiosities — Designers of Commemoratives — Index of Coins — Bibliography. All issues are illustrated, with sketches introduced to depict the events commemorated.

SPINK, D. F. and J. C. RISK. The 1804 Dollar: New Facts About an Old American Coin. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 11 (Nov., 1962), pp. 1443-1448, illus.

In this text of combined papers presented at the American Numismatic Association Convention (August 16, 1962) the authors report what they describe as "the most important discovery in the field of American numismatics in several years," namely, the finding of an unpublished specimen of the 1804 dollar, struck for inclusion in an 1834 proof set which was made at the United States mint for presentation to the King of Siam. "The pedigree provided by its association with the other coins indicates without question that it was struck in 1834 or early 1835, two years before the earliest date any substantial body of numismatic opinion has ever believed it could have been struck. It is the variety now known as



Class I, with normal die alignment, crushed edge lettering, and plain four in the date . . . there can be no doubt that the new dollar will not be dislodged from its preëminent position as the only 1804 dollar with a pedigree proving when it was made and under what circumstances."

STEVENSON, I. K. Photos of Mint Error Collection. In: *Coin World*, No. 122 (August 17, 1962), pp. 52-54, illus.

Forty-nine photographs illustrate the author's collection of mis-struck United States cents. A set of slide reproductions of these unusual pieces, suitable for club showings, may be obtained from the American Numismatic Association. BPS

TAXAY, DON. Overdate 1863-2 Trime. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 10 (Oct., 1962), p. 2787, illus.

A coin discovered in a collection of proof sets (1858-76) is described as "the only known example of an overdate in the trime or silver 3-cent series." Proof that resurgent striking was being carried on during the administration of mint director James Pollock, despite his denial of the fact in the Mint circular of 1866, is seen in a comparison of the coin's reverse with the reverses of 1863 and 1864 proofs. BPS

[THOMPSON, WALTER]. Story Behind the U.S. Bronze Cent. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 11 (Nov., 1962), pp. 3086-3091.

The planned elimination of tin from the United States cent because of the prohibitive cost of that metal recalls a similar circumstance: namely, the introduction of the bronze cent in 1864 which was brought about by the high cost of nickel. Pertinent to this bronze cent coinage are a number of letters quoted by Thompson from the official correspondence. BPS

YEAGER, R. E. The United States Large Cent. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 9 (Sept., 1962), pp. 2480-2481, illus.

Various interpretations are offered concerning the changing appearance of the Liberty representation as seen on the U. S. Large Cent issues (1793-1857). BPS

YEOMAN, R. S. *A Guide Book of United States Coins. 16th Revised Edition. Fully illustrated catalog and price list — 1616 to date.* Racine, Wis., Whitman Publ. Co., 1962. 255 pp., illus.

Slight changes in the text and a proportionate increase in price estimates mark this latest edition of Yeoman's popular *Guide Book*.

YEOMAN, R. S. *Handbook of United States Coins. With Premium List.* 20th ed., 1963. Racine, Wis., Whitman Publ. Co., 1962. 126 pp., illus.

Incorporated into the latest edition of the *Handbook* are expanded notes relating to coin condition, wider range of evaluations, and some re-arrangement of the basic coin categories.

## CANADA

CHARLTON, J. E. *Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins, Tokens and Paper Money. Fully illustrated, 1670 to date.* 11th ed. Racine, Wis., Whitman Publishing Co., 1962. 126 pp., illus.

Parts of the text are revised, as are the evaluations, and photographs now replace the line drawing illustrations which appeared in the earlier editions.

GUREN, JAY. Canadians Express Talent on Commemorative Dollars. In: *Coin World*, No. 121 (August 10, 1962), p. 70, illus.

Illustrated and described, with emphasis placed upon their historical and artistic significance, are the four silver dollars issued by the Canadian government in honor of the following: 25th year of the reign of George V (1935); Royal Visit of George VI and Queen Elizabeth (1939); Annexation of Newfoundland (1949); British Columbia Centennial (1958). It is anticipated that the design selected for the next commemorative dollar, to be issued in 1967 in honor of the Centennial of Confederation, will be equally inspirational, since the open competition which was held received wide publicity. BPS

SANDHAM, ALFRED. *Coins, Tokens and Medals of the Dominion of Canada.* [Montreal, Daniel Rose, 1869]. Winnipeg, The Canadian Numismatic Publishing Institute, 1962. 72 pp., illus., 8 pls.

A newly issued and complete reprinting of the original publication.

TWARDY, STANLEY. Whither Our Silver Coins? In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 7, No. 11 (Nov., 1962), pp. 549-550.

The writer notes several contributing factors — the expected demands of industry and coinage, the decrease in the United States silver reserves, Communist China's withholding of the metal from the market, and individual hoarding — which are combining to help create a situation wherein Canada may find it worthwhile to follow the example of countries such as

Mexico, Bolivia, Peru, India and Ethiopia in converting silver coins into bullion. BPS

## LATIN AMERICA

BYRNE, RAY. Confusing Mint Marks. In: *Coin World*, No. 131 (Oct. 19, 1962), pp. 70, 72.

Due to the crudeness of early minting methods, and the use of a "P" mint mark by three different mints (Lima, Potosí and Popayan), difficulties are often encountered in the attribution of Spanish American coins. As an aid to identification, Byrne presents brief histories of the above three mints, including periods of operation. He also provides a table listing the name, location, date of establishment, date of first coinage and mint letters for all mints which operated under Spanish rule during the period 1536-1824. BPS

CRUZ, SALVADOR. Sobre el uso de monedas como prendas de compromiso matrimonial en algunos pueblos indigenas de México. Las Cruzinas. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 2, No. 13 (Jan.-March, 1962), pp. 32-33.

Authority for the use of coins as pledges of marriage — a custom observed in a number of Mexican Indian towns — is taken from a publication by J. Paredos Colín entitled *El Distrito de Tehuacán / Breve relación de su historia, censo, monumentos arqueologicos, datos estadísticos, geologicos, etnograficos y otros* (Tehuacán, Tip "El Refugio," 1921, pp. 25, 72-73).

GRANT, CLARENCE. New Argentine Five Pesos Coin Smaller than Previous Issues of that Country. In: *Coin World*, No. 116 (July 6, 1962), p. 50, illus.

The combined effects of inflation and the recent government crisis have already seriously affected the Argentine currency, notes the writer, and may eventually bring about the complete disappearance of all small denominational coins. Figures are cited to show the progressive decrease in value of 100 Argentine pesos during the period 1950-1962. BPS

MARGALLI, V. L. Monedas de México. Tipo de Aguila de Perfil. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 2, No. 13 (Jan.-March, 1962), pp. 38-39, illus.

A listing of dates of issue for the eight real coin known as the *Aguila de Perfil* (and in the United States as the Hook-Neck Eagle) shows that the denomination was struck at the Mexico City Mint only in 1823, at three mints (Mexico City, Durango and Guanajuato) in 1824, and at

Guanajuato only in 1825. A gold eight escudo variety in the same type (the only gold issue) was struck at Mexico City in 1823.

Numismática Potosina. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 35 (April-June, 1962), pp. 120-121, illus. With English Translation.

Brief descriptions are given of the contents of three booklets relating to the provincial coinage of San Luis Potosí (Mexico), recently written by José Francisco Pedraza. The first of these deals with the Royalist coinage (coinage of Catorce and Sierra de Pinos); the second takes up the coinage of the "Public Funds." In the third booklet the author discusses documents relating to the authority bestowed upon the Illustrious Government of San Luis Potosí for the production of *tlacos* (1806-1807). In a concluding note mention is made of the importance of the contributions made by Pedraza to Mexican numismatics, particularly with regard to the attribution or re-attribution of certain coins.

## ISLAMIC

AUGST, BEDŘICH. Inedita ražeb Umajjovských a 'Abbásovských ze sbírky autorovy (Unpublished Umayyad and 'Abbasid Coins from my Collection). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 7 (1962), pp. 61-67, pl. 2. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 68-69.

Two Umayyad and eight 'Abbasid coins from the writer's collection, all previously unpublished, are illustrated and briefly described.

BALOG, PAUL. Notes on Some Fāṭimid Round-Flan Dirhems. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 7, Vol. 1 (1961), pp. 175-179, pl. 22.

Description and illustration of five round-flan silver coins of al-Ḥāfiz, al-Zāfir and al-'Āḍid, struck at the Miṣr mint. These coins are clearly to be distinguished from the more common "black dirhems" irregularly cut from ribbons of low-grade metal. GCM

BROWDER, T. J. Yemen Half Ryal Manufacture. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 11 (Nov., 1962), pp. 3110-3111, illus.

Included in a group of coins recently received by the writer from Yemen was a half ryal struck on a planchet produced from the punched-out center of a Maria Theresia taler; weight of the coin is given as 9 dwt, diameter as 30 mm. — i.e. slightly larger than the center hole punched in the taler. The obverse Arabic inscription is the same as on the 1 Ahmedi ryal (see *NSM*, April, 1960, pp. 959-963), as is also the reverse (center) inscription, but a different border legend has been used. The overstruck half ryal is an important counterpart to the recently discovered

Holey Maria Theresia taler and to the overstruck 1 Ahmedi ryal on Maria Theresia talers of Austria. BPS

JAECKEL, PETER. Ein Meisterwerk orientalischer Stempelschneidekunst. In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vol. 12 (1962), pp. 211-214, pl. 7.

The coin described and illustrated in a 1½ X enlargement is a 52 mm., 55.38 gr. gold presentation piece struck in 868 H./1463-4 A.D. at Shāh-diābād (Māndū) by Maḥmūd III, Sultan of Mālwa. The description is accompanied by some observations on the historical background and notes from historical sources on other Islamic *pièces de circonstance*. The coin is in the national collection in Munich. GCM

LUTHER, K. A. Notes on 'Alā' al-Dīn Muḥammad's Coinage of Transoxiana. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes X* (New York, 1962), pp. 121-136, pls. 26-27.

The writer, a student at the ANS Summer Seminar in 1959, examines one of the numerous types of coinage issued by the Khwārizm-shāhs: the very large flan, thin copper dirhems of Qarākhānid type, struck during the early years of the 7th/13th century. This difficult coinage presents many interesting problems, among them the meaning of the various *nisbahs*, such as *qādirī*, *jamshīdī*, *sanjarī*, *sikandarī* and *manṣūrī*, which appear on the coins. The particular specimens described (some Qarākhānid) were struck in Uzbekistan, Samarqand and Bukhārā. The discussion is accompanied by historical notes and a summary of the views of E. A. Davidovich with regard to the *nisbah* problem, published in *Numismaticheskii Sbornik*, 1957. GCM

ŠTĚPKOVÁ, JARMILA. Islámské stříbro v nálezu z Reetzowa na Usedom (NDR). (The Islamic Silver Coins from the Find made at Reetzow s'Usedom, German Democratic Republic). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 7 (1962), pp. 71-79, tabs., diagrs. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 80-81.

In addition to other coins and ornaments, the hoard discovered at Reetzow s' Usedom in 1942 contained 278 dirhem fragments among which the following issues were identified: 'Abbasid, 11 (al-Muḥtadir, 5; ar-Raḍī, 5; al-Mustakfi, 1); Samanid, 11 (Aḥmad b. Isma 'il, 1; Naṣr II b. Aḥmad, 4; Nuḥ I b. Naṣr, 5; Nuḥ II b. Maṣṣūr, 1); the most important fragment was No. 213, bearing the names of the Samanid, Yaḥya b. Aḥmad and the 'Abbasid, al-Muḥtadir. After comparing the names on the fragments with those in the historical sources the writer notes a number of corrections which he feels should be made to Zambaur.

WHITEHEAD, R. B. Coins of the Jinns. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 7, Vol. 1 (1961), pp. 181-184, pl. 23.

The writer reviews the older literature on these fanciful "coins" and establishes the fact that they are Shī'a amulets with fictitious dates and imaginary mint names, struck in Hyderabad probably about the middle of the eighteenth century. GCM

## SASANIAN

GÖBL, ROBERT. *Die Münzen der Sasaniden im königlichen Münzkabinett, Haag*. The Hague, Koninklijk Penningkabinet, 1962. 48 pp., diags., 6 pls.

Basically a synoptic catalogue of the 248 Sasanian, 5 Arab-Sasanian, and 10 Tabaristan coins in The Hague Cabinet, this brochure also contains a brief historical introduction, a general survey of the coinage, a series of tables illustrating obverse and reverse types (a revision of similar tables in the author's *Aufbau der Münzprägung*, 1954), and a useful up-to-date bibliography of Sasanian numismatics (pp. 35-6). The numbering of the coins illustrated on the fourth plate is to be corrected to read 135, 141, 128 and 130 for 128, 130, 135 and 141 respectively. GCM

GÖBL, ROBERT. Von Wesen und Wirkung der sasanidischen Krone. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 12, No. 10 (1962), pp. 96-99.

Göbl notes the importance of the crown, which appears in various forms on the well-attested Sasanian coinage, as an aid to the identification of individual kings as represented in painting, sculpture and metallic art. HG

## AFRICA

RAYMOND, L. S. "Land of Liberty." In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 10 (Oct., 1962), pp. 3040-3046, illus.

During the period 1816-1862 two separate organizations — the American Colonization Society and the Maryland Colonization Society — were actively engaged in returning freed American slaves to the African continent. The colony thus founded was designated "Liberia." The usefulness of the two societies ceased with the end of the Civil War, but during the years of colonization tokens and paper currency were used as media of exchange. These, together with a one cent piece issued by the Republic of Liberia in 1937, are illustrated and described. BPS

## ISRAEL

The Commemorative Coins and Medals of Israel. In: *Israel Numismatic Bulletin*, No. 1 (Jan.-March, 1962), pp. 21-30, pls. 2-4.

In 1958 the State of Israel celebrated its tenth anniversary with the issue of the Medal of Liberation (*Judaea Capta — Israel Liberata*) designed by Rothschild and Lippmann from a sketch submitted by Leo Kadman. In view of the success of this first experiment the government decided to issue commemorative coins each year and to continue the striking of medals in honor of historical or outstanding events. A descriptive catalogue (pp. 22-28) lists nineteen coins and thirty-one medals issued during the years 1958-1961, most of which are illustrated on the plates. Two appended tables list, respectively, the coins (by year, metal, weight, diameter, condition — regular or proof — and nominal value) and the medals (by title, metal, year, weight and diameter).

## INDIA

JENNY, J. H. Coinage Tells Fascinating Story of Indians' History, Struggle. In: *Coin World*, No. 132 (Oct. 26, 1962), p. 41, illus.

The writer provides a brief outline of India's history, from ca. 600 B.C. to the present time, including illustrations of fifteen representative coin specimens.

BPS

PRIDMORE, F. Notes on Colonial Coins. Major varieties of E.I.C. coins issued between 1835-1862. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 70, No. 9 (Sept., 1962), pp. 183-184, illus.

Four Major varieties of coins issued by the British East India Company, all apparently inadequately recorded, are fully described and illustrated: (1) William IV rupee dated 1840; the reverse, showing the date altered from 1835, is coupled with a normal William IV obverse; (2) William IV  $\frac{1}{4}$  rupee, 1835, with reverse inscription written in Urdu rather than in the normal Persian script; (3) and (4) Victoria  $\frac{1}{4}$  rupee dated 1840 and Victoria 2 anna dated 1841; in both cases, old reverse dies of the earlier Type I coins have been muled with the new Type II obverse, first introduced at the Calcutta Mint in 1850.

PRIDMORE, F. Notes on Colonial Coins. The Rupee of British India. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 70, No. 11 (Nov., 1962), pp. 224-225, illus.

With this listing of the rupees struck during the reigns of Edward VII (1901-1910), George V (1910-1936) and George VI (1936-1952), Prid-

more completes the compilation begun in the January (1962) issue of the *Circular* (p. 7, illus.). He provides notes of general interest concerning the coinage of the aforementioned reigns and lists three newly found varieties of Queen Victoria rupees which can be added to the earlier listing.

Silver Treasure Found While Shooting Movie. In: *Coin World*, No. 122 (August 17, 1962), p. 43.

During the making of an underwater film off the shores of Ceylon divers discovered a number of Indian coins, cemented together in mass form, which have since been attributed as Mogul rupees minted at Surat during the reign of Aurangzeb. All the identified specimens bear the date 1113 A.H. (1702/03 A.D.). One of these masses, still in its original form, is being displayed at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. BPS

## TOKENS

ABBOTT, M. W. The Silverton Railroad Metallic Passes. In: *Journal of the Token and Medal Society*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (March-April, 1962), pp. 39-41, illus.

Historical notes accompany the illustrations and descriptions of seven railroad passes issued by the now extinct Silverton and Rio Grande Southern railroad companies. The largest assemblage of these buckskin and silver passes, which are eagerly sought by collectors of Colorado railroadiana (and to some extent by transportation token collectors), is believed to be in the State Museum (Denver). BPS

BURNS, J. F. North Carolina Replacing Cash with Tokens in Prison System. In: *Coin World*, No. 123 (August 24, 1962), p. 41, illus.

Under a new system recently introduced in North Carolina's ten prison institutions, tokens replace coins as a medium of exchange. Six denominations of the plastic series now in use are described and illustrated. BPS

CASTAING, ROGER. Un jeton ignoré de l'Université de Reims. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 6, Vol. 3 (1961), pp. 156-160.

A hitherto unknown eighteenth century jeton, here discussed, was used by officials at the University of Rheims in their casting of accounts. Documentation for the existence of the jeton is cited from the pages of a work by E. Cauly entitled *Histoire du Collège des Bons-Enfants de l'Université de Reims* (Rheims, F. Michaud, 1885).



CURTO, J. J., comp. A Review of Dr. Wright's Listing of American Store or Business Cards. In: *Journal of the Token and Medal Society*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (Sept., 1961), pp. 43-48. Vol. 1, No. 4 (Dec., 1961), pp. 72-75. Vol. 2, No. 1 (Jan.-Feb., 1962), pp. 13-16. Vol. 2, No. 2 (Mar.-Apr., 1962), pp. 44-46. Vol. 2, No. 3 (May-Aug., 1962), pp. 61-62. Vol. 2, No. 4 (Sept.-Oct., 1962), p. 84

Curto makes no attempt to reproduce the Wright listing in full, but describes his intention as being to acquaint collectors with its value. For positive identification of individual specimens he advises checking the more detailed descriptions as given in the original listing published in issues of *The Numismatist* (Jan., 1898 to Dec., 1901). BPS

GOULD, M. M. A King Among Tokens. In: *The Exonumist*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (Fall, 1962), p. 8, illus.

A token crudely made of lava (illustrated) bears the reverse legend *Ward & Howell 1880, Rochester, N. Y.* So far, however, correspondence has failed to produce any trace of such a firm and the author would welcome any known details. BPS

HORVÁTH, T. A. Székesfehérvári bárcák a XVIII században. In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 60-61 (1961/62), pp. 85-88. With French Summary, p. 105.

Data extracted from the archives enables the writer to publish two types of lists relating to the municipality of Székesfehérvár. The first, issued in 1752, was known as the *Jew List* and was used for the assessment of Jews who had passed a night in the city. The second provides a listing of tokens (paper and metal) and notes issued during the period 1768-1786 for the payment of municipal tolls and charges.

MATHIAS, PETER. *English Trade Tokens. The Industrial Revolution Illustrated*. Photographs by A. C. Barrington-Brown. London/New York, Abelard-Schuman, 1962. 64 pp., 16 pls.

"Tokens," wrote a Victorian antiquary, "tell of the people, and become imperishable records of that most important state of the realm . . . They indicate to us their occupations and their skill, their customs and modes of life."

For those interested in economic history at a time when the foundations of a new society were being laid (i.e. during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries), these pieces are of peculiar significance in that they provide what is virtually an illustrated history of the Industrial Revolution. Preceding a well illustrated catalogue of selected specimens, in which references are given to either Dalton & Hamer or Davis, is a concise review of the economic background of the period in which the author ably succeeds in explaining why this particular age produced such a wealth of trade tokens. A useful bibliography appears on the concluding page.

Monticello on Trade Token Released by Charlottesville. In: *Coin World*, No. 119 (July 27, 1962), p. 69, illus.

The city of Charlottesville, Va. has issued a trade token in connection with the celebration of its 200th anniversary. Depicted on the obverse, together with the name of the city and the respective dates, is Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson. The reverse reads: *Good for 50 cents in trade at any cooperating business or redeemable at face value at any bank in Charlottesville until 2. P.M. Thursday, July 19, 1962. Charlottesville, Virginia, 200th Anniverary Celebration.* **BPS**

PALLISTER, JOHN. Scarborough Mere "Dobloons." In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 71, No. 1 (Jan., 1963), p. 6, illus.

A souvenir "dobloon" issued by the corporation of Scarborough (England) as part of its Treasure Island attraction, located on Scarborough Mere, is described as follows: (obv.), male bust, f.l.; (rev.), a four sail ship, sailing to left. The inscription ONE DOUBLOON 1751 appears on both sides. At the present time, some 3000 specimens are being manufactured annually by Fattorini & Sons of Bradford.

PRIDMORE, F. and G. R. MAXWELL. The S. F. F. Georgetown Checks 1916-1918. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 70, No. 10 (Oct., 1962), pp. 208-209, illus.

In an article entitled *Coins of the British Empire*, contributed by Henry Garside to the August (1929) issue of *The Numismatic Circular* (cols. 345-346), a brass 1d check was attributed to Georgetown, British Guiana; on the strength of the attribution the check has since been accepted as forming part of the numismatics of the British Colonial series. Research conducted independently by the present writers now discloses that such pieces were, in reality, canteen checks used at the Georgetown munitions factory (Renfrewshire, Scotland) during World War I. In support of their attribution they cite, amongst other things, the report published by the above factory in 1919 which mentions specifically (p. 182) the ½d, 1d and 3d metal canteen checks used by factory workers.

RULAU, RUSSELL. Early Merchant Tokens Listed. In: *Coin World*, No. 127 (Sept. 21, 1962), p. 44, illus.

In view of the increasing interest shown in token collecting, Rulau provides a tentative listing of those issued by San Francisco merchants prior to 1900. Omitted from the list are the gold tokens (which have been previously published) and the patterns. **BPS**

STEWART, D. M. Trade Tokens in Alberta. A supplementary listing. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 7, No. 9 (Sept., 1962), pp. 473-475. Vol. 7, No. 10 (Oct., 1962), pp. 506-508. Vol. 7, No. 11 (Nov., 1962), pp. 551-553.

Additional specimens of Alberta trade tokens, arranged alphabetically by issuing locality, supplement the author's original listing which appeared in the February (1961) issue of the *Canadian Numismatic Journal* (pp. 63-73). BPS

## MEDALS

AMADOR, GILBERTO. Acuñación de medallas del Ayuntamiento de la Ciudad de Puebla. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 2, No. 13 (Jan.-March 1962), pp. 25, 39, illus.

A medal issued by the municipal government of Puebla in commemoration of the Battle of May 5, 1862 is judged somewhat harshly on the grounds of faulty design, poor engraving, and serious errors in the legends. A specimen is fully illustrated and described.

BEAULIEU, DOROTHY E. Recent Issues of Tokens and Medals. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 16, No. 2 (Spring, 1962), pp. 50-51, illus.

Listed among several new medallic issues are the following: (1) The Andrew Jackson-War of 1812 Sesquicentennial Medal, struck by Educoin Co., Inc. under the auspices of the Louisiana Historical Society; obverse and reverse are illustrated; (2) the August Saint-Gaudens medal, first in a series commemorating famous coin designers (by Toivo Johnson, Brewer, Maine); (3) The Civil War Centennial Medal, issued in connection with the first annual convention held by the Kentucky State Numismatic Association (Louisville, Ky., Nov., 3-5, 1961); (4) the "Termination Medal," struck in commemoration of the end of the Pony Express Official Centennial Celebration (1961); (5) the George Washington Medal, third issue in the Presidential Art Series. BPS

BOVI, GIOVANNI. La medaglia per il Congresso degli Scienziati a Napoli nel 1845. In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, Vols. 45-46 (1960-61), pp. 23-29, illus.

A medal issued in commemoration of the seventh Congress of Italian Scientists which convened at Naples on Sept. 20, 1845 is described and discussed by Bovi. Fifty specimens were struck in silver, 650 in bronze, for distribution to the attending delegates. The obverse of the medal bears an effigy of Giovan Battista Vico f.r.; on the reverse, a seated allegorical figure is shown against the background of Mt. Vesuvius.

Brave Ship of World War II Subject of Chapel Hills Medal. In: *Coin World*, No. 129 (Oct. 5, 1962), p. 24, illus.

A medal designed by Robert Barron and issued by Chapel Hill Medals, Inc. commemorates the United States battleship *North Carolina* of World War II fame. Specimens are being struck in silver and bronze. BPS

Caecilian Medal is Presented to Mr. James Welch. In: *Boys Town Times*, Vol. 45, No. 9 (Sept. 14, 1962), p. 2.

James Welch, founder and director of the Welch Chorale and director of the Fordham University Glee Club, both of New York City, becomes the eleventh recipient of the Boys Town (Nebraska) Medal of St. Caecilia, presented in recognition of outstanding contributions made to the field of liturgical music. Others who have received the medal are: Mrs. Winifred Traynor Flanagan, Dom Francis Missia, Mr. Omer Westendorf, Dom Ermin Vitry, Mr. William Arthur Reilly, Dr. Flor Peeters, Dr. Roger Wagner, Archbishop Gerald T. Bergen, the Rev. Francis A. Brunner, Jean Langlais and Msrg. P. Schmitt. BPS

California Statehood Medal Features Father Junipero Serra. In: *Coin World*, No. 136 (Nov. 23, 1962), p. 3, illus.

As a result of a popular vote conducted by the Los Angeles Times, Father Junipero Serra, founder of many of the early missions, was selected to represent California on the California Statehood Art medal issued by Presidential Art Medals, Inc. The state seal is shown on the medal's reverse. BPS

Coin-Currency Institute Hall of Fame Distributor. In: *Coin World*, No. 120 (August 3, 1962), p. 3, illus.

New York University and the Medallic Art Company have contracted to issue commemorative medals honoring all persons represented in the University's Hall of Fame. The first of the series, designed by Stanley Martineau in commemoration of Alexander Graham Bell, is illustrated. The medals will be distributed by the Coin and Currency Institute of New York. BPS

DEANA SALMERÓN, ANTONIO. Medalla conmemorativa de Tehuacán. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 2, No. 13 (Jan.-March, 1962), pp. 7-24, pl.

Illustrating this historical sketch of ancient Tehuacán (information for which was obtained from a book by Joaquín Paredes Colín entitled *Apuntes históricos de Tehuacán*) is a plate showing the city's coat of arms. Representations of the arms have appeared upon a number of medals.

DEANA SALMERON, ANTONIO. Medalla conmemorativa de Tehuacán. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 2, No. 13 (Jan.-March, 1962), pp. 5-6, illus.

A medal issued in commemoration of the third centenary of the founding of Tehuacán (*Ciudad de Indios*) is described and illustrated. Obverse shows the municipal coat of arms and the edge inscription 1660-1960 TERCER CENTENARIO; the reverse bears representations of persons who played important roles in the founding: Don Manuel de Escalante y Mendoza (viceroy), Don Nicolás de Santiago, the Spanish and Indian secretaries, the interpreter and the principal dignitaries.

Dawson Issues Gold Rush Medals. In: *Coin World*, No. 128 (Sept. 28, 1962), p. 56, illus.

In connection with the First Annual Gold Rush Festival, scheduled to be held in Dawson (Yukon Territory) in 1962, North Star Enterprises of Fairbanks, Alaska has issued a commemorative medal, specimens of which were struck in Klondike gold, sterling silver and bronze. The obverse depicts a prospector in the act of panning gold, with two Can-Can dancing girls seen in the background; reverse inscription reads DAWSON YUKON FIRST ANNUAL GOLD RUSH FESTIVAL 1962. BPS

EGLIT, N. N. U. S. Sanitary Fair Medals. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 11 (Nov., 1962), pp. 1487-1491, illus.

Included in this interesting account of the founding of the United States Sanitary Commission (June 12, 1861) and its subsequent activities is a listing of the various tokens and medals issued in connection with a number of Sanitary Fairs. Such Fairs were held in cities and towns throughout the country for the purpose of raising funds for the establishment of the American Red Cross — finally achieved in 1881. Five specimens are illustrated. BPS

Executive Designs Points Out Symbolism in Gettysburg Medal. In: *Coin World*, No. 114 (June 22, 1962), pp. 51, 56, illus.

In response to numerous requests, Executive Designs Inc. (Washington, D.C.) relate the details of the Civil War incident depicted on the reverse of the Gettysburg Address Medal, designed by the noted American sculptor Philip Kraczowski. BPS

Heraldic Art Medal Struck to Commemorate 'Old Ironsides.' In: *Coin World*, No. 131 (Oct. 19, 1962), p. 82, illus.

The second in the 1962 set of three medals issued by Heraldic Art (Cleveland, Ohio) is described and illustrated. It commemorates the U.S.S. Constitution — "Old Ironsides" — and was struck in sterling silver (.925 fine). BPS

HUBER, W. P. Austrian Jubilee Medals Reflect Colorful Emperor. In: *Coin World*, No. 119 (July 27, 1962), pp. 73, 76, illus.

In the text of a paper presented at the May 4 (1962) meeting of the Mid-Western Orders and Medals Society, Huber discusses the three types of medals struck for the 1898 Jubilee of the Austrian emperor Francis Joseph I. All are described and illustrated: (1) Jubilee medal for the Armed Forces in gold and bronze; (2) Jubilee medal for civil servants in bronze; (3) Jubilee court medal in gold, silver and bronze. BPS

LAGERQVIST, L. O. L'Art de la médaille dans le pays de son origine. Quelques commentaires à propos de l'Exposition au Palazzo Braschi. In: *Médailles*, Vol. 24, No. 2 (Dec., 1961), pp. 6-8, illus.

In the wake of his visit to the International Exposition of Contemporary Medals, held in the Palazzo Braschi (Rome) under the aegis of the *Fédération Internationale des Éditeurs de Médailles* (Sept. 18-Oct. 8, 1961), Lagerqvist comments upon the healthy and continued development of medallic art in general. He also notes briefly the nature and quality of the work submitted by medallists representing the various countries of Europe, Asia, North America and the Orient.

MARTINEZ y MARTINEZ, ESTANISLAO. Medalla conmemorativa de la República de Sud-Africa. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 2, No. 13 (Jan.-March, 1962), p. 37, illus.

A medal struck in commemoration of the independence of the Republic of South Africa (May 13, 1961) is illustrated and described. The obverse shows the South African coat of arms, supported by two antelopes and surmounted by the British lion; a circular legend, inscribed within a border, reads: REPUBLIEK VAN SUID AFRIKA — REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA. On the reverse, the date of the proclamation appears in the center of a pentagonal representation, shown without any adornment.

Medalla conmemorativa de Tehuacán, Puebla. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 34 (Jan.-March, 1962), p. 108, illus. With English Translation.

A medal issued in Tehuacán (State of Puebla) commemorates the founding of Tehuacán, City of the Indians. Shown on the obverse, with legend reading TERCER CENTENARIO 1660-1960, is the municipal shield of Tehuacán; on the reverse, the Duke of Alburquerque (representing Philip IV of Spain) is depicted in the act of presenting the municipal charter to the Indian governor (March 16, 1660).

Medalla conmemorativa del centenario de la Batalla del 5 de Mayo. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*. No. 34 (Jan.-March, 1962), p. 89, illus. With English Translation.

Described and illustrated is a medal issued by the Municipal Council of the City of Puebla in commemoration of the Battle of Puebla, fought against the French invaders under General Bazaine. An equestrian statue of General Ignacio Zaragoza, with the dates 1862 and 1962, is depicted on the obverse; the reverse bears a modification of the municipal shield.

Medalla conmemorativa del Plan de Ayala. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 34 (Jan.-March, 1962), p. 100, illus. With English Translation.

Gold and silver specimens of a medal commemorating General Emiliano Zapata and the Ayala Plan have been issued by the Mexico City Mint. The obverse depicts the general on horseback, in conversation with a peasant; the reverse features the sun shining upon an unfurled flag.

Medallic Art Makes AAU Medal. In: *Coin World*, No. 125 (Sept. 7, 1962), p. 43, illus.

An attractive medal by Dr. P. Tait McKenzie, famous as a sculptor of athletes, is described and illustrated. It was struck by the Medallic Art Company of New York for presentation at the Russian-American Track and Field Meet, held at Stanford University, California, July 21-22, 1962, and is hailed as one of the most outstanding pieces yet produced in the company's studios. BPS

MISHLER, CLIFFORD. *1961 United States and Canadian Commemorative Medals and Tokens*. Vandalia, Michigan, The Author, 1962. 86 pp., illus.

Now in its fourth year, this useful and well illustrated publication provides listings of all commemorative medals and tokens known to have been struck in the above countries during 1961, as well as supplements to the earlier editions covering the years 1958, 1959 and 1960. Alphabetical arrangement by state is followed throughout (by province, in the case of the Canadian issues). Under each individual entry the compiler includes: Identification number (the significance of which is clearly explained in the introduction), full descriptions of obverse and reverse, notation of edge, metal, diameter, and (when known) the number of copies struck, the original price at which the piece was released, the name of the designer and the name of the issuing firm or organization.

Mishler to Issue Medal Honoring Orbital Flight. In: *Coin World*, No. 134 (Nov. 9, 1962), p. 47, illus.

A medal designed by Philip Krackowski and issued by Clifford Mishler (Vandalia, Michigan), third in the Historical Artistry Series, commemorates the first United States manned orbital flight, completed by John H. Glenn, Jr. on Feb. 20, 1962. Glenn's bust appears on the obverse. On the reverse, in contrasting illustration of the vast progress made in

the field of aeronautics during a relatively brief period of sixty years, the effigies of the brothers Orville and Wilbur Wright are shown beneath a representation of their airplane. BPS

New York Bank Issues Medal in Observance of Anniversary. In: *Coin World*, No. 119 (July 27, 1962), p. 63, illus.

Marking the observance of its 150th anniversary on June 15, 1962, New York's First National City Bank — founded in 1812 as the City Bank of New York — issued a commemorative medal designed by Enrique Monjo. An illustration shows the attractive symbolism incorporated in the design. BPS

North Carolina to be Honored on Fourth in Series of Medals. In: *Coin World*, No. 129 (Oct. 5, 1962), p. 3, illus.

The fourth issue in the Union Series being struck by Capitol Medals, Inc. (High Point, N. C.) is to be released in October, 1962 and will honor the State of North Carolina. The obverse bears a representation of the State Capitol building at Raleigh; reverse depicts the State seal. BPS

Ohio Governor Revives Custom of Campaign Medal. In: *Coin World*, No. 117 (July 13, 1962), pp. 1-2, illus.

With the issue of a medal struck by Presidential Art Medals Inc., Governor Michael V. DiSalle of Ohio has revived the once familiar custom of raising political campaign funds through the sale of commemorative medals. A specimen of the newly issued medal is illustrated, together with others issued and used during the campaigns of Henry Clay, Andrew Jackson, William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt and others. BPS

Otra medalla conmemorativa de la Batalla del 5 de Mayo. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 35 (April-June, 1962), p. 113, illus. With English Translation.

A medal issued by the Puebla Numismatic Society in commemoration of the Battle of May 5, 1862 is fully illustrated and described; specimens were struck in gold and silver from a design executed by Desiderio H. Xochitiotzin. Shown in the obverse field, against a background of the forts of Loreto and Guadalupe, is an equestrian statue of General Ignacio Zaragoza; on the reverse, the coat of arms of the City of Puebla appears above the effigies of generals Porfirio Díaz and Miguel Negrete and the date 1862.

Presidential Art Announces New Medal to Commemorate Franklin. In: *Coin World*, No. 126 (Sept. 14, 1962), p. 2, illus.



The second in the Signers of the Declaration of Independence series, issued by Presidential Art Medals, Inc. (Cleveland, Ohio) commemorates Benjamin Franklin, shown in full bust, in high relief, on the obverse. The reverse depicts a parchment which shows Franklin's signature as it actually appeared on the Declaration. President Kennedy is reported to have expressed keen interest in the symbolic emblems being depicted on the series' reverses, which, when the set is eventually completed, will tell the story of the Revolution. BPS

PRUCHA, F. P. Early Indian Peace Medals. In: *Wisconsin Magazine of History*, Vol. 45 (Summer, 1962), pp. 279-289, illus.

During the early years of its administration the government of the United States habitually presented special silver medals to Indian chiefs in token of their friendship and allegiance. Familiarly known as Indian peace medals, these pieces not only form part of the history of Indian-white relations in United States territory but, since the governments responsible for their issue took great pains to ensure a high, artistic standard, are equally part of the nation's artistic heritage. Although produced in sizeable quantities during the early administrations, the medals have since become collectors' items of great interest to both the historian and the numismatist. Illustrations of several specimens are included in this story of the peace medals and their designers, together with mention of the standard work by Bauman L. Belden entitled *Indian Peace Medals issued in the United States* (New York, 1927) which classifies, describes and catalogues these pieces.

Serie de medallas sobre monumentos mexicanos. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 35 (April-June, 1962), p. 122, illus. With English Translation.

The series entitled *Medallas de México*, the purpose of which is to depict the most outstanding monuments in each state of the Republic, has been initiated with the striking of two medals. The first, dedicated to the Federal District, bears the Mexico City coat of arms (obv.) and a representation of the city's cathedral (rev.). The second, dedicated to the State of Mexico, shows on the obverse the state coat of arms; on the reverse, against a background of the Pyramid of the Sun, is depicted one of the tremendous plumed serpent heads located in the Temple of Quetzalcoatl at San Juan Teotihuacan. Both medals are fully described and illustrated.

SIMONETTA, BONO. Le medaglie di Benvenuto Cellini. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, Vol. 63 (1961), pp. 69-78, illus.

Basing his research upon specimens preserved in the National Museum (Florence), the *Museo Civico* (Bologna), the *Cabinet des Médailles* (Paris), the *Kunsthistorisches Museum* (Vienna) and the collection in the Vatican Library, Simonetta studies the medals executed by (or attributed to) Cellini, giving special emphasis to the problems connected with their attribution. Five specimens are illustrated.

Society of Medalists: Sixty-Fifth Issue. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 9 (Sept., 1962), p. 1189, illus.

Included with obverse and reverse illustrations of the above medal are notes written by the designer, Oronzio Maldarelli, which describe the piece as "an appreciation of the grace and beauty of the human form . . . as it moves in the dance, in sports, in play or at work." Born in Naples, Sept. 9, 1892, Maldarelli is now a naturalized U. S. citizen and Professor Emeritus of Sculpture at Columbia University. BPS

SPICER-SIMSON, THEODORE. *A Collector of Characters. Reminiscences of Theodore Spicer-Simson*. Coral Gables, Fla., University of Miami Press, 1962. 197 pp. [44] pls.

Reminiscences, excerpted from Spicer-Simson's own writings, form an excellent autobiography of this versatile English sculptor-artist whose chief works were executed in Paris, London and the United States. Among the illustrations are the likenesses of more than one hundred famous personages as portrayed by him on plaques and medallions.

State of New York Medal Features Famous Writer. In: *Coin World*, No. 118 (July 20, 1962), p. 2, illus.

Presidential Art Medals, Inc. continues its current series of statehood medals with one issued in honor of the State of New York: (obv.), bust of the noted author James Fenimore Cooper; (rev.), the state seal. Specimens were struck in platinum, silver and bronze. BPS

Statesmen Make History; Share Medallion Art Spotlight. In: *Coin World*, No. 117 (July 13, 1962), p. 1, illus.

At a ceremony held on June 28, 1962, former President Dwight D. Eisenhower was honored as the first recipient of the recently struck silver Gettysburg Address Medal. The presentation, shown in a photograph, was made by Major General Malcolm Hay, chairman of the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg and Lincoln's Address Commission. BPS

SZÉKELY, PÁL. Wurschbauer Károly éremének ólonleveretei. In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 60-61 (1961/62), pp. 89-90, diag. With French Summary, p. 105.

At the time of the royal visit to Transylvania in 1817 the engraver Charles Wurschbauer of Gyulafehérvár was commissioned by the authorities to execute a number of commemorative medals. In the above article Székely discusses the lead replicas of these medals, made by the artist at his own expense, on which pertinent annotations are found.

TAKÁCS, BÉLA. Ket magyarországi vonatkozású plakett. In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 60-61 (1961/62), pp. 88-89, pl. 7. With French Summary, p. 105.

Two Hungarian plaquettes which the writer discusses are considered to be of some importance in that they represent the only specimens of this genre known to have been executed in that country. One, produced by the Lőcse goldsmith Johann Bernhard Liedeman in 1753, depicts a miracle of St. John the Evangelist. The other, portraying the burial of Jesus, was executed in Nagyszeben by the goldsmith Johann Christoph Schwartz (d. 1705).

Traditional Medal Issued to Honor Director of Mint. In: *Coin World*, No. 134 (Nov. 9, 1962), pp. 1-2, illus.

The medal honoring Eva Adams, Director of the United States Mint, is marked by simplicity and high relief. On the obverse appear the name and bust of the recipient, designed by the mint's chief engraver, Gilroy Roberts; the reverse, executed by the assistant chief engraver, Frank Gasparro, depicts a center shield surrounded by four male figures, each of whom is shown demonstrating a step in the minting process. Together with an illustration of the medal presented to Nellie Ross Taylor, the mint's first woman director, the article provides a listing of the seventeen remaining recipients and names the designers of their respective medals.

BPS

Tres medallas conmemorativas 5 Mayo de 1862. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 35 (April-June, 1962), pp. 111-112, illus. With English Translation.

Three medals — two in gold, one in silver — issued by the Mexico City Mint in commemoration of the Battle of Puebla (May 5, 1862) are fully described. The article includes an historical sketch of the battle, in which Mexican forces defeated the invading French army, and concludes with a quotation attributed to the commanding Mexican general, Ignacio Zaragoza: "The French enemy has fought with great gallantry; her general-in-chief has been weak in his attack. The National Arms have been covered with glory."

Woodrow Wilson Subject of Presidential Art Medal. In: *Coin World*, No. 112 (June 8, 1962), p. 3, illus.

The fifth medal in the presidential series, designed by Ralph J. Menconi and issued by Presidential Art Medals, Inc., honors Woodrow Wilson (1856-1924). Twenty-five specimens have been struck in platinum, 6,500 in silver and bronze. BPS

## DECORATIONS

ALLENDORFER, FREDERIC von. Kearney Cross Created by Leader Who Valued Morale. In: *Coin World*, No. 118 (July 20, 1962), p. 78, illus.

Major General Philip Kearney, while in command of the 3rd Division, 3rd U.S. Army Corps in 1862, realized that the wearing of a distinctive emblem would do much towards bolstering the morale of his troops. To that end he authorized the issue of a red diamond patch, to be worn on the left side of officers' hats and on the top of enlisted mens' kepis. Sparked by this innovation, army identification badges came into general use in the following year. After Kearney's tragic death at Chantilly (Sept. 1, 1862) a commemorative cross bearing his name was issued to officers who had served under him and was later made available to enlisted men through the efforts of his successor, Brigadier General David Birney. A specimen of the cross is illustrated. BPS

BURKI, W. H. The Swiss Medal for Fidelity and Honor — 1815. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 13, No. 9 (Sept., 1962), pp. 6-7, illus.

In October, 1815, approximately 2,000 specimens of the TREUE UND EHRE medal were awarded to members of Swiss regiments who sided with Louis XVIII in his non-support of Napoleon. The medal is illustrated by line drawing. BPS

KRUG, G. C. Hiram Dudley Buck — A Young Hero. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 13, No. 10 (Oct., 1962), pp. 10-11, illus.

An excerpt taken from the Dec. 28, 1886 issue of *Harper's Young People* describes several of the heroic rescues which earned for Buck the Congressional Life-Saving Medal, shown with the wearer in an illustration. BPS

KRUG, G. C. Kai Meyer Owns World-Famous Collection of Medals-Decorations. In: *Coin World*, No. 118 (July 20, 1962), pp. 33, 44, 46, illus.

The world's largest collection of medals and decorations, consisting of more than 5000 items housed in a special hobby room, is owned by

Kai Meyer of Holte, Denmark. Listed among the very rare pieces are the Russian Imperial Order of St. Catherine and the Royal Siamese House Order of the Maha Chak-Kri, neither of which is in any other collection. Ten of the collector's favorite pieces are described and illustrated.

BPS

KRUG, G. C. Notes on the Marine Corps Brevet Medal. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 13, No. 10 (Oct., 1962), p. 5.

A letter written by Col. John H. Magruder, Director of U. S. Marine Corps Museum, throws new light on the Brevet medal and establishes once and for all that it was issued un-numbered and without the name of the recipient. Blakeney's *Heroes — U. S. Marine Corps, 1861-1955* (Washington, D. C., 1957) lists twenty-three officers as having received the decoration.

BPS

KRUG, G. C. Order of Elephant Departs from Usual Type of Insignia. In: *Coin World*, No. 118 (July 20, 1962), p. 66, illus.

Still true today is the pronouncement made by Sir Bernard Burke over a century ago that the Order of the Elephant "commands as high a respect in public opinion as does the Golden Fleece or even the Garter." Although usually awarded only to members of royal or princely houses, an exception was made in the case of General of the United States Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, who received the order from Denmark following the liberation of Europe in 1945 with the stipulation that he might keep it forever. Normally, the award is returned at the death of the recipient. Both an outline of the history of the order and a detailed description of the insignia are included in the above article.

BPS

LEIDL, BERNARD. Notes on the Order of the Golden Fleece (Toison d'or). In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 13, No. 11 (Nov., 1962), pp. 3-4.

Fifty-two Knights of the Austrian Order of the Golden Fleece, all of whom were recipients of the Austrian Military Order of Maria Theresa, are listed by name, rank and year of admission.

BPS

LEIDL, BERNARD. Some Timely Notes on the Order of the Golden Fleece (Toison d'Or). In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 13, No. 9 (Sept., 1962), pp. 1-3, illus.

Notes on the above Order, whose patron is the Apostle St. Andrew, include its introduction to Austria in 1477, mention of the exhibition to be held in Bruges (1962) in commemoration of its 500th anniversary, and a partial listing of the sixteen living Knights of the Spanish-Bourbon Fleece.

BPS

LELLE, JACK and ROBERT ROOF. Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal. New Medal will be Awarded for Service During the Cold War. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 13, No. 10 (Oct., 1962), pp. 3-4, illus.

This newly issued Expeditionary Medal is to be awarded in recognition of services performed in the cold war areas of Lebanon, Berlin, Quemoy, Matsu, Taiwan Straits, the Congo, Laos and Vietnam since July 1, 1958. No person is eligible for more than one medal, but for each succeeding operation justifying an award a bronze star will be issued for attachment to the service ribbon.

BPS

McLACHLAN, R. W. Medals of the War of 1812-1814 with Bars for Fort Detroit, Chateauguay and Chrystler's Farm. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 7, No. 6 (June, 1962), pp. 311-316.

An extract from the *Montreal Herald* (Sept. 12, 1812) and an announcement from the Adjutant General's Office (Kingston, Ontario, May 12, 1813) are quoted to illustrate the historical significance of the battles fought at the above sites during the War of 1812. Medals and bars awarded to the surviving participants are described. The article is reprinted from the *Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal* (Jan., 1875, pp. 122-130).

BPS

MEERT, CHRISTIAN. Médaille décernée à un Dinantais en 1830. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 106 (1960), pp. 322-325.

In the year of his retirement (1848), François-Gérard Pirson, citizen-patriot of Dinant and member of the *Congrès National* was decorated for his services by the city of Dinant. The decoration, now in the *Cabinet des Médailles* (Brussels) is here described in full. Earlier in his career, Pirson had taken part in the Battle of Saint Walburge (Sept. 30, 1830), one of the military operations which led to the freedom of Liège.

Navy Works Closely with Mint to develop First Medal of Honor. In: *Coin World*, No. 118 (July 20, 1962), pp. 14, 26, 30, illus.

Christian Schussel, professor of painting and drawing at the Pennsylvania Academy, designed the first U. S. Navy Medal of Honor in 1862. The same dies were used for the Army Medal of Honor, but in time, as other societies copied the ribbon and general outline of the medal, various changes were necessitated. The result was an improved design, for which a patent was secured in 1904. In addition to illustrations of Army and Navy Honor Medals and their recipients, the article contains photographs from the film "The Great Locomotive Chase" showing the enactment of the first award of the Army Medal to eight members of the Andrew's Raiders.

BPS

Nazi Captain Receives Order of Lenin Medal. In: *Coin World*, No. 133 (Nov. 2, 1962), p. 62, illus.

A letter written in Leipzig, East Germany, in 1949 relates the story of how a medal of the Soviet Order of Lenin was given by a Russian general to a German captain who aided him in escaping from a prisoner of war camp during World War II. A specimen of the insignia is illustrated. BPS

O'TOOLE, E. H. The Family Order of Selangor. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 13, No. 10 (Oct., 1962), pp. 1-3, illus.

Due to the fact that the statutes of the above order have not yet been published, the writer is limited to a description and illustration of the insignia. Founded in 1961 by Abdul Azia Shah, Sultan of Selangor, the order is conferred in one class only and is restricted to members of the Royal Family, foreign rulers and very high State officials. BPS

PETERSON, J. W. Checklist of United States Decorations and Medals. In: *Coin World*, No. 119 (July 27, 1962), pp. 44, 66.

The compiler provides a complete listing of all United States military awards, up to and including those issued for the Korean War. BPS

PETERSON, J. W. The Order of the Striped Tiger of the Republic of China. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 13, No. 10 (Oct., 1962), pp. 12-15, illus.

Nine classes of the above merit order were awarded by the Peking Government to Chinese Army and Navy personnel during the years 1912-1928; for services rendered to the Army and Navy, civilians and foreigners were also eligible for the award, which is now considered quite rare. Two badges and a breast star of the order, all from the author's collection, are illustrated. BPS

QUINOT, HENRI. A New Belgian Medal. Commemoration of the Reign of King Albert, 1909-1934. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 13, No. 6 (June, 1962), p. 13, illus.

A newly designed bronze medal commemorating the reign of King Albert of the Belgians is to be presented to all surviving military personnel who served during the reign. Depicted on the obverse are the monarch's head (f.l.) with laureated helmet and the legends ALBERTUS (above) and REX (below). The reverse bears a crown above the monogram A, with oak branch (l.) and laurel branch (r.); the dates 1909-1934 appear below. The ribbon is described as gold-yellow moiré silk with green stripe. BPS

RACINE, F. M. A Medal of the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 13, No. 11 (Nov., 1962), pp. 1-2, illus.

Described and illustrated is a United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps medal which was awarded to John S. E. McCaugham in 1910. Information concerning this little known organization would be welcomed by the writer.

BPS

RODRIGUEZ, B. N. Los escudos de honor del "Heina" y del "Maypu." In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonarense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 9 (1961), pp. 27-31, illus.

Three shields of honor instituted and bestowed for naval action by the insurgents of Buenos Aires are described and illustrated; two relate to the capture of the *queche Hiena* off Patagonia, the third to the capture of the piratical brigantine *Maypú* in the waters of the Pacific. Details of the actions involved are cited in the article.

ROOF, R. E. The Award of the U. S. Navy Medal of Honor to a Coast Guard Signalman. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 13, No. 11 (Nov., 1962), pp. 8-12, illus.

Although the Coast Guard is eligible for all U. S. Navy decorations, the Medal of Honor has been given to only one of its members. The award was made posthumously to Signalman 1st Class Douglas Albert Munro, whose parents received the decoration from President Roosevelt in 1943. The full story of Munro's gallantry in action appears on the medal's reverse.

BPS

ROOF, R. E. Coast Guard Medals New in World of Decorations. In: *Coin World*, No. 118 (July 20, 1962), p. 38, illus.

The Coast Guard Distinguished Service Medal, the newest award for this branch of the United States Armed Forces, is described and illustrated. Obverse shows the Coast Guard seal; reverse, the first U. S. Coast Guard cutter *Massachusetts*. Descriptions are also given for the Coast Guard Medal, bestowed for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy, and the Coast Guard Commendation Medal, awarded for meritorious service.

BPS

ROOF, R. E. The Sylvanus Thayer Medal of West Point. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 13, No. 10 (Oct., 1962), pp. 15-17, illus.

The above medal was so named in honor of the "Father" of the West Point Academy and has been presented by the Association of Graduates annually since 1958. It is awarded to "United States citizens whose service and accomplishments in the national interest exemplify outstanding devotion to the ideals expressed in the West Point motto: 'Duty, Honor, Country.'" Illustrated here are the medal and citation awarded to the fifth recipient, General Douglas McArthur, on May 12, 1962.

BPS



ROOF, R. E. U. S. Coast Guard Distinguished Service Medal. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 13, No. 7 (July, 1962), p. 2.

A description of the above medal reads as follows: (rev.), the Coast Guard Seal, shown above ribbon design bearing the name of the recipient; (obv.), a representation of the first United States Coast Guard cutter, the *Massachusetts*, together with inscriptions reading U.S. COAST GUARD (above) and DISTINGUISHED SERVICE (below). The medal, lapel pin and service ribbon are illustrated. BPS

THYGESEN, ANNELIS. Puddelhunden Flora. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 6 (August, 1962), pp. 104-106, illus.

During the Danish-German war of 1864, a poodle named Flora belonging to the 5th Danish Infantry Regiment was wounded in battle. Later, the dog received a medal, now in the Royal Collection of Coins and Medals in Copenhagen, the inscription on which translates as follows: *Wounded at Bustrup the 3rd of February, 1864*. Illustrated in a photograph is a new poodle mascot which the regiment acquired when it recently revived the earlier tradition. LL

U. S. Astronaut Awards. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 13, No. 7 (July, 1962), pp. 14-15, illus.

In addition to receiving the N.A.S.A. Distinguished Service Medal (as reported in the July, 1961 issue of *The Medal Collector*), the four U. S. astronauts have been awarded the U. S. Navy Astronauts Wings, the U. S. Air Force Senior Pilot Astronaut Wings and the Marine Corps Astronaut Insignia. All three awards are described and illustrated. BPS

WEBER, P. M. German Wound Badges Surrounded by Lore Since World War I Days. In: *Coin World*, No. 118 (July 20, 1962), pp. 58, 66, illus.

The German Wound Badge (*Verwundeten — Abzeichen*) instituted by Kaiser Wilhelm II on March 3, 1918 was awarded in three grades or classes: black, for one or two wounds; white, for three or four wounds; yellow, for five or more wounds. Eighteen different types are recognized, each representing a particular phase of German history, and except for the issue of July 20, 1944 all are available at reasonable prices. Five specimens are illustrated. BPS

WEBER, P. M. Iron Cross Famous Around World: Always Identified with Germany. In: *Coin World*, No. 119 (July 27, 1962), pp. 62, 74, illus.

Since 1813 Germany's Iron Cross has been recognized as one of the nation's highest military awards. Several varieties of its three classes are described and illustrated, and listings of past recipients provided: seven

from the Napoleonic Campaigns, eight from the period of the Franco-Prussian War, and four from World War I. In the case of duplicate awards, a special clasp indicating World War II, designed for attachment to the ribbon, was issued under the Hitler regime. BPS

WITNIK, R. A. The President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 13, No. 11 (Nov., 1962), p. 17, illus.

A line drawing illustrates the medal which since 1957 has been awarded by the President of the United States in recognition of distinguished contribution to Federal civilian service. "Generally, not more than five awards may be made in any one year for the best achievements having current impact in improving Government operations or serving the public interest. The award may also be given for long and distinguished service." Both the medal and ribbon are fully illustrated. BPS

YASINITSKY, S. G. and K. G. KLIETMANN. Cross of Valor of General Bulak-Balachowicz. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 13, No. 7 (July, 1962), pp. 11-12, illus.

In response to an inquiry concerning the above decoration which appeared in the April (1962) issue of the *Medal Collector*, the present writers identify the piece in question as an award presented to veterans of a free corps volunteer type unit who served under the guerilla commander General Bulak-Balachowicz during the Russian Revolutionary War (1917-1922). BPS

## SEALS

Revaloración del escudo de Tehuacán. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 2, No. 13 (Jan.-March, 1962), pp. 26-27.

On March 16, 1660, Tehuacán (*Ciudad de la Concepción y Cueva de Tehuacán de las Granadas*) was granted a municipal charter, its own coat of arms, and a title of a city. The above note draws attention to the Mexican and local symbolism depicted on the coat of arms.

## MINT REPORTS

BAKKEN, ARNE. Den Kongelige Mynt, Kongsberg, 1961. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 7 (Sept., 1962), pp. 138-139.

The denominations of 1 krona, 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 and 50 øre were struck at the Royal Norwegian Mint in 1961; also two medals, both by Ø. Hansen. LL

Canada. Dept. of Finance. *Report of the Master of the Royal Canadian Mint for Calendar Year 1961*. Ottawa, 1962. 21 pp., 2 pls.

The heavy demand for new coin which continued throughout the year is reflected in the total figure of more than 237 million pieces struck: this constitutes a record production for the mint and shows an increase of some 51 million over the 1960 total. Tables list the comparative production for the two years, also the numbers of worn or mutilated coins withdrawn from circulation, the distribution of new coins to various agencies of the Bank of Canada, and the details of the weights of silver bullion, bronze and other metals used. More than 3600 ounces of sterling silver were cast during 1961, mainly for use in the striking of the Governor General's medal. Official descriptions of the coat of arms and crest depicted on the reverse are published on p. 12 of the report and full-size illustrations of obverse and reverse appear on plate 1.

CHRISTIANSEN, A. K. F. Den kongelige Mønt, København. Beretning om de i 1961 udførte udmøntninger og indsmeltninger. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 7 (Sept., 1962), p. 136.

Christiansen reports on the coins issued from the Royal Mint (Copenhagen) in 1961, when all denominations were struck. Quantities of coins melted down during the year are given, and three medals — two by H. Salomon and one by F. Bahnsen — listed. LL

London. Royal Mint. *Ninety-Second Annual Report of the Deputy Master and Comptroller for the Year 1961*. London, 1962. 88 pp., front., 8 pls., tabs.

The year 1961 saw a record production of more than 836 million coins at the Royal Mint, a figure which surpassed by some 127 million the previous record established in 1959. The total minting represented some 298 million pieces struck for the United Kingdom, 538 million for commonwealth and foreign governments. In the domestic coinage, sixpences were produced in far greater quantity than any other denomination, the total of more than 111 million representing more than half of all the cupro-nickel coins struck. Pennies, totaling 39 million, were minted for the first time since 1953, and more than 41 million nickel-brass threepences were produced. No sovereigns were minted during the year. Eleven medals of new design, all of which were completed during 1961, are described and illustrated, and reference is made to the arrangement concluded with the Austrian government, under which the mint agreed to terminate the striking of Maria Theresa talers. The report includes the usual statistical tables listing the various coinages minted by country, denomination, number and currency value.

SOINIEMI, A. Myntverket i Finland, Helsinki, 1961. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 7 (Sept., 1962), p. 138.

A report on the coins and medals struck by the Finnish mint in 1961. The coins are in the denominations of 1, 5, 10, 20 and 50 markkaa. LL

ULVFOT, B. Kungl. Mynt- och Justeringsverket, Stockholm, 1961. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 7 (Sept., 1962), p. 137.

In this report of the Stockholm Mint for 1961 the compiler notes that the denominations of 1 krona, 1, 2, 5 and 10 öre were struck partly with rs, the mark of the retiring mint director T. Swensson, and partly with u, the mark of the present incumbent (Ulvfot). A number of coins were struck with dies from the previous year. The new medals listed are by Ivar Johnson, Léo Holmgren, A. Backlund, E. Lindberg and G. Svenson-Lundkvist. LL

## PERIODICALS

AUSTRALIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL (c/o National Gallery, North Terrace, Adelaide, S. A.). Vol. 13 (1962), Nos. 1, 2.

BERLINER NUMISMATISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT (Numismatische Gesellschaft zu Berlin, Hähnelstrasse 20). No. 27 (1962).

BOLLETTINO DEL CIRCOLO NUMISMATICO NAPOLETANO (Castello Angioino, Naples). Vol. 44 (Jan.-Dec., 1959).

BULLETIN DE LA SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE NUMISMATIQUE (58, rue de Richelieu, Paris 2<sup>e</sup>). Vol. 17 (1962), Nos. 8 (Oct.), 9 (Nov.), 10 (Dec.).

CALCOIN NEWS (935 Sutter St., San Francisco 9, Calif.). Vol. 17, No. 1 (Winter, 1963).

THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL (Canadian Numismatic Association, Ottawa, Ontario). Vol. 7 (1962), Nos. 10 (Oct.), 11 (Nov.), 12 (Dec.), Vol. 8, No. 1 (Jan., 1963).

CHANGE (1, rue Delaizement, Neuilly-sur-Seine, Seine). N.S., No. 46 (1962).

COIN GALLERIES (New York). Numismatic Review and Fixed Price List. Vol. 3 (1963), Nos. 4, 5, & 6.

COIN WORLD (Sidney, Ohio). Nos. 130-141 (Oct. 12-Dec. 28, 1962), Nos. 142-145 (Jan. 4-25, 1963).

THE EXONUMIST (18 Irving Road, Natick, Mass.). Vol. 1, No. 1 (Fall, 1962).

THE FARE BOX (P.O. Box 1204, Boston 4, Mass.). Vol. 16 (1962), Nos. 9 (Sept.), 10 (Oct.), 11 (Nov.), 12 (Dec.).

- DE GEUZENPENNING MUNT- EN PENNINGKUNDIG NIEUWS (J. Schulman, Keizersgracht 448, Amsterdam C). Vol. 12, No. 4 (Oct., 1962).
- ITALIA NUMISMATICA (O. Rinaldi, Casteldario, Mantua, Italy). Vol. 13, (1962), Nos. 9 (Sept.), 10 (Oct.), 11/12 (Nov.-Dec.).
- JOURNAL OF THE TOKEN AND MEDAL SOCIETY (Russell Rulau, ed., 1090 USAF SRW, Box 337, Sandia Base, N.M.). Vol. 2, No. 5 (Nov.-Dec., 1962).
- MÉDAILLES (F.I.D.E.M., 58, rue du Louvre, Paris 2<sup>e</sup>). Vol. 25, No. 1 (July, 1962).
- THE MEDAL COLLECTOR (502 N. Waiola Ave., La Grange, Ill.). Vol. 13 (1962), Nos. 10 (Oct.), 11 (Nov.).
- MITTEILUNGEN DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN NUMISMATISCHEN GESELLSCHAFT (Vienna 1, Burgring 5). Vol. 12 (1962), Nos. 10, 11.
- NORDISK NUMISMATISK UNIONS MEDLEMSBLAD (Den kgl. Mønt- og Medaillesamling, Nationalmuseet, Copenhagen K). (1962), Nos. 8 (Oct.), 9 (Nov.), 10 (Dec.), No. 1 (Jan., 1963).
- NUMISMA (Fábrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre, Museo-Biblioteca, Jorge Juan 106, Madrid 9). Vol. 12, No. 58 (Sept.-Oct., 1962).
- NUMISMA (15, Guildford Lane, Melbourne C1, Australia). No. 5 (Sept., 1962).
- THE NUMISMATIC CIRCULAR (Spink & Son Ltd., 5, 6 & 7, King St., St. James's, London, S.W.1). Vol. 70 (1962), Nos. 11 (Nov.), 12 (Dec.); Vol. 71, No. 1 (Jan., 1963).
- NUMISMATIC NEWS (Iola, Wisconsin). Vol. 10, No. 19 (Oct. 1, 1962), to Vol. 11, No. 2 (Jan. 21, 1963).
- THE NUMISMATIC SCRAPBOOK MAGAZINE (7320 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago 48). Vol. 28 (1962), Nos. 11 (Nov.), 12 (Dec.), Vol. 29, No. 1 (Jan., 1963).
- NUMISMATICA (P. & P. Santamaria, Piazza di Spagna 35, Rome). N.S., Vol. 3, No. 2 (May-August, 1962).
- NUMISMATICKÉ LISTY (Numismatické Společnosti Československé v Praze). Vol. 17, No. 5 (Oct., 1962).
- NUMISMATISCHES NACHRICHTENBLATT (Hamburg 36, Holstenwall 24). Vol. 11 (1962), Nos. 8 (Oct.), 9 (Nov.), 10 (Dec.).
- THE NUMISMATIST (3520 North 7th St., Phoenix, Arizona). Vol. 75 (1962), Nos. 11 (Nov.), 12 (Dec.), Vol. 76, No. 1 (Jan., 1963).
- RUNDSCHAU DER GELDZEICHENSAMMLER (Otto Ernst Schulze, Chemnitzer Strasse 145, Dortmund). Oct., Nov., Dec. (1962), Jan. (1963).
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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Editor is grateful to the following who have contributed abstracts to this issue: Howard L. Adelson, Theodore V. Buttrey, Jr., Herbert J. Erlanger, Joan M. Fagerlie, Henry Grunthal, Hillel Kaslove, George L. Kustas, Lars Lagerqvist, Irwin L. Merker, George C. Miles, Doris Raymond, Beulah P. Shonnard.

# THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

*Founded 1858 — Incorporated 1865*

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NEW YORK 32, N. Y.

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NUMISMATIC LITERATURE is a quarterly published in January, April, July and October by The American Numismatic Society, New York, N. Y., and printed by Dancy Printing Co., Bogota, N. J. Subscription price to non-members is \$2.00 per year postpaid. Single current issues, \$.50 each.

All communications should be addressed to: Richard P. Breaden, Editor of *Numismatic Literature*, The American Numismatic Society, Broadway between 155th and 156th Streets, New York 32, N. Y.

Printed in U. S. A.

# NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

Published Quarterly by  
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY  
Broadway Between 155th and 156th Street  
NEW YORK 32, N. Y.

Subscription price to non-members \$2.00 per year postpaid. Single current issues 50 cents each.  
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No. 64	LIBRARY	July	1963
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American Numismatic Society. *Dictionary Catalogue of the American Numismatic Society*. Boston, G. K. Hall & Co., 1962. 7 vols.

Reproduced by offset process is the complete card catalogue of the Society's library, up to and including items acquired as of May 30, 1962. Future supplements are expected to be published as needed. Vols. 1-6 list the library's holdings of books, pamphlets and periodicals, known to be the most comprehensive of its kind in America, alphabetically arranged by author and subject. This section covers virtually every phase of numismatics and includes several thousand entries for periodical articles of numismatic content. Vol. 7, which may be purchased separately if desired, includes card entries for each item in the Society's extensive collection of numismatic auction catalogues, alphabetically arranged by both Dealer and Owner in two separate sections: American and Foreign.

BECKER, T. W. Armor on Commemorative Coinage. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 12 (Dec., 1962), pp. 3432-3435, illus.

The use of armor, which ushered in a new era in medieval combat, is portrayed on a number of coins. The early chain mail type of suit is shown on the three and five mark German coins struck in 1925 in commemoration of the 1000th anniversary of the Rhineland. Metal plate armor, minus the helmet, is seen on the Brussels Exposition 50 franc coin issued by Belgium in 1935; a more improved version appears on a Luxembourg issue of 1946 and on the commemorative crown struck by Great Britain in 1935. On Germany's five mark coin of 1955 Ludwig von Baden is depicted wearing a later, three-quarter-size type of mailed suit. What is perhaps the best example of a richly decorated helmet is that worn by the Spanish explorer Vasco de Balboa on a coin of Panama.

BPS



JUCKER, HANS. Aus dem Münzkabinett des bernischen historischen Museums (1961). In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 46 (Nov., 1962), pp. 27-34, illus., pl.

Chance finds mentioned in the above report include six Roman coins (M. Antonius to Maximinus Thrax), one Byzantine (Justinian I) and four issues from the seventeenth century or later. A gift of 127 well preserved folles from the great Alsatian hoard of 1930 receives only brief mention, since it is to be published in detail in the 1961/62 issue of the museum's *Jahrbuch*; the group includes a number of types unrecorded in the parts of the hoard previously published. Listed among the year's purchases are the following: Tetradrachms of Antiochus II, Antiochus V and Alexander I of Sidon; small bronzes of Julia Titi and Domitia Augusta from the Lockett Collection; seven Alexandrine bronzes of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius; two gold medallions (Frederick I and Frederick William I of Prussia) by Raimund Faltz (1658-1703) and two gold medals of Frederick the Great, both by Ludwig Heinrich Barbiez. DR

KARAGEORGHIS, VASSOS. Chronique des fouilles et découvertes archéologiques à Chypre en 1961. V. Monnaies. In: *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, Vol. 86, Pt. 1 (1962), pp. 354-356, illus.

Five coin finds from Cyprus are briefly described: (1) A bronze issue of Praxippus, king of Lapithus (deposed by Ptolemy I in 313/12); it was countermarked probably between 312 and 310; (2) a hoard of 164 silver coins (Henry II, 1310-1324 to Geralomo Priuli, 1555-1567) discovered at Kormakiti on the north coast; (3) fifty-seven silver coins, including a billon scyphate of Isaac II Comnenus (1185-1195), issues of Henry II, James I and Janus and a number of Venetian coins (Giovanni Mocenigo, 1478-1485 to Priuli); (4) and (5) hoards of 346 and 200 billon deniers of the Lusignans, both found at Famagusta. ILM

KLAUS, WOLFGANG. Numismatik in der Sparkasse. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 12, No. 11 (1962), p. 104, 2 pls.

Coin exhibits displayed in savings banks, it is suggested, would do much towards stimulating collector interest and at the same time would encourage patrons to become more familiar with their own coinage. HC

Konung Gustaf VI Adolf. 1882 — 11. XI — 1962. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 9 (Nov., 1962), pp. 169-170, illus.

Written anonymously on the occasion of the 80th birthday of King Gustaf VI Adolf of Sweden, this article notes how the monarch is continuing the numismatic interest shown by his father — a patron of the Swedish Numismatic Society. In addition to the coin and medal collection which he inherited in 1907 from his grandfather, Oscar II, the present ruler has assembled a fine collection of coins of ancient Greece, part of

which has been published by W. Schwabacher. The king has also generously supported the publication of the *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift* from a fund presented to him on the occasion of his seventieth birthday.

LL

KRAUS, ERNST. New or Recent Issues. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 12 (Dec., 1962), pp. 1611-1613, illus.

The following emissions are illustrated and briefly described: Afghanistan — 5 and 10 pul (1313; whether this is the solar or lunar year is not known); 1 rupee, 1915 (silver);  $\frac{1}{8}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 rupee, 1919 (silver);  $\frac{1}{2}$  rupee, 1919 (second variety);  $2\frac{1}{2}$  afghani, 1927 (silver);  $\frac{1}{2}$  afghani, 1929 (silver); 2 pul, 1930 (brass); 20 pul, 1930 (brass); 50 pul, 1950 (bronze); 25 pul, 1952 (nickel-iron); Bukhara — 1 tenga, 1902 (silver); Sweden — 5 kroner, 1962 (silver).

BPS

KRAUS, ERNST. New or Recent Issues. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 76, No. 1 (Jan., 1963), pp. 37-38, illus.

Recorded and illustrated are the following issues: Afghanistan — 1 pul, 1931 (copper-silver alloy); 2 pul, 1314 (bronze, reign uncertain); 20 pul, no date (silver); 1 rupee, 1919 (silver, three varieties); Denmark — 1 krone, 1962 (copper-nickel); Bundi (Indian State) — 1 rupee, 1906 (silver);  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 rupee, 1924 (silver);  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 rupee, 1925 (silver).

BPS

KRAUS, ERNST. New or Recent Issues. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 76, No. 2 (Feb., 1963), pp. 170-171, illus.

The following pieces are illustrated and described: Afghanistan — 1 pul, 1931 (brass); 2 paisa, 1929 (bronze); 1 rupee, 1896, (silver); Katanga — 1 and 5 francs, 1961 (bronze); Muscat and Oman — 3 baiza, 1961 (bronze); 15 ryals, 1962 (gold).

BPS

*Kulturhistorisk Leksikon for Nordisk Middelalder fra vikingetid til reformationstid.* Vol. VII. Copenhagen-Malmö, 1962. 719 pp., illus.

The publication of this dictionary was originally announced in the October (1958) issue of *Numismatic Literature* (p. 250). Items of numismatic interest which appear in the recently issued Volume VII are abstracted elsewhere in this issue.

LL

MERVIS, C. D. More About Cleaning Coins. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 1 (Jan., 1963), pp. 266-271.

The author supplements his earlier article, published in the November (1962) issue of the *Scrapbook*. He recommends the use of a commercial

cleaner, followed by an alcohol bath, and for preservation suggests a non-tarnishing tissue and aluminum foil wrapping. BPS

MESHORER, JACOB. Coin Plague. In: *Israel Numismatic Bulletin*, No. 2 (April-June, 1962), p. 52.

Excessive oxygenation resulting from humidity and moisture — or from contact with dangerous chemical substances — may eventually cause an old coin to decay, split open, and similarly affect its neighbors in a collection. The care of bronze coins, which are particularly susceptible to such deterioration, is discussed by the writer under the headings: Symptoms, causes, prevention, treatment.

The New Numismatic Museum in Tel Aviv. In: *Israel Numismatic Bulletin*, No. 2 (April-June, 1962), pp. 53-54.

At the beginning of April, 1962 the Kadman Numismatic Museum was opened to the public. It forms an integral part of the future City Museum, adjoining the site of the University of Tel Aviv, which when completed will include twelve pavilions.

The exhibition on display consists of the following principal sections: Means of payment before the invention of coins; Greek coins; Jewish coins; Coins of the Palestinian and Phoenician cities; Roman coinage; Byzantine coins; Crusader coins; Arabic and Turkish coins; Coins issued by the Mandatory Government; Coins of the State of Israel; Medals; Weights and Gems.

A special feature of the exhibition is the Reifenberg Collection, on loan to the museum, which forms the most comprehensive assemblage of ancient Jewish coins known. All types are represented, from the time of the Hasmonaen and Herodian dynasties to the period of the first Jewish War against Rome and the Bar Kokhba Revolt.

Nuove emissioni. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 3, No. 1 (Jan.-April, 1962), pp. 62-63, illus.

Coins newly issued for circulation in Denmark, Greece, Iceland, Mozambique, Poland and the Philippine Islands are illustrated and briefly described. Except for the Polish 5 zloty and the Greek 20 drachma pieces (struck in 1959 and 1960, respectively), all issues are dated 1961.

RASMUSSEN, N. L. *Mynt- och medaljsamlare inom det svenska kungahuset* (Antikvariskt Arkiv No. 20). Stockholm, Kungl. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien, 1962. 31 pp., illus., pl. With English Summary.

Collectors of coins and medals in the ruling Houses of Sweden, from Eric XIV (1560-68), to the present king, Gustaf VI Adolf (1950- ),

are discussed in the above pamphlet. Greatest of these was undoubtedly Queen Christina (reigned, 1632-54; died, 1689), who systematically brought together a valuable and important collection which she later took to Rome. Unfortunately, only a small part of this was brought back to Sweden, but one of the items returned (illustrated on the color plate) was a checker piece (or *Kunstammerstück*) made of black wood, gold and lapis lazuli which bears an obverse portrait of the emperor Caligula [cited in the text as Augustus]; the reverse depicts Honos and Virtus.

Mentioned among the other royal personages who displayed an interest in numismatics are Charles XI (1660-1697), who in 1696 formed a committee to work on his collection, and Louisa Ulrica (sister of Frederick the Great, wife of Adolf Frederick of Sweden), who purchased the large collection assembled by Count Tessin, enlarged and studied it, but in the end was forced to sell it to the crown to meet her debts. The collection was further expanded by Gustaf III (1771-92). LL

WOLTERSTORFF, RICHARD. Scharfrichter und Numismatiker. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 45 (August, 1962), p. 13.

The Memoirs of the Baroness Du Montet (1795-1858) mention an executioner named Huss, of Eger, Bohemia — supposedly a descendant of John Huss, the owner of a large collection of medals and other *objets d'art* who was often visited by royalty. In Volume II of Heinrich von Srbik's work on Metternich the author remarks on the statesman's interest in gems, coins and medals. Metternich is reported to have obtained much of his collection from the younger Huss after agreeing to appoint him as curator of the collection. DR

## ANCIENT

BERMAN, ARIEL. A Numismatic Survey in Yotapatha. In: *Israel Numismatic Bulletin*, No. 2 (April-June, 1962), pp. 48-49.

During a numismatic survey made by the writer among the remains of the fortress town of Yotapatha, coins were collected and the find-spots carefully noted. A summary of the results obtained indicates that four separate types of coinage had circulated in the area: (1) Seleucid coins; three specimens were from the mint of Acre, but the majority were from Tyrian mints; (2) Roman and Judaeon coins struck during the period 37 B.C. to 67 C.E. (i.e. from the reign of Herod to the destruction of Jerusalem); (3) Roman coins issued under Diocletian (284-305 C.E.) and during the fourth century; (4) Arabic coins struck during the seventh century.

The conclusions drawn by Berman are that Yotapatha supported a Jewish population from the time of Yohanan Hyrcanus I. The town flourished from the reign of Alexander Jannaeus to the period of the Jewish-Roman War, was laid waste in 67 c.e., and after that date was never re-settled. In the area north of the town, where the Roman camp was apparently located, a small population is believed to have existed from the end of the third century down to the Arabian period.

Caesarea Coins Hitherto Unpublished. In: *Israel Numismatic Bulletin*, No. 2 (April-June, 1962), p. 57.

Full descriptions are provided for two unpublished coins of Caesarea in the collection of M. Rosenberger (Jerusalem): one issued by Severus Alexander (222-235), the other by Erennius Etruscus (249-251). The coins are assigned the numbers 97a and 178a, respectively, in the Kadman corpus of coins of Caesarea.

COLBERT de BEAULIEU, J.-B. and G. LEFEVRE. Deux bronzes épigraphes de Vercingétorix. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 4 (April, 1962), pp. 142-143.

At the time of its discovery, a coin of Vercingetorix found at Grésigny in 1863 remained unpublished; in later years, a gold stater of this Gaulish chief was commonly identified as the Grésigny coin. Now it appears that the latter specimen was of bronze. Furthermore, a second bronze coin of Vercingetorix has been found which was apparently struck from the same die (or dies) as the two known gold staters. The problems connected with the discovery of these two bronze pieces are discussed briefly here but will be presented more fully in a future issue of *Gallia*.

JMF

COLBERT de BEAULIEU, J.-B. Les monnaies gauloises au nom de chefs mentionnés dans les Commentaires de César. In: Renard, Marcel, ed. *Hommages à Albert Grenier*, Vol. 1 (Brussels, 1962), pp. 419-446, pls. 98-99.

Vercingetorix and Adietuanas remain the only two chiefs named on Gaulish coins who can with certainty be identified with those mentioned in Caesar's *Commentaries*; for the majority of the others no irrefutable proof exists. De Saulcy had recognized twenty-eight names of chiefs on the coins, only ten of which were later accepted by Blanchet. Colbert de Beaulieu now submits five criteria for reconsideration of these ten names as well as for one or two others not known to Blanchet.

JMF

A Discovery of a Hoard of Bar Kokhba Coins. In: *Israel Numismatic Bulletin* No. 2 (April-June, 1962), p. 57.

A coin hoard from the period of the Bar Kokhba revolt was recently

found in the northern Judaeen desert, between Hebron and the Dead Sea, by a Bedouin of the Tamara tribe. The hoard contained four tetradrachms — one each from the first, second and third years of the revolt and one undated specimen — as well as twenty denarii of various types and a large number of bronze coins. References to Reifenberg are included in the report of the find.

Exhibition of Ancient Coins at the Archaeological Museum, Department of Antiquities, in Jerusalem. In: *Israel Numismatic Bulletin*, No. 2 (April-June, 1962), p. 55.

The above exhibition, recently opened to the public, consists of four principal sections. The first includes Hebrew coins, from the Hasmonaean period to the end of the Bar Kokhba War. The second contains coins struck at mints located in Palestine and Trans-Jordan, displayed against a map of those regions. Section three exhibits rare coins struck at Nicopolis (Lod), Joppe (Yafo) and Eleutheropolis (Beit Govrin), as well as outstanding specimens from recent hoards. The remaining section is devoted to coins discovered in Palestine, but struck at distant mints.

KADMAN, LEO. Pharisees, Sadducees and the Hebrew Coin Script. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 71, No. 2 (Feb., 1963), pp. 23-25.

Step by step, using carefully documented sources, Kadman debunks the theory promulgated by Wolf Wirgin in his article *On Scripture, Script and Coins* (*The Numismatic Circular*, Nov., 1962, pp. 225-226) as being "in utter contradiction to the sources and to all established archaeological, historic and numismatic facts." Wirgin's theory had rested upon a single proposition: namely, that the ancient Hebrew script had been severely condemned and banned by the Pharisaic sages — a proposition which Kadman holds to be completely at variance with the facts.

OESTREICHER, B. A Contemporary Picture of Caesarea's Ancient Harbour. In: *Israel Numismatic Bulletin*, No. 2 (April-June, 1962), pp. 44-47, pl. 1.

The ancient harbor of Caesarea, as described by Josephus (the passage is cited in full) corresponds very closely to the harbor depicted on a silver token discovered during the course of an archaeological underwater expedition conducted in Caesarea in 1950. After studying the many problems connected with the correct attribution of the token the writer concludes as follows: (1) It appears to have been used as a receipt for the payment of entry dues to the harbor of Caesarea; (2) its design depicts the entrance to the harbor as it was described by Josephus; (3) the Greek letters KA represent the number 21 and are related to the twenty-first year of the reign of Augustus (9 B.C.E.).

The token is believed to have been issued in commemoration of the inauguration of the harbor and city of Caesarea.

ROBINSON, H. S. Excavations at Corinth, 1960. In: *Hesperia*, Vol. 31, No. 2 (April-June, 1962), pp. 94-133, pls. 33-48, diagrs.

Included in the report is a brief section, prepared by Ronald Stroud, devoted to the coins found during the excavations. The earliest specimen was a diobol of Leucas struck late in the fifth century. There were, as expected, several coins of Corinth; also Roman, Byzantine, early modern pieces and a hoard of 196 minimi (Constantine II to Anastasius) buried before 498. Single finds of Corinthian coins — a bronze issue and two silver obols — were made in three graves on the northern slope of the Acropolis. ILM

WEISBREM, M. The Chronology of the Coins of Agrippa II. In: *Israel Numismatic Bulletin*, No. 2 (April-June, 1962), pp. 50-51.

Except for two issues, all the known coins of Agrippa II bear dates. The two exceptions (Reifenberg Nos. 77 & 78) depict the head of Nero encircled by the inscription *NERON KAISAR SEBASTOS* [Greek letters]; the reverse is inscribed *EPI BASILE AGRIPP NERONIE* [Greek letters]. *EPI* becomes a key word in attempting to establish the chronology of the two coins.

According to Josephus, Agrippa expanded and embellished the city of Caesarea Philippi in the year 60 c.e. and renamed it Neronias in honor of the emperor Nero. It seems appropriate to infer, then, that the Judaeen king (who with his sister Berenike visited the procurator Festus at Caesarea Maritima in the year 60), also visited Caesarea Phillipi to celebrate the inauguration of the new buildings and the renaming of the city. The fact that this year also marked the beginning of Agrippa's new era explains why the word *EPI* is not accompanied by the mention of any specific year.

## GREEK

BELLINGER, A. R. The Boston College Hoard. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes X* (New York, 1962), pp. 43-50, pl. 13.

Through the courtesy of Boston College, and particularly Father Leo P. McCauley, the writer was permitted to study a coin hoard acquired many years ago in Beit Jibrin, Palestine (ancient Eleutheropolis). "Its limits are the same as those of Noe 381, also from Eleutheropolis, but the contents are so different that they cannot have been originally part of the same hoard except on the unlikely theory that someone had selected

these 80 tetradrachms, leaving 39 similar ones of quite as much interest." The hoard consisted of Greek imperial issues of Nero, Otho, Vespasian, Domitian, Nerva, Trajan and Hadrian, for which a descriptive catalogue is provided.

HOLLOWAY, R. R. The Crown of Naxos. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes X* (New York, 1962), pp. 1-8, pl. 1.

The early incuse coins of Naxos are divided into two groups, based on the presence (or absence) of an ivy wreath which decorates the kantharos depicted on the obverse; those with undecorated kantharos were struck in the third quarter of the sixth century, those with decorated kantharos in commemoration of the repulse of the Persians from Naxos in 500. On the basis of this dated change the three hoards containing wreathed Naxian staters — Sakha, Demanhur and Santorin — can be dated before or shortly after 500 B.C. A catalogue of Naxian coins is included. ILM

JENKINS, G. K. Piakos. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 46 (Nov., 1962), pp. 17-20, illus.

New light has been thrown on the location of the town of Piakos (hitherto known only from a reference in *Stephanus Byzantinus* and a few bronze coins) by a silver coin in a Swiss private collection: (obv.), head of nymph (r.); ΠΙΑΚΙΝΟ-S [Greek letters]; (rev.), bull butting r., above ΑΔΡΑΝ [Greek letters]; in the exergue, a fish. The types recall the late litra pieces from Catana and the obverse inscription is in the style of a die-cutter from the town of Naxos, destroyed in 403. Adranon (modern Adernò) was founded in 400. Some eight kilometers distant from the town is a site, unknown by name, at which bronze ornaments and small objects dating back to the eighth century have been found. It is suggested that this site, originally Siculan, may have been called Piakos in a later period. DR

MANDEL'SHTAM. Ob odnom obole "Geraia." In: *Epigrafika Vostoka*, Vol. 14 (1961), pp. 53-54, illus.

A well-preserved obol of "Geraia," discovered, in a complex with other artifacts, during excavation of the ruins of Kei-Kobad-Shach in 1953, is fully described and illustrated. The coin belongs in Group II of the classification proposed by A.N. Zograf, who placed the coinage in the middle of the first century B.C. and its mint somewhere in the territory between Amu-Darya and the Hindu Kush.

MAZARD, JEAN. Monnaie commémorative de Cléopâtre Séléné. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 6 (June, 1962), pp. 171-172.

Since publishing his *Corpus Nummorum Numidiae Mauretaniaeque*



in 1955 the author has acquired a better preserved specimen of the coin listed as No. 33 (unpublished). Following a careful examination of the new specimen it can now be attributed as an issue struck in commemoration of Cleopatra Selene.

MØRKHOLM, OTTO. Graeske mønter fra Failaka. In: *Kuml, Årbog for Jysk Arkæologisk Selskab* (1960), pp. 199-205, illus. With English Summary, pp. 205-207.

After being sent to the Royal Coin and Medal Collection (Copenhagen) for cleaning and loosening, a hoard in the form of a lump of metal, discovered in 1960 at Failaka on the Persian Gulf, was found to consist of thirteen silver tetradrachms. One was an issue of the Seleucid, Antiochus III (223-187 B.C.). The remainder, all similar, were struck in the name of Alexander the Great, but at a date ca. 100 years after his death (323 B.C.). Mørkholm suggests Gerrha as the probable origin of the twelve Alexander coins.

MØRKHOLM, OTTO. A South Anatolian Coin Hoard. In: *Acta Archaeologica*, Vol. 30 (1959), pp. 184-201, 4 pls., map.

In the years 1948 and 1949, through the generosity of the Ny Carlsberg Foundation, the Royal Collection of Coins and Medals in Copenhagen acquired an important part of a hoard said to have been discovered in the neighborhood of Karaman (ancient Laranda in Lycaonia) during the winter of 1947/48. The earliest information relating to the find was supplied by the late Professor Clemens Bosch, who reported having seen, in the bazaar at Istanbul in 1948, a sack containing 1062 coins from the following mints: Athens (5 tetradrachms), Sinope (30 drachms), Aspendos (393 staters — wrestlers/slinger), Selge (171 staters — wrestlers/slinger), Pharnabazos, Cilicia (108 staters — facing female/warrior), Datames, Cilicia (319 staters — facing female/warrior), Datames, Cilicia (36 staters — Baaltars/Datames and naked god). Included in above article, together with a descriptive catalogue of 316 specimens known to have emanated from the Karaman hoard, are a map showing relevant mint sites and four plates on which a number of outstanding specimens are illustrated.

NASTER, PAUL. Les sicles persiques à la demi-figure dans leur contexte numismatique et archéologique. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 6 (June, 1962), pp. 170-71.

The Persian sigloi on which a half figure is depicted are now placed in their proper numismatic and archaeological context. After presenting résumés of the works of S. P. Noe (*NVM* 136, 1956) and E. S. G. Robinson (*NC*, 1958, 1960), followed by his own analysis of similar or com-

parable depictions in Assyrian and Persian art, Naster concludes that the half figure represents a divinity, not the king of Persia.

PFEILER, BÄRBEL. Zur Münzkunde von Milet. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 46 (Nov., 1962), pp. 20-21, illus.

Correction is made to an article on the small coins of Miletus (*Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 40, pp. 99-101, illus.) on the basis of four coins which were taken from the hoard in question before it reached the author, Karl Welz. The three types represented are: (1) Lion's head (l.) and star-flower; (2) Lion's head (l.) with lion mask and paws; (3) Ram's head (r.) and youthful male head (r.).

Pfeiler maintains that only the first of these belongs to Miletus; ten specimens of the type, contained in the hoard, are to be dated after the middle of the fifth century since both obverse and reverse differ greatly from the archaic type reflecting Oriental influence. Type 2 (nine specimens) has formerly been assigned to a Carian satrap, Hekatomnos, but some of the coins have as symbol a trident or an angular *Psi*; the coins of Hekatomnos normally bear *EKA*, or at least *E*. The two specimens of Type 3, which Pfeiler identifies as obols of Salamis struck under Euagoras I or Abdemon of Kition, date the hoard to ca. 400. DR

POLEVOI, L. L. Novye nakhodki antichnykh monet v Moldavskoi SSR. In: *Sovetskaiia Arkheologiia*, No. 1 (1962), pp. 289-291, illus.

In recent years a number of ancient coin finds have been reported in the Pruto-Dniester basin (Moldavian SSR). Here the writer describes and illustrates copper coins of Tyra and a Geto-Dacian imitation of a tetradrachm of Philip II of Macedonia.

ROGALSKI, ADOLF. Moneti s imeto na Skitskiiia tsar Atei. In: *Izvestiia na Varnenskoto Arkheologicheskoto D-vo*, Vol. 12 (1961), pp. 3-7, illus. In Bulgarian. With French Summary, pp. 6-7.

Together with two other known specimens, a silver drachma in the collection of the Archaeological Museum at Varna (described by the writer in an earlier article) was attributed to Callatis. Recently a fourth specimen came to light in Russia, the reverse of which was inscribed *ATAIAS* [Greek letters]. Although Rogalski had assumed that the word *ATAIA* (as it appeared on the earlier specimen) represented the initials of a monetary magistrate, it is now established that these drachmas inscribed *ATAIA* (the genitive of *ATAIAS*) were issued by the Scythian king of that name. The Dorian dialect provides further evidence that the coins were struck at Callatis, the only city of Dorian origin in the Dobrudja.

SCHWABACHER, WILLY. Die Azoren und die Seefahrt der Alten. Eine vergessene schwedische numismatische Entdeckung. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 46 (Nov., 1962), pp. 22-26, pl. 6.

When Johan Frans Podolijns returned from a visit to the Azores in 1778 he published evidence of a hoard of Carthaginian coins found in a black pot on the island of Corvo. Part of the hoard, apparently, was first sent to Lisbon, but there is no record of the total number of coins found. Eventually, nine specimens reached Madrid, where they were presented to Podolijns by Padre Florez. The parcel consisted of five gold and two copper Carthaginian issues, together with two copper Cyrenaic coins. It is reported to have contained all of the varieties represented in the hoard and its combination is described as characteristic of fourth or early third century finds from western North Africa.

Little is known of Podolijns other than that he was born in Lisbon in 1739 and during his later years developed business connections in Sweden. On a portrait medallion struck after his untimely death at the age of forty-five he is designated "numismatico celebri." Schwabacher lists all subsequent references, including Hennig's final endorsement (1927) of the validity of the account, which remains the sole evidence for Carthaginian voyages to a point so far west. No evidence is known of Carthaginian visits to other islands in the Azores. Assuming that the owner of the coins may have been driven off course during a storm, the question as to why he left his money on the island still remains unanswered. DR

SCHWABACHER, WILLY. Die Azoren und die Seefahrt der Alten. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 12, No. 59 (Nov.-Dec., 1962), pp. 9-14, illus., pl.

Originally published in *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 46 (Nov., 1962), pp. 22-26, illus., pl. 6. [cf. preceding abstract]

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum. The Burton Y. Berry Collection. Part 2: *Megaris to Egypt*. New York, The American Numismatic Society, 1962. 30 pp., 30 pls.

This second and concluding part of the Burton Y. Berry collection of Greek gold and silver coins in the cabinet of the American Numismatic Society matches the high quality of the first (abstracted in *NL*, No. 59, April, 1962, p. 108) and employs the same method of production. The following series are well represented: Aegina, Corinth, Sicyon, Olympia, Pontic kings, Sinope, Bithynian kings, Cyzicus, Lampsacus, Parium, Pergamene kings, Pergamum, Cyme, Myrina, early Ionian electrum, Ephesus, Miletus, Phocaea, Chios, Samos, Rhodes, Lydian kings, Lycian dynasts, Phaselis, Aspendus, Side, Selge, Celenderis, Nagidus, Tarsus, Cypriote kings, Cappadocian kings, Seleucid kings (Seleucus I to Philip Philadelphus), Aradus, Parthian kings, Persian Empire, Ptolemies (Ptolemy I, as Satrap of Egypt, to Cleopatra III and Ptolemy XI). ILM

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum. Deutschland. Sammlung von Aulock. Part 7: Karien. Berlin, Published for the Deutsches Archeologisches Institut, 1962. 91 pp., 91 pls.

Part 7 of the German *Sylloge*, prepared by Konrad Kraft and Dietmar Kienast, continues the publication of the von Aulock collection of Greek coins of Asia Minor. The following series are well represented: Carian dynasts, Alabanda, Alinda, Antioch-on-the-Maeander, Aphrodisias, Apollonia Salbake, Attuda, Halicarnassus, Heraclea Salbake, Caunus, Cidramus, Cnidus, Mylasa, Myndus, Stratonicea, Tabae, Cos, Ialysus, Rhodes. Many of the coins are of the imperial period. ILM

VERMEULE, C. C. A Ptolemaic Contribution Box in Boston. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes X* (New York, 1962), pp. 77-80, pls. 15-16.

In 1960 the Department of Classical Art at the Museum of Fine Arts (Boston) acquired a bronze money box containing ten bronze coins, one of which, after cleaning, proved to be Ptolemaic: (obv.), head of Zeus, bearded and diademed (or wreathed); (rev.), twin eagles, f.l., with the usual inscription. Three other coins appear to be of the same type, and the remaining specimens, all quite corroded, are very probably from the same period; their shape gives every indication of being Ptolemaic. The cleaned coin belongs to a small group which Svoronos assigns to the middle of the reign of Ptolemy VI Philometer (181-146 B.C.). In his detailed description of the bronze box the writer places particular emphasis upon its iconographical features.

WALLACE, W. P. Loans to Karystos About 370 B.C. In: *The Phoenix*, Vol. 16, No. 1 (1962), pp. 15-28, pl.

The financial inscription *IG XII 9.7*, recording the payment of interest to various creditors of Karystos, shows that the city borrowed considerable sums of money ca. 370 B.C. "As it seems unlikely that Karystos was at war during this period, the money was perhaps needed for the construction of a temple or for some other large public work. Whatever the reason, it could hardly have been used in the miscellaneous form in which it was undoubtedly received from such various sources. It is accordingly reasonable to suppose that Karystos struck one or more issues of her own coinage about this period." That this was in fact the case, and that the coins can be identified, the writer will attempt to show in a forthcoming monograph on the history and coinage of Karystos. ILM

WELZ, KARL. Zu Pantikapaion. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 45 (August, 1962), pp. 3-6, illus.

A hoard of eight coins of Panticapaeum, from the same period as those previously published in *Schweizer Münzblätter* (1957, p. 26) but with different patina, bear an inscription which varies between Apol and Pant.

This raises an old question of nomenclature. Since there were many Apollonias — no less than thirty-two, exclusive of the present one, are mentioned in Pauly Wissowa — Welz suggests that the site at the mouth of a river named Pantikapes by Herodotus received the name Apollonia when it was colonized from Miletos. Apparently the number of Apollonias also confused the ancients, and this place, locally at least, was known as *Pantikapion Emporion*. Strabo places Phanagoria on the Asiatic side and Pantikapion on the European side of the river. Later, when Pantikapion became a wealthy city, folk-etymology (with no memory of the pre-Scythian river-name Pantikapes) associated the word with Pan and issued the staters with the head of Pan.

DR

## ROMAN

ALFÖLDI, ANDREW. Some Portraits of Julianus Apostata. In: *American Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. 66, No. 4 (Oct., 1962), pp. 403-405, pls. 118-119.

Four new portraits of Julian the Apostate, studied by Alföldi, contribute to the knowledge of the emperor's actual appearance: (1) An intaglio of rock crystal, in Paris, formerly attributed to Constantius Gallus; (2) a contorniate medallion, in Florence, which the author had previously considered Theodosian; (3) a small bronze bust, in Lyons, earlier identified with Magnus Maximus; (4) an unpublished bronze *exagium* in Geneva.

JMF

B. SEY, KATALIN. A Zsófia-pusztai lelet. In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 60-61 (1961/62), pp. 29-48. With French Summary, p. 103.

Because of their poor condition, a group of 5217 Roman imperial small bronzes from the Veszprém hoard remained unidentified when the find was published by Kubitschek and Voetter in 1908. The remaining specimens, now dealt with in the above article, establish with certainty the existence of a new issue of Siscia which is represented by twenty issues in the *Gloria* and *Securitas* types. The latest coins in the group were struck at Siscia by Theodosius and Arcadius (384-387).

BASTIEN, PIERRE and HÉLÈNE HUVELIN. Trésor d'“antoniniani” à la Butte de Warlencourt (de Valérien à Aurélien). In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 106 (1960), pp. 199-242, pls. 9-10, diags., tabs.

Some 1900 coins make up the above hoard, found near the route of the Roman road which ran from Bavai to Amiens. As indicated by other hoards discovered in the area, the road was evidently one of the penetration routes used by Germanic bands in the third and fourth centuries. This study is primarily concerned with the various issues represented in

the Warlencourt find, notably those of the Gallic emperors Victorinus, Tetricus I and Tetricus II which comprise two-thirds of the coins found. Invasion by the Franks and the Alamanni in the year 275 is suggested as a probable reason for the hoards' concealment. JMF

BASTIEN, PIERRE and H. G. PFLAUM. La trouvaille de monnaies romaines de Thibouville (Eure). In: *Gallia*, Vol. 19, Fasc. 1 (1961), pp. 71-104, illus., pl., tabs.

This report on the Thibouville hoard of some 3000 coins, to be continued in a later article, includes a catalogue of approximately two-thirds of the pieces found, together with comments on the composition of the find and on the metrology of the coins. The earliest issues are of Trebonius Gallus. The latest, folles and one argentus of Diocletian, suggest a date of burial soon after the emperor's coinage reform. Antoniniani of Gallienus and Claudius form the most important segment, the mean weights for the various classifications of these coins — as determined by the authors — being somewhat lower than those for similar specimens in the Bavai hoard as established by Gricourt. JMF

BASTIEN, PIERRE. Trouvaille de sesterces de Postume à Corbeny (Aisne). In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 6, Vol. 3 (1961), pp. 75-89, pls. 6-10, diagr.

A hoard of sestertii of Postumus discovered in 1959, all in excellent state of preservation, made possible this die study which modifies in some respects Elmer's conclusions on the emperor's bronze issues. While Elmer's chronology is not challenged, several specimens formerly considered to be imitations are now identified as official issues. The occasional appearance of irregularities on some of the coins of Postumus is explained by the fact that additional workers were sometimes employed in the mint for limited periods, which meant that at such times untrained or even illiterate workmen worked alongside the regular mint employees. JMF

BERGHAUS, PETER. Zu den Münzbildnissen der Jahre 136-138. In: *Festschrift Max Wegner zum sechzigsten Geburtstag* (Münster, 1962), pp. 78-82, 6 pls.

In this study of the iconography of Roman coin portraiture during the above years the writer examines the likenesses of Hadrian, Aelius and Antoninus Pius as they appear on aurei in the collection of the American Numismatic Society. Three distinct portrait types of Hadrian are noted. HG

BOON, G. C. Roman Coins from Gough's Old Cave and the Slitter, Cheddar: A Correction. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 7, Vol. 1 (1961), p. 199.

A group of Roman coins which the writer published in the 1957 issue of

the *Numismatic Chronicle* (pp. 231-237) were supposedly found during excavations carried out at Gough's Old Cave and the Slitter. Now, however, it is less certain that all of the coins were from those sites and a number of pieces are labelled as "suspect." JMF

BOON, G. C. The Roman Temple at Brean Down, Somerset, and the Dating of 'Minimissimi.' In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 7, Vol. 1 (1961), pp. 191-197, diagr., tabs.

Barbarous imitations of the type known as *minimissimi* — which have been dated variously from the fourth to the sixth century — comprised about half of the 468 coins found (together with official issues, the latest of which are of the House of Valentinian) in the Roman temple at Brean Down. Since the temple was in use between ca. 340-345 and 367-368 the imitations can be dated to the same period. JMF

BOYCE, ALINE A. The Gold Staters of T. Quinctius Flaminius in History. In: *Renard, Marcel, ed. Hommages à Albert Grenier*, Vol. 1 (Brussels, 1962), pp. 342-350, pl. 70.

Recent studies have suggested a date of ca. 196 B.C. for the beginning of the autonomous Greek coinages and for the introduction of the denarius. This same period may in some way be connected with the gold staters of Flaminius, which the author reviews by weight, metal and type in order to place them more precisely in their historical context. Despite the obvious similarities to Greek coins, they were clearly issued under the authority of Flaminius and must therefore be considered Roman. Yet they still stand alone in history, and with the appearances of local coinages in Greece the issue must be considered as marking the last phase of royal Macedonian gold and beginning of Roman military gold. JMF

BRENDEL, O. J. The Iconography of Marc Antony. In: *Renard, Marcel, ed. Hommages à Albert Grenier*, Vol. 1 (Brussels, 1962), pp. 359-367, pls. 74-81.

Five uninscribed busts have been identified as portraits of Marc Antony. Comparing them with the coin profiles, as the first test of their identification, Brendel eliminates the colossal head in Bologna and the Berlin head as possible portraits of Antony. The remaining three present two "types" of portraiture but can be reconciled with the numismatic evidence. A sixth bust, in the Brooklyn Museum, forms a new addition to the tentative list of Antonies and is considered by Brendel to be of the triumvir. JMF

BUTTREY, T. V., Jr. Dio, Zonaras and the Value of the Roman Aureus. In: *The Journal of Roman Studies*, Vol. 51 (1961), pp. 40-45.

Examining the construction of a passage in Zonaras, in which Dio is

quoted, Buttrey shows that Dio is in fact referring to the aureus as the coin which was *then* (i.e. as late as the reign of Severus Alexander) theoretically worth twenty-five denarii. He thus conflicts with Kubitschek's reading of the same passage which interpreted the text in the imperfect tense and thus as proof that in Dio's time the aureus was no longer tarified at twenty-five denarii. JMF

CALLU, J.-P. A propos des médaillons de bronze au IV<sup>e</sup> siècle. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 7 (July, 1962), pp. 182-183.

In connection with the issue and use of Roman bronze medallions during the fourth century the writer cites a text of Cassiodorus (*Hist. Eccl. Trip.*, VI, 30) to show that *donativa* were paid on the Kalends of January — the imperial anniversary day as well as the anniversary day of the queen cities, *urbium regiarum*. Hence it is inferred that the bronzes *Urbs Roma* and *Constantinopolis*, both of which represent important medallic issues of the period, were used as *donativa* in payment to troops and functionaries on the anniversary of the two capitals.

CAPPELLI, REMO. Macrino Augusto e Diadumeniano Cesare. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 13, Nos. 7-8 (July-August, 1962), p. 98, illus.

Brief historical sketches of the Roman emperors Macrinus Augustus and Diadumenianus Caesar are provided, together with notes on their respective coinages. A sestertius issued by each emperor is illustrated (obverse and reverse).

CARSON, R. A. G. Hollingbourne Treasure Trove. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 7, Vol. 1 (1961), pp. 211-223, diagr.

Typical of later third century hoards discovered in Britain is this find composed largely of antoniniani of Gallienus, Claudius II and the Gallic emperors. It was recorded in detail before being dispersed, and its size (5357 coins) provides valuable statistical data. A quantitative analysis of the types of Gallienus, Claudius II, Quintillus, Postumus, Victorinus and the Tetrici was made to determine patterns and sequence of issues — and to test the validity of patterns already established. JMF

CHARBONNEAUX, J. Un portrait de Galba au Musée du Louvre. In: Renard, Marcel, ed. *Hommages à Albert Grenier*, Vol. 1 (Brussels, 1962), pp. 397-402, pls. 93-94.

A new portrait bust, recently acquired by the Louvre, can be identified with certainty as that of Galba. In his attempt to arrive at a fuller understanding of the artist's interpretation, Charbonneaux reviews what is known of the emperor's character and appearance from the accounts of Tacitus, Suetonius and Plutarch. JMF



COTHENET, ANDRÉ. Grand bronze d'Hadrien à la légende du revers incomplète. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 6 (June, 1962), p. 175.

A sestertius of Hadrian, recently discovered in Berry, bears an abbreviated and garbled inscription: RESTITVTV. The coin belongs to the emperor's *Restitutor* series (*BMC*, pp. 517 ff.) and is compared with a similar specimen in the *Cabinet des Médailles* which Cothenet illustrates from a cast. Since the letters on both reverses are believed to have been made with the same dies, the coins are classed as imitations, undoubtedly struck in Gaul.

DeLEONARDIS, W. Collecting Roman Imperial Coins. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 2 (Feb., 1963), pp. 612-613, illus.

Two obstacles which may frequently discourage the collecting of Roman Imperial coins, namely, the difficulty of reading the inscriptions and the cost of obtaining specimens, are discounted by the writer as being much less problematical than is generally realized. He cites a number of publications which are available to the collector and illustrates four specimens of the denarius.

BPS

EL-KHACHAB, ABD EL-MOHSEN. O "Karakallos" kosmokratōr. In: *The Journal of Egyptian Archaeology*, Vol. 47 (1961), pp. 119-133, illus., pl. 10.

Beginning with the concept of *princeps*, under Augustus, the author traces the political development of the emperor down to Caracalla and his successors, when he was regarded as a god living temporarily on earth. The transition took more than two centuries and was deliberately promoted by the emperors in their desire for more power — especially the kind of power enjoyed by the pharaohs of Egypt. The great gulf between Rome and Egypt was bridged by the influence of Mithraism from Asia, and in the third century the Egyptian cults played a decisive role. Under Caracalla, for the first time, the emperor is equated with Serapis on the coins and is given the official title of *cosmocrator*.

JMF

GIARD, J.-B. Les premières émissions de Marius et de Tétricus père à Cologne. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 7 (July, 1962), pp. 178-179.

Three remarkable coins of Marius and Tetricus Senior struck at Cologne — part of a hoard recently discovered at Petit-Couronne — make necessary a revision of the classification established by G. Elmer in his publication entitled *Die Münzprägung der gallischen Kaiser in Köln, Trier und Mailand* (Darmstadt, 1941). The coins in question have all been previously published, although Elmer himself doubted the authenticity of the specimens

then known. Full descriptions of the three pieces are followed by an appendix showing the sequence of the first issues struck by Tetricus Senior at Cologne.

GRICOURT, JEAN. Légende aberrante d'un antoninien de Gallien frappé à Antioche. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 7 (July, 1962) p. 183.

Although not very common, especially in the West, the coin under discussion represents a well known type of antoninianus struck at Antioch in 262 in the name of Gallienus. The reverse VIRTUS AVG type is perfectly normal, but the obverse shows a curious anomaly in the legend: GALLIENOV P F AVG, which Gricourt interprets as further evidence that personnel were often recruited locally by the mints.

GRICOURT, JEAN. Pour une étude systématique des imitations du III<sup>e</sup> siècle. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 6 (June, 1962), pp. 173-175.

Gricourt considers the many problems which would be encountered in the preparation and publication of a systematic study of third century imitations of Roman Imperial coins. Obverses, as is the case with the official coinage, would present serious difficulties, and reverses would pose numerous problems relating to designs, erroneous or hybrid inscriptions (at times borrowed from other emperors), new or enigmatic types. In addition, the number of varieties to be recorded would prove virtually endless.

GROMNICKI, J. and S. KUBIAK. Dalewice, pow. Proszowice. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 6, No. 1 (1962), pp. 53-54, illus.

A denarius of Maximian I dated in the year 235 was discovered during the course of archaeological excavations carried out in the area of Dalewice (Proszowice district) in 1960. From the description and illustration the coin would appear to be in poor state of preservation.

GUADAN, A. M. de. Un antoniniano di Quietò con leggenda abbreviata nel diritto. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 13, No. 6 (June, 1962), pp. 81-83, illus.

An antoninianus of the usurper Quietus (d. 262) in the writer's collection, bearing an abbreviated obverse inscription, is compared with the normal variety; both specimens are fully illustrated and described. Appended to the article is an extensive annotation consisting of twenty-eight bibliographical notes.

GUEY, JULIEN and JEANNE CONDAMIN. Exploration spectrographique d'un antoninien de Caracalla. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 6, Vol. 3 (1961), pp. 51-73, illus.

An antoninianus of Caracalla was subjected to spectrographic and chemical analyses for the purpose of determining which method might be better employed in analyzing ancient coins. Both methods are described in full, the results tabulated, and comments made upon the advantages and disadvantages of each: "The spectrographic method applied to the analysis of ancient specimens gives extremely accurate and rapid results when it is a question of qualitative analysis. The results of quantitative analysis must be interpreted with more caution because of the influence of the structural state and the effect of corrosive action. When it is possible to sacrifice the flan a chemical analysis gives more accurate results, but this analysis indicates the rate as a whole and not the rate of different points as does the spectrograph."

JMF

GUIPIENIEC, A. Dabrowka, pow. Łódź. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 6, No. 1 (1962), p. 53.

During the recent ploughing of a field at Dabrowka (district of Łódź) a farmer brought to light a denarius of Marcus Aurelius struck in the reign of Antoninus Pius (138-161). The coin, now in a private collection at Łódź, is described in full with reference to Cohen (Vol. 2, No. 389).

GUIPIENIEC, A. Swieradów (Wieniec Zdrój), pow. Jelenia Góra (okolice). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 6, No. 1 (1962), p. 53.

A sestertius of Lucilla, wife of Lucius Verus (164-169) is described. The coin (Cohen, Vol. 3, No. 94) was recently discovered at Swieradów (district of Jelenia Góra) and is now in a private collection.

JONGKEES, J. H. Q. Valerius Asiaticus? In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 48 (1961), pp. 86-87, pl. 10. With English Summary, p. 93.

The countermark qva which appears on a small number of copper coins discovered at Vechten is attributed to the Roman Consul (Q) Valerius Asiaticus, who was forced to commit suicide in 46 A.D. Valerius' aspirations to the purple are suggested as a possible reason for the placing of his initials on coins.

JONGKEES, J. H. Serrati in de Keizertijd. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 48 (1961), pp. 87-89. With English Summary, p. 93.

Artificial serration of Roman imperial bronze coins, the writer suggests, was done not for monetary reasons but in imitation of a well-known type of amulet made from a sliced section of stag horn. Such an edge was recently found on a sestertius of Domitian discovered at Houten.

KÁDÁR ZOLTÁN. "Saeculum frugiferum" a katonacsászárok pénzein. In: *Numizmatikai Közlemény*, Vols. 60-61 (1961/62), pp. 23-28, illus. With German Summary, pp. 102-103.

Kadar deals at some length with the origin of the *saeculum frugiferum* representations (late second century, with the accession of Pertinax), emphasis being placed upon the symbols, the legend *saeculum frugiferum*, and fertility gods from the old and new hierarchies (African and Syrian-Phoenician divinities).

KENT, J. P. C. 'Auream Monetam . . . Cum Signo Crucis'. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 20 (1960), pp. 129-132, pl. 9.

After citing the passage from St. Prosper's *Liber de promissis et praedictionibus* (Migne, *Pat. Lat.* 51.382) concerning the introduction of the gold coin depicting Victory with cross, Kent suggests that the coin in question was the solidus issued by Theodosius II, probably in 422, in commemoration of the Roman victory over the Persians. He further suggests that the actual celebration of the *vicennalia* took place in 422 — although the fifteenth anniversary was celebrated in 415 and the thirtieth in 430 — and thus opposes the view expressed by A. Frolow, who had contended the *Cross and Victory* type was connected with the erection, in 420, of a large jewelled cross on the supposed site of Golgotha. Blanchet had already challenged Frolow's opinion because of the appearance of the supporting figure of Victory. HLA

McINTOSH, T. R. The World of Ancients. In: *Coin World*, No. 141 (Dec. 28, 1962), p. 24, illus.

An ancient coin mold, shown by enlarged illustration, is believed to have been used in Egypt during the first quarter of the fourth century A.D., probably for the production of billon denarii during a period of emergency or coin shortage. Such an emergency, it is suggested, may well have been a crisis in the political fortunes of the Roman empire during Constantine the Great's rise to supremacy. BPS

PINK, KARL. Magnia Urbica. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 79 (1961), pp. 5-9.

Because of the state of the data available, and hence the impossibility of solving the numerous problems related to the coinage of the third century, this is purportedly the author's final work on the period. In it he deals solely with the coinage of Magnia Urbica, the wife of Carinus, who is first mentioned on the issues commemorating their wedding in the late summer of 283. Following a summary of the coinage is a concluding section devoted to the significance of the reverse inscriptions and to the coins issued in the name of Nigrinianus, the son of Carinus and Magnia Urbica. HLA

SCHWARTZ, JACQUES. Sceaux de Commagène. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 45 (August, 1962), pp. 7-10, illus.

Two clay seal impressions, first published in fragmentary form by Seyrig in 1940 and 1950, have now become readable through the appearance of more complete specimens. Type A, on which the god of Doliché greets and bends the knee in reverence to the Roman emperor, can be dated to the year 4 of an unknown epoch. Type B shows the emperor's hand placed over his heart as if in supplication. The writer suggests that the die cutter was from the mint of Antioch and that the emperor may be Vespasian. The god is not yet Jupiter Dolichenus; the date may be that of the annexation of Commagène, or of a new foundation by the Flavians. The order (A-B or B-A) remains uncertain. DR

SÜMEGHY, VERONIKA. Krannoni es sidoni kultuszkocsik. In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 60-61 (1961/62), pp. 11-14. With French Summary, p. 101.

According to Hopkins, the Etruscan and Samian vases decorated with serpents and griffons (similar to those on the cult chariots of Cyprus and central Europe) symbolize the sun. The Sidon cult chariot on the coins of Heliogabalus bears a similar vase with two serpents. Hopkins thus confirms the opinion expressed by the present writer in an earlier article relating to the amphora chariot on the coin of Crannon and the vase chariot of Budakalász (*Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 56-57, p. 3). These cult chariots are to be interpreted as conceptions and invocations of fecundity.

SUTHERLAND, C. H. V. Denarius and Sestertius in Diocletian's Coinage Reform. In: *The Journal of Roman Studies*, Vol. 51 (1961), pp. 94-97.

Sutherland suggests that reckoning by denarii and sestertii was still normal at the time of Aurelian. He accepts the view that the mark of value xx.i or KA on the emperor's new radiate coins signifies that one of these pieces was the equivalent of twenty sestertii or five denarii. This, he feels, helped to conceal the continuing inflation. Diocletian's new gold and silver coins, however, are marked as fractions of the pound of metal; hence Sutherland suggests that their value in terms of bronze coinage fluctuated with the bullion market. He rejects the views of Bolin and Brambach regarding the meaning of the marks on the larger of the two reformed bronze coins of Diocletian, maintaining that the practice of putting marks of value on bronze coins continued and that its significance remained the same: the coin of twenty sestertii equaled five denarii and the smaller piece two. A further suggestion made is that the older xx.i coinage of Aurelian, formerly valued at five denarii, was allowed to fall to two denarii; P. Ryl. Inv. 650 is thought to reflect this drop in value. Apparently, the writer feels that the papyrus cited states that the Italian

coinage has been reduced to half the value in the case of each coin, although what the Greek text actually says is "reduced to the half of a nummus" (*eis hēmisu noummou katabibasthēnai*). Sutherland also contends that the phrases *italikòn nómisma* and *italikòn argúrion* in the papyrus refer to Aurelian's xx.i coin. The new system was supposedly introduced in 294 with the new 10 gr. bronze; the Maximal Edict of 301 reflected the new monetary strains. After ca. 307 the 10 gr. coin began a steady decline in weight.

HLA

TRICOU, JEAN. Le coin de Faustine II du Musée de Lyon. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 6 (June, 1962), pp. 172-173.

Two sections of a die of Faustina II, found in the Lyons Museum, were evidently prepared for an aureus of Faustina's *Matri Magnae* type (Cohen 168, Mattingly 704). After their discovery in 1857 the sections were entrusted to the engraver at Lyons who cleverly restored them for the striking of lead replicas of the coin. Following the lead of Blanchet (1912), most numismatists have expressed doubts as to the authenticity of the two sections, believing that they may have been the creation of an eighteenth century antiquary.

VERMEULE, C. C. Maximianus Herculeus and the Cubist Style in the Late Roman Empire, 295-310. In: *Bulletin of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston*, No. 319 (1962), pp. 8-20, illus.

Vermeule makes extensive use of numismatic evidence in this discussion of a battered marble head in the Museum of Fine Arts — the fragmentary remains of a human form. It is described as "a practically unique survival of the cubist style in Tetrarch portraiture, the imperial court style which marked the decade of transition of Constantinian portraiture on the eve of Christian toleration in the Roman Empire. The style is excellently documented on coins of Diocletian (284-305) and the three rulers whom he co-opted to share the burdens of empire." Coin portraits support the conjecture that the head under discussion is a likeness of Maximianus Hercules.

WIELOWIEJSKI, JERZY. Niektóre problemy krytyki źródeł numizmatycznych do dziejów Polski starożytnej (Some Problems on the Criticism of Numismatic Sources for the History of Ancient Poland). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 5, Nos. 2-3 (1961), pp. 85-101. With English Summary, pp. 102-103.

Owing to the scarcity of historical material, pottery and Roman coins provide the most important sources for the early history of Poland. Because of the lack of a critical methodology on the part of numismatists, however, the numismatic sources have never been used to their fullest extent. Wielowiejski points out that Roman hoard material, if subjected

to detailed and scientific exposition, could be expected to fill many of the existing lacunae.

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. Arnhem 1961. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 48 (1961), pp. 94-95, pl. 10. With English Summary, p. 111.

An unpublished copper medallion of Trebonianus Gallus (251-253) recently discovered at Arnhem is fully illustrated and described. The inscriptions read: IMP CAES C VIBIVS TREBONIANVS GALLVS (obv.) and ADLOCVTIO AVGG (rev.).

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. Nijmegen 1957. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 48 (1961), pp. 95-97. With English Summary, p. 111.

A descriptive listing, with bibliographical references to Cohen and *RIC*, includes fifty-five Roman Imperial copper coins (Augustus to Constantine the Great) discovered in a fourth century grave at Nijmegen.

## BYZANTINE

ABRAMISHVILI, T. Klad monet iz Dviri. In: *Vizantiiskii Vremennik*, Vol. 18 (1961), pp. 226-235, pl.

The Georgian text of this article was published in the *Vestnik Muzeia Gruzii im. akad. S.N. Dzhanashia*, Vol. 19-B (1956), pp. 107-121, pl. An abstract appeared in *Numismatic Literature* No. 59 (April, 1962), p. 118.

ADELSON, H. L. and G. L. KUSTAS. *A Bronze Hoard of the Period of Zeno I* (Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 148). New York, The American Numismatic Society, 1962. 89 pp., pl., diags., tabs.

The second fifth century bronze hoard to be published by the authors offers material that corroborates certain hypotheses presented in their study of the Yale hoard (*Museum Notes IX*, 1960, pp. 139-188) and at the same time provides further knowledge of the coinage. The hoard reflects the importance of various eastern mints and areas of circulation, and a comparison with the Yale hoard reveals more clearly the probable provenance of both. Two mint marks in particular required special comment: CHES, which is attributed to Thessalonica, and koc, which remains uncertain.

The metrological analysis revealed fluctuations in the weights of the minimi which reflect changes in governmental policy. During the fifth century, up to the reign of Marcian (whose sound fiscal policies permitted a slightly heavier coin of 1.18 gr.), a theoretical weight of 1.14 gr. was in

effect. After Marcian, a progressive financial crisis reached its nadir under Basiliscus and the first major lightening of the minimi occurred. Further reductions in weight led to the bronze reform of Anastasius and the eventual abolishment of the minimi. JMF

CUMBO, ANTONINO. La monetazione consolare di Eraclio. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 3, No. 1 (Jan.-April, 1962), pp. 3-9, illus.

Cumbo deals at some length with the consular coinage issued by Heraclius. Three illustrations of pertinent specimens are included, together with a number of tables appended for ready reference: First issue (613-614) — Carthage, solidi aurei, silver and copper; Alexandria, solidi aurei; Cyprus, copper. Second issue (623) — Cyprus, copper; Alexandria ad Ipsum, copper. Third issue (628) — Alexandria, solidi aurei.

GERASSIMOV, T. Mnimite zlatni moneti na B'lgarskii voenachalnik Sermon. In: *Izvestiia na Arkheologicheskiia Institut*, Vol. 24 (1961), pp. 97-101, illus. With French Summary.

On the basis of the inscription, two gold coins were attributed by G. Schlumberger some eighty years ago to Sermon, governor of the fortress at Sirmium at the beginning of the eleventh century. Gerassimov points out that the inscription refers not to Sermon — whom Skylitses mentions — but to Sernios; and because neither the *repoussée* style nor the reverse legends are natural to eleventh century Byzantine coinage he classes both pieces as modern forgeries.

GOLENKO, K. V. Novye materialy k izucheniiu tamanskikh podrazhanii vizantiiskim monetam. In: *Vizantiiskii Vremennik*, Vol. 18 (1961), pp. 216-225, 4 pls.

Fifty imitations of the Byzantine miliaresia issued by Basil II and Constantine VIII in the tenth and eleventh centuries, all from mints in the Taman peninsula, are included in a descriptive catalogue, each entry being listed under: number, description of obverse and reverse, metal, weight (in grams), find spot, collection, and miscellaneous notes. All specimens are illustrated.

LAFAURIE, J. Un solidus de Justinien I<sup>er</sup> frappé à Carthage. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 7 (July, 1962), pp. 180-81.

A parcel of coins emanating from Tunisia which was recently acquired by the *Cabinet des Médailles* contained a solidus of Justinian I inscribed DN IVSTINI ANVS PP AVI (obv.) and VICTOR I AAVCCCIA (rev.). Depicted in the obverse field is a star, and in the exergue the Greek letters *lambda*, *phi*, *ro*. From his examination and study of the coin Lafaurie concludes that it was struck at Carthage between 538 and 545 and that the letters in the exergue stand for *Afrike* (alpha, phi, ro, iota, kappa, etc.).



MASLEV, STOIAN. O nekotorykh voprosakh svyazannykh z vizantiiskimi pamiatnymi monetami. In: *Vizantiiskii Vremennik*, Vol. 18 (1961), pp. 236-253.

In Byzantine numismatics, commemorative coins are known for the following emperors: (1) Constantine V (741-775) with portrait of Leo III (717-742); (2) Leo IV (775-780), with portraits of the deceased Leo III and Constantine V; (3) Constantine VI (780-797) with portraits of the deceased Leo III, Constantine V and Leo IV; (4) Theophilus (829-842) with portraits of his deceased father, Michael II (820-829) and his son Constantine. Maslev attempts to bring some clarity to the many problems connected with this commemorative coinage, especially helpful being the expansions of the various coin legends which are provided throughout the text.

METCALF, D. M. The Metrology of Justinian's Follis. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 20 (1960), pp. 209-219, tabs.

Metcalf disagrees with Bellinger in contending that the weight of Justinian's bronze coinage was adjusted *al-marco*. The weight of 22 gr. for the large, dated follis introduced in 538/39 was maintained for a period of four years at the mints of Constantinople, Nicomedia and Cyzicus, although during the period 542-50 (regnal years 16-23) it was alternately raised and lowered several times; in 550-51 it was reduced to 17 gr. After regnal year 30 the output of these mints declined noticeably, and no coins were issued from Cyzicus during the last seven years of the reign. Constantinopolitan folles are rare from 559/60 — in which year minting ceased entirely at Nicomedia — and are seriously underweight from regnal year 31 onwards.

The statement in Malalas (*Chronographia*, XVIII, 486), namely, that in March, 553 an uproar arose among the rabble because of a reduction in the coinage and that Justinian, after suppressing the revolt, ordered that the coinage be given its original value, is to be related, Metcalf suggests, to some lightweight solidi of regnal year 26 which include some with the unique *officina* mark Z. Two lightweight coins of that year are cited as evidence for such a reduction. In conclusion, it is suggested that the passage in Procopius (*Anecdota*, XXV, 12) is an incomplete and prejudiced description of a revaluation of the follis which accompanied a re-coinage. Metcalf interprets this statement as referring to the weight of the denomination after the reform of 538 and suggests that one solidus equaled twelve pounds of coined copper — a value much higher than that given in *C. Just* (X, 29. 1).

HLA

METCALF, D. M. The New Bronze Coinage of Theophilus and the Growth of the Balkan Themes. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes X* (New York, 1962), pp. 81-98, pls. 17-22.

In his analysis of the above coinage Metcalf observes that the mark of value, *μ*, which had appeared on the reverse of the Byzantine follis for more than three hundred years, disappeared during the reign of Theophilus (829-841) and was replaced by a four-line inscription. The new design, borrowed from the silver coinage, served as a model for close to two centuries; and the bronze coinage on which it was first used inaugurated a new chapter in Byzantine numismatic history.

"A survey reveals that almost all specimens fall quite clearly into one or another of seven stylistic groups, some of which are perhaps related to each other. The arrangement of the new bronze coins of Theophilus into these seven groups and a study of the variation that occurs within each group are the first steps towards a fuller understanding of the organization that lay behind their issue." A check-list of the coins, including provisional mint attributions, is given on pp. 97-98.

METCALF, D. M. The Slavonic Threat to Greece ca. 580: Some Evidence from Athens. In: *Hesperia*, Vol. 31, No. 2 (April-June, 1962), pp. 134-157, pl. 48, illus., tabs.

"There is clear evidence from the excavations of the Athenian Agora that the late sixth century witnessed some interruption in the peaceful course of town life in Athens. Certain buildings, for example, are known to have been burnt and temporarily or permanently deserted at that time. Finds of coinage, evidently concealed in haste or abandoned in emergency and never recovered, allow a date to be assigned events, for which, although they are well attested by archaeological discovery, it would be very difficult to demonstrate a particular historical context. Byzantine chroniclers tell of a Slavonic invasion of Greece which took place apparently at the end of the year 578 or early in 579, as a result of which large numbers of Slavs settled in Greece for some years if not permanently. It is virtually certain that some of the destruction in the Athenian Agora, for which a date in the years immediately following the invasion is here proposed, was the work of the Slavs."

The writer treats thoroughly the late sixth century Byzantine coins found in the course of the Agora excavations, the study of which enables him to posit a number of interesting conjectures regarding a Slavonic invasion and some destruction in Athens ca. 580.

MIEVILLE, W. L. The Byzantine Bronzes of Christ and the Virgin Mary. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 70, No. 9 (Sept., 1962), p. 185, illus.

The reverse of a large bronze attributed to John I Zimisces bears a four-line Greek inscription: *Jesus Christ King of Kings*; on the obverse appears a Greek version of the word *Emmanuel*. The portrait itself, how-

ever, cannot be identified with any particular person. After long examination one realizes that the formalization may have been done with deliberate intent — as if to express the thought that no one possessed the right to portray the Supreme Being as identifiable. The portraits of the Virgin Mary on Byzantine bronzes are similarly executed. They generally show a half-length figure, wearing nimbus, veil, mantle and tunic, with formalized face which appears to pour out a continuous libation on the world.

ROSS, M. C. *Catalogue of the Byzantine and Early Mediaeval Antiquities in the Dumbarton Oaks Collection. Vol. 1: Metalwork, Ceramics, Glass, Glyptics, Painting.* Washington, D.C., Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection, 1962. 115 pp., 65 pls.

Of interest to numismatists, particularly because of their iconographical content, are the following categories of Byzantine material described, with full bibliographical references, and illustrated in this catalogue: amulets, seals and plaquettes (nos. 60-63), bronze weights (nos. 70-84), a lead ampulla (no. 87) and a clay pilgrim's token (no. 92), glass weights of the 6th-7th centuries (nos. 98-101), and a number of glass pastes and cameos (nos. 104-123). GCM

WHITTING, P. D. A New Transitional Byzantine Issue of A.D. 582. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 20 (1960), pp. 133-135, illus.

Two solidi of Maurice Tiberius, showing the emperor with helmet, surmounted by a cross and wearing the horseman device shield on his left shoulder, are attributed by Whitting to the period between August 5, 582 and August 5, 583. The type with obverse legend beginning  $\Delta\text{N}\text{N}$  must belong either to the nine days of the joint reign of Tiberius II and Maurice or to the first three weeks of Maurice's reign prior to the new indiction. HLA

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. Boksum (Fr.)  $\pm 1920$ . In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 48 (1961), pp. 97-98, pl. 10. With English Summary, p. 111.

Somewhat over forty years ago a unique gold piece was found in a garden at Boksum. The coin was an imitation of a Byzantine solidus (probably of Justinian) and was presumably struck in Scandinavia.

## ARMENIA

BEDOUKIAN, PAUL. Armenian Gold Coins of the Roupelian Dynasty. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes X* (New York, 1962), pp. 113-120, pl. 25.

Bedoukian presents much solid evidence for the authenticity of Armenian gold coins of the Roupelian dynasty (1080-1375), sixteen of which have been reported at various times. During the preparation of a corpus of the coinage of the period, in the course of which he examined most of the important existing collections, rubbings of more than 10,000 specimens were obtained. Among these were ten gold coins, issued in the following four types: Levon I (Half-Double Tram Type and Two Lion Tram Type), Levon I-Hetoun I (Tram Type), Gosdantin I.

GRIERSON, PHILIP. Kiurikē I or Kiurikē II of Lori-Armenia? A Note on Attributions. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes X* (New York, 1962), pp. 107-112.

"The correct attribution of some rare bronze coins of Armenian legend and provenance was discussed some years ago in this journal by Mr. Paul Bedoukian and Mr. David M. Lang. The coins in question, which date from the tenth or eleventh centuries, are imitated from the first anonymous bronze type of Byzantium introduced by the emperor John I Zimisce (969-76) and continued by Basil II (976-1025) . . . The only rulers with a serious claim to the coins are Kiurikē I (979-89) of Tashir-Lori, a petty principality in northern Armenia, or his grandson Kiurikē II (1048-ca. 1100)." After summarizing Lang's arguments in favor of the latter, Grierson concludes that "a reconsideration of the question in the light of the Byzantine material suggests that a stronger case can be made out in favor of Kiurikē I, and that it is to him that the coins should be assigned."

## GEORGIA

KAPANADZE, D. G. Klad monet nachala XI v. Tbilisskogo emira 'Ali Ibn Dzha 'fara. In: *Epigrafika Vostoka*, Vol. 14 (1961), pp. 71-78, illus.

A hoard discovered in an old quarter of Tiflis (Georgia) in the spring of 1953 appears to have contained between 400 and 500 coins issued by the emir 'Ali Ibn Dzha 'fara of Tiflis early in the eleventh century; 411 of these pieces were eventually deposited in the National Museum of Georgia. Included in this discussion of the hoard are a description of the type represented and illustrations of eight specimens.

## EUROPEAN

ASTENGO, CORRADO. L'inizio della coniazione dell'oro a Genova ed una pubblicazione del prof. R. S. Lopez della Yale University. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, Vol. 63 (1961), pp. 13-57, illus.

The *genovino d'oro* with the legend IANVA was probably struck in the early years of the thirteenth century. It was followed, in 1252, by the CIVITAS IANVA type and the florin, the datings of which depend upon references in chronicles of the period; on numismatic grounds, the earlier IANVA issues and their fractions are to be dated to the late twelfth or early thirteenth century. The new gold coins followed the decline in prestige of the Byzantine *nomisma* and its imitations. They were derived from the *tarins* of Southern Italy, although the earliest *genovino* was struck at reduced weight and fineness (later reflected in the CIVITAS IANVA type of 1252). When the IANVA QUAM DEVS PROTEGAT type was introduced between 1276 and 1280 a return to the earlier standard was made. The gold ducat was first issued in 1284.

In summarizing and commenting upon Professor R. S. Lopez' article entitled *Settecento anni fa: il ritorno all'oro nell'occidente duecentesco*, Sig. Astengo notes that the author dated the IANVA type to 1252 on the basis of a chronicle text. A comparison of these coins with the grossi of four denari of 1172 and the grossi of six denari of 1217, however, indicates a date nearer the beginning of the thirteenth century. Since Lopez had dated the IANVA type to 1252 he had found it necessary to date the CIVITAS IANVA type to 1292. HLA

BECKER, T. W. Nightmare in Silver. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 1 (Jan., 1963), pp. 1-6, illus.

The coinage for which Lenin was responsible testifies to the great future which the Soviet leader had envisaged for Russia. The silver ruble and fifty kopek coin struck in 1921-24 show the hammer and sickle — emblematic of agriculture and industry, the means by which Lenin had planned to build a completely new and powerful Soviet Union. Two new silver coins, with identical reverses, were issued in 1924: the ruble, depicting the standing figures of a farmer and factory worker, and the fifty kopek piece, showing a factory worker hammering out farm equipment. The common reverse shows a hammer and sickle within a bannered wreath, surmounted by a star. BPS

BENDIXEN, KIRSTEN. Mønter som primær kilde. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 9 (Nov., 1962), pp. 172-174, illus.

Seven coins, found in 1962 in the remains of a chapel which was originally attached to a medieval leper hospital at Spidalgård (Bornholm), date the chapel to the reign of Erik Klipping (1259-86). LL

BENDIXEN, KIRSTEN. Et taarnknæpfund. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 1 (Jan., 1962), pp. 8-9, illus.

Three eighteenth century coins (one each of Stolberg, Brunswick-Lüneberg and Poland), contained in a small copper "envelope" roughly inscribed with the date 1750, were found while repairs were being made to the globe which surmounts the tower of Our Saviour's Church at Christianshavn (Denmark) in 1961. The globe, and the statue of Christ which it supports, were originally completed in 1750. LL

BERGGREN, E. G. and HÅKAN KINNMARK. *Gustaf V:s mynt med speciell hänsyn till dess varianter*. Göteborg, Moneta AB, 1962. 98 pp., illus. With German Summary.

This study of the coinage struck under Gustaf V of Sweden (1907-1950) begins with a number of observations relating to the collecting of varieties, one point emphasized by the authors being that the term "variant" is somewhat larger in concept than "variation." Next comes a concise monetary history of the period, followed by tabular listings of dates, denominations, descriptions of types, variants and variations. Proofs and patterns are dealt with in a separate chapter.

The latter part of the book takes up special problems, some of which are related to the early monetary history of Sweden. Among the topics covered are: the royal title, iron coins, the portrait of Gustaf II Adolf on the Jubilee coins of 1932, the American settlement known as New Sweden — for which a jubilee coin was issued in 1938 — and the origin of the St. Erik mint mark. In connection with the latter the authors revert to the bracteates with crowned royal bust issued in the twelfth century, presenting theories which in some instances cannot be considered entirely acceptable. The work is well illustrated, microphotography being frequently employed to emphasize minutiae such as date numerals, mint masters' initials, and over-striking. In summary, it may be described as a study which is not only interesting and exhaustive, but which contains considerably more than its title would indicate. LL

BERGHAUS, PETER. Das Paderborner Münzwesen unter Ferdinand II von Fürstenberg 1661-1683. In: Molinski, F. Ferdinand von Fürstenberg, Fürstbischof von Paderborn und Münster, 1661-1683 (Paderborn, 1962), pp. 3-15, 5 pls.

The coins struck at Paderborn under Bishop Ferdinand II of Fürstenberg can be classed, for the most part, as presentation pieces rather than media of exchange. Berghaus lists and illustrates nineteen separate types struck during a period of nine years. HG

BERNARDI, GIULIO. La Legge Monetaria Italiana 24 Agosto 1862, B. 788. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 13, Nos. 7-8 (July-August, 1962), pp. 100-101.

In commemoration of the observance of its centenary the writer discusses

and comments upon the Kingdom of Italy's first monetary statute, promulgated August 24, 1862.

BERNAREGGI, ERNESTO. Un doppio ducato eccezionale di Giovanni II Bentivoglio. In: *Numismatica, N. S.*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (Jan.-April, 1962), pp. 10-16, illus.

An exceptional double ducat of Giovanni II Bentivoglio, at present in a private collection at Rome, shows two distinct characteristics: an unusual style, and the presence of a curious boss on the ruler's *berretto*. The style, which is strikingly exceptional, would indicate that the coin was issued in commemoration of a victory, or of a political or diplomatic success. The presence of the boss on the headpiece would not be considered unusual were it not for the fact that a French *fleur-de-lis* is clearly depicted on its center. (History has proven that France had always favored the sovereignty of the Bentivoglio at Bologna). The writer provides several possible theories in explanation of the presence of the *fleur-de-lis* on the above ducat.

BIANCHETTI, ANTONIO. La Repubblica Romana nel 1849. "Dio e Popolo." In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 13, No. 6 (June, 1962), pp. 84-85, illus.

A listing of the coinage issued by the Roman Republic in 1849, to which is added a discussion of the medals struck in connection with events associated with the Republic. An illustration shows a 40 baiocchi coin bearing the obverse motto *Dio e Popolo*.

BINGEN, F. J. Tilburg, 1961. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 48 (1961), pp. 106-107. With English Summary, p. 111.

A descriptive listing is provided of the contents of a hoard of thirty-six silver coins discovered in the wall of a dwelling at Tilburg in 1961. Excerpt for an écu of Louis XIV struck in 1701 all specimens were issued from mints in the United Netherlands.

BJÖRKMAN, STAFFAN. De norska Londonmyntens öde. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 2 (Feb., 1962), pp. 25-29.

The Norwegian coins struck in London during World War II with the date 1942 (Yeoman, Nos. 66-68) are comparatively rare. Although ten million pieces were reportedly minted, the coins were evidently not widely used. Information received by the writer from the Royal Norwegian Mint indicates that except for small quantities of each denomination which were retained, the bulk of the issue was re-sold to London where it was eventually melted down.

Björkman also tells something of the coins struck in Norway under the Quisling regime during World War II.

LL

BLOMQVIST, RAGNAR. Lunds första biskopskyrka? In: *Proxima Thule, Sverige och Europa under forntid och medeltid, Hyllningsskrift till H. M. Konungen den 11 November 1962* (Stockholm, Svenska Arkeologiska Samfundet, 1962), pp. 184-198, illus.

The writer recently discovered and excavated the remains of a stave church in Lund, Sweden, which prior to 1658 was in Danish territory. The structure may have been the first episcopal diocesan church built in Lund. Before the founding of the Bishopric of Lund in 1060 the town had been under the jurisdiction of Roskilde.

Among the objects found during the excavations were: (a) a silver coin struck in Stade by the archbishop of Hamburg-Bremen, sometime between 1039 and 1056 (probably during the later part of the period), and (b) a small clasp of gilt bronze, imitating a Byzantine coin of Michael IV (1034-41). The finds are important for the dating of the earliest settlement in Lund (ca. 1020-1050) as well as for the construction of the church, which cannot have existed before 1060. Blomqvist repeats his theory that the origins of Lund revert to the mint town established there by Cnut the Great, ca. 1020 — a conjecture which agrees in general with numismatic opinion, although this reviewer would have preferred a somewhat earlier date. The coin struck by Godwine for King Svein Tveskægg in the year 1000 (or shortly before), without mint signature, was evidently issued elsewhere in Denmark. LL

DOLLEY, R. H. M. The 1871 Viking-Age find of Silver Coins from Mullaghboden as a Reflection of Westfalding Intervention in Ireland. In: *Universitetets Oldsaksamlings Årbok (1960-61)*, pp. 49-62, illus., map.

Entry No. 276 in Thompson's *Inventory*, published by the Royal Numismatic Society in 1956, lists a find of Carolingian deniers made at Mullaboden, Co. Kildare in March, 1871. In the present paper the writer states his purpose as: (1) To provide the numismatist with a more accurate summary of the find, (2) to provide a fuller discussion of the wider context of the Carolingian coinage as a whole than was feasible at the time of the hoard's discovery, and (3) to suggest a date of deposit which has some pretensions to credulity and "firmly to link the coins with one of the more momentous phases of Hiberno-Norse history." A revised description of the find, suitable for inclusion in a future edition of the *Inventory*, is suggested.

DONINI, AUGUSTO. Una eroina della virtù su una moneta dei Gonzaga. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 3, No. 1 (Jan.-April, 1962), pp. 17-23, illus.

A small coin struck at Castiglione delle Stiviere in the early seventeenth century is described as follows: (obv.), coat of arms of the House of



Gonzaga, with edge inscription reading FERDI D.G.P. CAST.; (rev.), standing figure of a young girl shown pressing an ermine to her breast; MALVIT MORI QVAM FOEDARI. This reverse figure represents Domenica Calubini, a seventeenth century Maria Goretti who was assaulted by a young soldier at Castiglione. For having resisted and refused his advances the maiden suffered death at the soldier's hands, hence the appropriate legend (*She preferred death to dishonor*) and the inclusion of the ermine (symbol of purity). Obverse and reverse of the coin are illustrated.

DUMAS, FRANÇOISE. Petit blanc à l'écu de Charles VII; émission inédite de testons à Bourges sous Charles IX; deux témoins des premières émissions de Claude Duru, commis à la Monnaie de Bourges, en 1591. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 6 (June, 1962), pp. 165-166.

The contents of three separate notes may be listed as follows: (1) With regard to the *petit blanc* issued by Charles VII in 1435, the writer notes the ways in which the coin differed from its immediate predecessor. (2) Research in the National Archives disclosed an issue of testons not recorded by Lafaurie & Prieur — namely, 373 pieces struck at the mint of Bourges in 1568. (3) Discussion centers around two coins from the year 1591, both struck at Bourges. The first, a double tournois of Henry III struck under Claude Duru, is unpublished; the second, a *douzain* issued in the name of Charles X, is little known.

DUPLESSY, JEAN. Ecu d'or de François I<sup>er</sup> inédit. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 7 (July, 1962), pp. 181-182.

A new and previously inedited *écu d'or* of Francis I which the writer now publishes was contained in a hoard of 132 gold coins discovered at Montargis. Although unattested by any documentation, the new type is believed to have resulted from an error on the part of the moneyer, who used a reverse die from the previous issue.

DUPLESSY, JEAN. Les monnaies de Flandre, de Brabant et de Hainaut dans les trésors du Centre de la France (XIV<sup>e</sup> siècle). In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 6 (June, 1962), pp. 162-165.

Most of the hoards deposited in central France during the fourteenth century contained a large proportion of coins issued in Flanders, Brabant, Hainaut and the neighboring sovereignties. This proportion, as in Brittany, is often equal to — and sometimes higher than — that encountered in hoards from northern France. Fourteenth century coins of Flanders and Brabant do not appear in hoards before ca. 1314. Four distinct periods are recognized by Duplessy in his study of the various problems connected with fourteenth century hoards: (1) ca. 1314-ca. 1328, (2) 1355-1370, (3) 1371-1385, (4) 1385-1390.

ERNST, AXEL. En Hebræer-dukát fra Glückstadt 1645. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 4 (April, 1962), pp. 67-70, illus.

Gold and silver coins in the name of Christian IV, king of Denmark and Norway, were struck at Copenhagen (1644-48), Christiania (1644-47) and Glückstadt (1645-46). Because of the reverse inscription *Iustus Iehova Iudex* (in which *Iehova* is engraved in Hebraic letters), these issues are often known as "Hebrew coins." Those from Glückstadt are extremely rare. The only known exemplar, prior to the recent discovery of a specimen in Jerusalem (now in the Heichal Schlomo Museum) was one in the Hermitage Museum at Leningrad. Informative notes on these so-called "Hebrew coins" add considerably to the value of the article. LL

ERP, J. P. van. Schayk 1960. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 48 (1961), pp. 107-108. With English Summary, p. 111.

Seventy-eight silver coins — the earliest issued during the last quarter of the seventeenth century, the latest in 1796 — were discovered underneath the stone floor of a dwelling at Schayk in 1960. A listing of the coins, all of which emanated from mints in the Republic of the United Netherlands, is arranged by denomination, province, date of issue and number.

ERP, J. P. van. Uden 1961. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 48 (1961), pp. 108-111. With English Summary, p. 111.

Except for two specimens — a coin of the Spanish Netherlands and a 50 stuiver issue of Louis Napoleon dated 1808 — all of the 200 silver coins found in a jug at Uden in 1961 were struck during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries at mints in the Republic of the United Netherlands. A brief description of the hoard is provided.

FERRARO VAZ, J. *Numaria medieval portuguesa 1128-1383*. Lisbon, 1960. 2 Vols., pls., illus., tabs.

In this very detailed study of the varieties of the earliest Portuguese coinage the author attacks once more the difficult problem of the separation of the various Sancho's and Afonso's, using the evidence of the hoards and the forms of coin legend. Besides being rich in documentation and illustration the work includes much additional material on metrology, mint procedure and seals. It can now be considered the standard publication on the period, supplanting the corresponding section of Aragão. TVB

FROGN, TH. Avslag av norske stempler på andet metal eller på anden mynt, etc. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 3 (March, 1962), pp. 47-51.

Numerous instances are known of dies having been used for the making

of restrikes on metals other than those for which they were intended — or for the complete restriking of other coins. Frogn lists 115 examples of Norwegian dies which can be included in this category. Most astonishing, perhaps, is his recollection of how he and other persons, during a visit to the Royal Norwegian Mint in 1951, were permitted to restrike a variety of coins as one-*krone* pieces. He notes the existence of a Swedish *krona*, restruck as a *krone* of Norway, and a 50 *öre* Norwegian issue (in zinc) which was restruck as a one *krone* piece. LL

GAMBERINI di SCARFÈA, CESARE. I conii di Pio VI usati dalla Repubblica Romana durante l'assedio di Ancona del 1799. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 3, No. 1 (Jan.-April, 1962), pp. 24-27, illus.

A highly specialized papal collection, recently acquired by the writer, forms the point of departure for this discussion of the problems connected with the identification and attribution of the coins struck during the siege of Ancona in 1799, from dies of Pius VI, by the first Roman Republic. Formed during the period 1825-1850, the collection contains an unusually large number of coins of Pius VI as well as ca. 200 specimens from various mints of the Republic.

GAMBERINI di SCARFÈA, CESARE. Una inedita moneta di zecca Levantina, su tipo ibrido Veneziano, al nome di Giovanni Dolfìn. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 13, Nos. 7-8 (July-August, 1962), p. 99, illus.

A hybrid coin with garbled legends, described and illustrated, appears reminiscent of the soldino (obverse) and tornesello (reverse) issued by the Venetian Doge Giovanni Dolfìn (1356-1361). From his examination and study of the coin the writer concludes that it was struck either at an unknown mint in Asia Minor or on one of the islands in the Eastern Mediterranean.

GARDBERG, C. J. and N. L. RASMUSSEN. Isensnidare. In: *Kulturhistorisk Leksikon for Nordisk Middelalder*, Vol. VII (Copenhagen, 1962), cols. 471-472.

The name *isensnidare*, designating an engraver of iron or coin dies, is known from Sweden as late as the reign of Gustaf Vasa. The authors mention several such engravers from the period 1538 to 1560 as well as the Swedish and Finnish centers at which they worked. LL

GARTNER, JOHN. The Coinage of the Free City of Danzig. In: *Numisma*, No. 4 (June, 1962), pp. 55-56.

Gold, silver, nickel, bronze, zinc and brass coinage was struck by the Free City of Danzig from 1920 to 1937 on the standard of the gulden (100 pfennigs=one gulden). A check list of the coins, well preserved

specimens of which can now be acquired only with great difficulty, is appended.

GELDER, H. ENNO van. Heerlen 1921. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 48 (1961), pp. 103-105. With English Summary, p. 111.

Without the help of the official records the writer attempts to reconstruct and describe the hoard of 149 late sixteenth and early seventeenth century coins discovered at Heerlen in 1921. The hoard now forms part of the collection in the Municipal Museum at Heerlen.

GELDER, H. ENNO van. De Karolingische muntslag te Duurstede. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 48 (1961), pp. 15-41, pl. 2. With English Summary, p. 42.

The author's research involving the important hoard of Carolingian coins discovered at Ide in 1955 was based primarily on the extensive series of Carolingian hoards from the Netherlands published by Boeles in 1915, many of which are preserved in Dutch museums.

Nine types with the mint name Dorestatus are now known: Pippin (1), Charlemagne (3), Lothair I (2) and Louis the Pious (3); one of the latter, type 7, was first discovered in the Ide hoard. The four types of Pippin and Charlemagne, together with type 1 of Louis the Pious, form a clearly consecutive series which shows a development comparable to that found in other parts of the Empire. The remaining four types, however, present many problems, inasmuch as it cannot be assumed that their striking was discontinued after the deaths of the respective emperors — or that they were all struck at Duurstede. In his discussion of these problems Van Gelder brings a degree of clarity to a complicated subject.

GELDER, H. ENNO van. Weerdse groten. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 48 (1961), pp. 89-91. With English Summary, p. 93.

In contrast to previously suggested theories the inscription MONETAIN-SULETRAII which appears on coins struck by the bishop of Utrecht ca. 1375 is now interpreted as "coin struck in De Weerd." In the Middle Ages De Weerd was the name of an outlying district of Utrecht.

GUIBOURG, E. L'atelier de Brest sous Jean IV et V. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 7 (July, 1962), p. 178.

In April, 1924, when a Dr. Macé suggested the reading B=Brest on a coin inscribed IOHANNES DVX B (obv.) and BRITONV DVCIS (rev.), the expansion was contested on the grounds that the coins attributed to Brest by Poey d'Avant and Caron showed the name spelled out in full. This opinion, the writer points out, must now be revised, since the recent find

from Plounévez-Lochrist which contained coins with both B and Brest confirms the reading proposed by Dr. Macé.

KIERSNOWSKI, RYSZARD. Monety biskupów kamieńskich z XIII i XIV wieku (Coins of the Bishops of Kamien from the 13th and 14th Centuries). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 6, No. 1 (1962), pp. 1-26, illus. With English Summary, p. 27.

After reviewing the opinions expressed by Dannenberg, Bahrfeldt and Suhle with regard to the medieval coinage of the bishops of Kamień, Kiersnowski questions both the attribution of certain Pomeranian coins to the bishops and the conjectures submitted by the above writers concerning the location of the mint. The mint privileges held by the bishops are dealt with in some detail. Certain coins which were formerly attributed to the bishops of Kołobrzeg during the period of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries are now assigned to the bishops of Kamień as are a number of bracteates (DP 100, 101, 165-68 and 499) and denars (DP 330-332, 334, 335, 336(?), BS 24-26 and DP 185) which had previously been considered municipal coins. Appended to the article is a listing of finds containing coins of the bishops of Kamień.

LÁBEK, LADISLAV. Nález pražských grošů v Horní Bříze u Plzně. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 7 (1962), pp. 321-322.

A hoard of 354 Prague gros (issues of Václav IV, 1378-1419), discovered in the village of Horni Briza (near Pilsen) in 1958, presents new documentation for the Hussite period.

LAFAURIE, JEAN. Le trésor de Saint-Pierre-les-Etieux (Cher). In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 6 (June, 1962), pp. 159-162.

Although its contents were dispersed soon after discovery, the hoard unearthed at Saint-Pierre-les-Etieux in 1882 is known to have contained 104 Merovingian silver denars, buried, in all probability, in the third decade of the eighth century. Lafaurie includes a brief inventory of the coins (arranged by mint and number) in this discussion of the problems related to the hoard's reconstruction.

LAFOLIE, PAUL. Teston de François I<sup>er</sup> de Villefranche-de-Rouergue. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 6 (June, 1962), pp. 166-167.

A teston of Francis I which Lafolie discusses at some length, struck at the mint of Villefranche-de-Rouergue, is believed to be of a type and style hitherto unpublished. Stylistically, the royal effigy depicted on the coin is seen to be much superior to that found on other testons issued from the same mint.

MEER, G. van der. Arnhem 1957. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 48 (1961), pp. 100-102. With English Summary, p. 111.

After part of the above hoard had been published in the *Jaarboek* (Vol. 46, 1959, pp. 1-36) it was discovered that not all of the specimens had been handed in by the finders. Unfortunately, the exact number of coins dispersed is not known, but sixty additional pieces which were examined by the Netherlands Royal Coin Cabinet are included in the present descriptive listing.

MEER, G. van der. Martinus Holtzhey Jr. en de Zeeuwse duiten van 1754. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 48 (1961), pp. 78-85, pl. 9. With English Summary, p. 85.

In addition to the doits with the official obverse inscription LUCTOR ET EMERGO there are two issues of 1754 inscribed LUCTOR ET EMENTOR (*I struggle and I expire*). Contemporary documentation is silent on this subject, but there is a hoary tradition to the effect that Martinus Holtzhey, Jr., the son of the Zealand mintmaster, was responsible for the joke. It has always been assumed that the younger Holtzhey prepared the dies for all coins struck at the Middleburg mint during the years 1752-1754 and that he was abruptly discharged by the States of Zealand in 1754 because of the EMENTOR doits. On the basis of evidence contained in the public records, however, the writer furnishes proof that Holtzhey, Jr. received only a *pro forma* appointment as a die-cutter and that his dismissal in 1754 was in no way ignominious. Thus the identity of the person — or persons — responsible for the EMENTOR coins still remains a mystery.

MEER, G. van der. Waarom en wanneer zijn kloppen aangebracht op Engelse en Nederlandse nobels en rozenobels? In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 48 (1961), pp. 71-76, pl. 9. With English Summary, pp. 76-77.

In his article entitled *Counterstamps on English and Continental Nobles* (*Museum Notes II*, 1947, pp. 53-61) the late Herbert E. Ives dated a number of the stamps by references to sieges of towns whose coats of arms they depicted. His procedure was based upon the assumption that the counterstamping of foreign coins was done by a local government for the purpose of making the pieces current in the immediate locality, the most compelling motive being the scarcity of local currency which is invariably associated with a period of siege. In taking exception to this view the present writer points out that during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries foreign coins were current everywhere on the continent and hence would have been equally as scarce as local currency during a time of siege. Specific examples are cited to show that the most plausible explanation of the countermarks is that they served either as control stamps — used to distinguish good coins from bad — or as receipt stamps acknowledging the payment of a tax levied on coins.

Mostra delle monete del Risorgimento a Torino. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, Vol. 63 (1961), pp. 231-233.

An important numismatic exhibition, organized by the *Museo Civico* (Turin) under the title *The Italian Risorgimento in Coins and Medals*, was displayed in the salons of the *Palazzo Carignano* from March to October, 1961. Arranged under the direction of Anna Serena Fava, with the collaboration of Giovanni Picco, the exhibition covered the period from 1790/1800 to the first coinage of the Kingdom of Italy.

NATHORST-BÖÖS, ERNST. Avdrag av träsnitten till Brenners Thesaurus Nummorum. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 1 (Jan., 1962), pp. 2-3, illus.

The coin collection of the Order of Carpenters in Stockholm recently received, in the form of a gift, eight folio sheets of paper bearing a complete set of reprints of the woodcuts (showing Swedish coins) used by Elias Brenner to illustrate his *Thesaurus Nummorum* (2nd edition, 1731). The sheets are of the common Dutch paper variety, known as Pro Patria, which was manufactured throughout the eighteenth century. The author suggests that the reprints may have been prepared for the benefit of a royal committee which met for the first time in 1744 to discuss the preparation of a Swedish *Historia Numismatica*. LL

OSTROM, E. S. Swedish Plate Money. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 17, No. 1 (Winter, 1963), pp. 7-9, illus.

The first Swedish plate money, produced at Avesta in 1644, resulted from a shortage of silver and an abundance of copper. Discontinued after a year, the coinage was re-issued in 1649 and from that year continued, except for short periods, until 1776, the last issues being struck in that year with the date 1759. Specimens of the coinage are described and two pieces illustrated: a one daler of Carl XI (1663) and a half daler of Carl XII (1715). BPS

PEUS, BUSSO. Schweidnitz, nicht Helfenstein. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 46 (Nov., 1962), pp. 34-35, illus.

The customs mark discussed in the August (1962) issue of *Schweizer Münzblätter* (p. 13, illus.) is not an elephant's head, but more likely a boar with tusks. A similar type, usually f.r., is associated with the city of Schweidnitz (Silesia) which struck coins after 1341. DR

RASMUSSEN, N. L. Guld i Norden under senmedeltiden. Bakgrund och konturer. In: *Proxima Thule, Sverige och Europa under forntid och medeltid, Hyllingsskrift till H. M. Konungen den 11 November 1962* (Stockholm, Svenska Arkeologiska Samfundet, 1962), pp. 167-183, 5 pls.

In this study of the return of gold to Scandinavia during the later Middle Ages Rasmusson emphasizes that all finds of this metal constitute proof of connections with foreign countries; for although silver mines had been in operation since 1350, gold itself was not discovered in Scandinavia until modern times. It appears to have been used in abundance during the Migration Period, ca. 350-500 A.D. — a reference which was unfortunately overlooked by C. H. V. Sutherland in his work published in 1959 — and although overshadowed by silver it flourished to some extent in the period of the Vikings. After mentioning the presence of gold on the European continent during the earlier years of the Middle Ages, and its later return with the series of florins beginning in 1252, the author turns to the use of the metal in Scandinavia after ca. 1300; pp. 172-177 deal with the coins struck; pp. 177-182 with the manufacture of other gold objects; an extensive bibliography appears on pp. 182-183. Among the variety of objects discussed, finger rings were found to be especially helpful to a study of the diffusion of gold throughout the centuries; an increase in the supply of gold is indicated in the fourteenth and again in the fifteenth century. Reference is also made to the gold objects sold and/or melted down prior to and during the period of the Reformation.

Illustrated on the single color plate are several of the more familiar gold coins: the Florentine florin, the Venetian ducat, the English noble, the French écu d'or, the Dutch gulden, and Scandinavia's first gold issue — the guilder struck by King Hans of Denmark (1481-1513). Other plates illustrate a hoard of gold coins recently discovered in Norway, medieval gold rings in the Museum of National Antiquities (Stockholm), a gold chalice from Araslöv, Skåne (now in the National Museum, Copenhagen) and various other objects. LL

RASMUSSEN, N. L. Hvid. In: *Kulturhistorisk Leksikon for Nordisk Middelalder*, Vol. VII (Copenhagen, 1962), cols. 176-182.

The Danish-Norwegian *hvid* (German: *Witten*; Latin: *albus sc. denarius*), which had as its prototype the Hanseatic *Witten*, was equal to four *penningar* or one-third of a *skilling*. It was first struck at Flensburg sometime between the 1340's and 1379/81, and from the 1440's to ca. 1513 was the most widely used Danish coin denomination, soon to be debased and minted in large quantities. Although less important after 1513, its striking was nevertheless continued into the seventeenth century. The *hvid* was minted in Norway after 1481, and the *gote*, struck in Visby (Gotland), was actually a *hvid* from the 1450's. Together with notes on the coin's weight and fineness, the author tells something of its circulation in Sweden, where the *hvid* was common but unpopular. LL

RASMUSSEN, N. L. Interregnumsmünt. In: *Kulturhistorisk Leksikon for Nordisk Middelalder*, Vol. VII (Copenhagen, 1962), cols. 451-454, illus.



Medieval coins struck in Scandinavian during *interregna* (periods without a reigning king) belong to the later Middle Ages. Such coins were issued in Denmark in 1448 (between the death of Christopher and the accession of Christian I) and again in 1533 (between Frederik I and Christian III). They were struck in Norway during the periods 1523-24 and 1533-37. Sweden, which was ruled by a Lord Protector (*riksföreståndare*) instead of a king for long periods in the second half of the fifteenth and the first part of the sixteenth century, struck many *interregnum* coins, mostly with the name of Saint Eric — Sweden's patron saint and *rex perpetuus*. Rasmusson now assigns a more probable date of 1465-67 to the two types hitherto generally dated to the period of the insurrection against Eric of Pomerania (1434-40). LL

RASMUSSON, N. L. Joachimsthaler. In: *Kulturhistorisk Leksikon for Nordisk Middelalder*, Vol. VII (Copenhagen, 1962), cols. 580-583, illus.

This learned article on the Joachimsthaler includes a brief survey of the origin and history of the coin, but deals primarily with its arrival in Scandinavia and its imitation there down to ca. 1550. According to a chronicle of 1633 on Gotland, written by H. N. Strelow — the denomination reached Scandinavian territory very soon after its issue and was seen on the island of Gotland in 1519 — the year in which it was first issued by the Counts of Schlick. The imitations, known in Denmark from 1537 and in Sweden from 1534, were struck in various types but were never integrated into the local monetary systems. In addition to notes on weight and fineness, Rasmusson cites a number of contemporary references to the Joachimsthaler. LL

RASMUSSON, N. L. Nyköping som myntort under Knut Länges tid. In: *Sörmlandsbygden 1962* (Nyköping, 1962), pp. 153-160, illus.

Recent excavations on the site of the monastery ruins at Skänninge (Sweden) brought to light a hitherto unknown Swedish medieval bracteate. The legend NYCOPIE, placed between an inner and an outer circle and circumscribed around a Gothic K, identifies the mint as Nyköping, situated in the province of Södermanland, south of Stockholm. The find is of special interest in that it represents the earliest known reference to Nyköping. On the basis of style, and the use of the Gothic K, the coin may be dated to the reign of Cnut the Tall (1229-1234).

In comparing the new bracteate with contemporary and slightly later coins from Svealand (on whose weight standard it was struck), Rasmusson notes that Nyköping is listed as a mint town in King Magnus's will of 1285, where eight mints (four in Svealand, four in Götaland) are

mentioned. The bracteate with an M, known in eight variants, probably emanates from these same mints. LL

SCHULMAN, J. Loenen (Utr.) 1961. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 48 (1961), pp. 105-106. With English Summary, p. 111.

A hoard of 130 seventeenth century silver coins discovered at Loenen in 1961 shows much in common with the Vinkeveen hoard described in a previous issue of the *Jaarboek* (Vol. 47, 1960, p. 106). With the exception of one specimen, all coins were from mints in the Northern and Southern Netherlands.

SCHWARZ, DIETRICH. Felix Burckhardt zum Gedächtnis. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 45 (August, 1962), pp. 1-3, port.

Felix Burckhardt, who died in June, 1962 at the age of seventy-eight, was trained as an historian, became a librarian, and did much to encourage the study of Swiss numismatics. He was chiefly responsible for the formation of the State collection and for the promotion of the Swiss Numismatic Society. With his death, Switzerland and all those interested in numismatics have suffered a great loss. DR

SCHWARZENBERG, CHARLES. The German Electorates. In: *Coin Galleries (New York). Numismatic Review and Fixed Price List*, Vol. 3, No. 6 (1962), pp. 316-320, illus.

The symbols of the German Electorates play a prominent part in German coin design of the period in the same way that political, social and economic events taking place in any great geographical area are invariably reflected numismatically.

The archbishops were content with the Episcopal symbolism of their shields. Two of them very naturally displayed crosses, while the Arch-Chancellor of Germany, being president of the German Diet, displayed a Christogram. The king of Bohemia was likewise content with the symbols of his kingdom, but it was otherwise with the remaining three lay electors, each of whom selected the crown jewel which he was entitled to bear in the Coronation Procession: the Arch-Steward bore the orb, the Arch-Marshal the sword and the Arch-Chamberlain the scepter. Not only were these symbols incorporated into the respective armorial shields, they also appeared in the coinage portraits. The shields (and, to a lesser extent, the portraits) also frequently show the Electoral cap or coronet — a fur-lined headdress of somewhat varying form.

Twelve relevant coin illustrations depicting the appropriate symbols are included, together with a detailed review of the political history of the period.

SELTMAN, A. J. A Hoard of Venetian Coins. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 71, No. 2 (Feb., 1963), p. 27.

A small hoard of Venetian *torneselli*, of unknown provenance, was found to contain 232 specimens ranging from Giovanni Dolfin (1356-61) to Antonio Venier (1382-1400); the coins were covered with a light green patina and showed an average weight of 0.65 gr. Six separate types are identified in a brief descriptive listing of the hoard's contents.

SUCHODOLSKI, S. Drohiczyn, pow. Siemiatycze. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 6, No. 1 (1962), p. 54.

A hoard discovered at Drohiczyn (Siemiatycz district) is reported, and its contents briefly described. Contained in the find were coins of Charles XI (1660-1697), Zygmunt August (1548-1572), Zygmunt III (1587-1632), Jan Kazimierz (1648-1668), Ferdinand I (1526-1564), Christina of Sweden (1634-1654) and Karl Gustav (1654-1660).

TERLECKI, WŁADYSŁAW. Polityka monetarna Banku Polskiego w dobie powstania listopadowego (The Monetary Policy of the Bank of Poland during the November Insurrection, 1830-31). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 6, No. 1 (1962), pp. 28-38, tabs. With English Summary, p. 39.

The revolution which broke out in Warsaw on November 29, 1830 came as an unexpected event to both the Bank of Poland and the Warsaw Mint; the latter had been under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finances and had never co-ordinated its activities with the bank. One of the first decisions made by the National Government in December, 1830 was to entrust the management of the mint to the Bank of Poland, and for a brief period 5 and 2 zloty coins were struck at their full intrinsic value. As the war progressed, however, and expenses increased, the necessity arose of mobilizing all stocks of the country's coinage metals. Silver for this purpose was confiscated from the churches, but still remained in short supply, and the situation was considerably aggravated by Prussia, which, although ostensibly neutral, stopped the import of arms and money into Poland from the West. Finally, the government decided to issue large amounts of silver coins of a lower standard, and these remained the principal form of currency in circulation during the final stages of the insurrection.

The Polish monetary system of the period, and the quantity and value of the coins struck, are shown in appended tables.

UNGER, EMIL. *Magyar éremhatározó: Erdély. I. füzet (1540-1630)*. Budapest. Magyar Régészeti Művészettörténeti és Eremtani Tarsulat Eremtani Szakosztályának kiadása, 1961. 24 pp., 22 pls.

Descriptive listing of 376 coins issued for Transylvania during the period

1540-1630 (John Sigismond to Gabriel Betlen) with relevant references to Resch and Huszár. Line drawings are used to illustrate the most outstanding types.

VINKENBORG, J. Plaats onbekend. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 48 (1961), p. 103. With English Summary, p. 111.

Bibliographical references are included in a descriptive listing of twenty-one sixteenth century silver coins found in a jug at an unknown site near the German-Dutch border in 1960.

WDOWISZEWSKI, ZYGMUNT. Łowicz, m.p. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 6, No. 1 (1962), p. 54.

Found at Łowicz in November, 1961: a Lithuanian trojak issued by Stefan Batory (1575-1586). The coin was afterwards presented to the National Museum at Warsaw.

WENZEL, HERBERT. Professor Probszt — 75. Geburtstag. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 12, No. 11 (1962), p. 103.

As a member of the executive committee of the Austrian Numismatic Society and President of the Numismatic Club of Graz, Professor Günther Probszt has completed a great deal of research in the fields of Austrian history and numismatics. A great linguist, he has provided German translations of many of the standard Slavic numismatic publications and is himself the author of several books and numerous periodical articles. Perhaps his best known works are *Quellenkunde der Münz- und Geldgeschichte der ehemaligen Österreichisch-Ungarischen Monarchie* (Graz, 1954) and *Die geprägten Schaumünzen Innerösterreichs* (Vienna, 1928). At the present time Dr. Probszt is occupied in the preparation of a corpus of Carinthian coins. The article was written as a tribute on the occasion of his seventy-fifth birthday. HG

WENZEL, HERBERT. Ein unedierter Pfennig aus der Münzstätte St. Veit vom Jahre 1680. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 12, No. 11 (1962), p. 110.

Wenzel publishes a hitherto unknown minor coin: a uniface penny of 1680, struck under the emperor Leopold I at the Carinthian mint of St. Veit. HG

WIEL, H. J. van der. Dukatons en halve dukatons van Utrecht. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 48 (1961), pp. 43-57, pls. 3-5. With English Summary, p. 57.

Included in this summary of the dukatons and half dukatons struck at the provincial mint of Utrecht during the period 1659-1798 are discussion and comment pertaining to the variations which successive die cutters introduced into the general design.

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. Ein unbekannter Merovingertriens aus Namur. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 45 (August, 1962), pp. 10-13, illus.

A coin of good quality gold, found in a grave near Mannheim along with other small objects (including a jug datable to the second third of the seventh century), is identified as a tremissis of Merovingian type: (obv.), head with double diadem; (rev.), cross paté above globe flanked by clubs; weight, 1.20 gr. The inscription, unclear, begins and ends with a monogram or ligature, and may be read as ELE (NAMUR) FET. Stylistically akin to the Rhine-Lotharingian area, where Namur was one of the Merovingian mint-cities, it is similar to a triens from Dinant found in the Sutton Hoo treasure of ca. 650. The normal Merovingian practice was to use the mint-city name on the obverse, and that of the mint master on the reverse; but the inscriptions were often reversed. Eligius was consecrated Bishop of Namur in 639, but was not mint master. FET (= fecit) occurs commonly. The trace of an A on the obverse may refer to Audomar or to Ansoaldus of Maastricht. The type-varient is new for Namur. DR

YVON, JACQUES. Monnaies françaises rares ou inédites de l'American Numismatic Society. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes X* (New York, 1962), pp. 99-106, pls. 23-24.

During a summer spent at the museum of the above society in 1960 the writer was able to examine and study a number of outstanding French coins — royal and feudal issues — which had formerly belonged to the Ferrari collection. He describes in detail a denier and obole of Philip I (1060-1108), also various pieforts issued by Philip IV, John II, Charles V and Charles VI.

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. De eerste muntslag te Duurstede. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 48 (1961), pp. 1-12, pl. 1. With English Summary, pp. 13-14.

In or about the year 630 the moneyers Rimoaldus and Madelinus moved from Maastricht to Duurstede, situated at the junction of three main routes: the Rhine route from the south, the route to England via Katwijk or Domburg and the Vecht route to the north. When Duurstede fell into the hands of the Frisians ca. 650 the *monetarii* left the place, but the coins struck by Madelinus were so popular that striking was continued in his name in Friesland. The imitations struck there, however, show an increasingly barbarized form.

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. Stedum (Gr.) 1958. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 48 (1961), pp. 99-100, pl. 10. With English Summary, p. 111.

In connection with the finding of a Frisian imitation of a solidus of Louis the Pious at Stedum in 1958 (approximately Grierson type XIII) the writer recalls a seventeenth century report listing a hoard of nine or ten imitation solidi found at Voorhout.

## GREAT BRITAIN

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Mythical Moneyer of the Bristol Mint. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 71, No. 2 (Feb., 1963), p. 22, illus.

On p. 206 of the 1881 edition of Hildebrand's *Anglosachsiska Mynt a Short Cross* coin of Cnut, attributed to the Bristol mint, is described in the following terms: 81 b AELRIC ON BRICC (Typ) H. On this basis, probably, "assuming a not impossible dissimilation of a medial consonant," Brooke postulated a Bristol moneyer Aelfric striking for Cnut. From a study of relevant die-links, observed to be in a pattern perfectly normal in an English context at this period, the coin in question is identified as a penny of Winchester struck by the moneyer Ae(ge)lric (for Aethelric). In consequence, the name of Aelfric must now be deleted from the canon of Cnut's Bristol moneyers.

DOLLEY, R. H. M. and D. M. METCALF. The Reform of the English Coinage under Eadgar. In: *Dolley, R. H. M., ed. Anglo-Saxon Coins . . .* (London, 1961), pp. 136-168, pls. 13-14, maps, tabs.

The re-coinage and monetary reform introduced during the reign of Eadgar (944-975) is described as "a turning point in the monetary policy of the English State as significant as Offa's endorsement of the new penny or the successful adoption of a bimetallic currency under Edward III." It marked the beginning of a chapter of monetary history which was to continue, uninterrupted by the Norman Conquest, until the reign of Stephen.

The most important of the primary sources for our knowledge of Eadgar's coinage are the twenty-eight hoards, discovered in the British Isles, that include issues of his reign; a listing of these is supplemented by a map showing hoard locations. The article includes a discussion of the five substantive issues of Eadgar, together with plate illustrations showing: (a) Principal types and styles, (b) minor varieties and halfpence. НК

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Small Find of Fourteenth-Century Coins from West Limerick. In: *North Munster Antiquarian Journal*, Vol. 8, No. 4 (1961), pp. 157-167, pl. 3.

"There is," notes the writer, "almost no record of an Irish find in

Thompson's *Inventory* [London, 1956] which does not stand in need of urgent and often obvious emendation." In the case of entry No. 227, listed as a find of English and Scottish coins made at Knockasna, Co. Limerick in 1929, Dolley furnishes proof: (a) that the hoard was not from Knockasna mountain or Knockasna Townland, (b) that it contained none of the half-pennies listed among its contents, (c) that the so-called "worn pennies" were not particularly worn, were six in number (not three), and were issued by Edward I and Edward II (not by Edward III), and (d) that the disposition of the hoard, far from being "unknown," has always been capable of establishment through communication with the National Museum at Dublin.

A revised description of the hoard, suggested as suitable for inclusion in any future edition of the *Inventory*, lists the find-spot as Athea and amends the date of deposit (originally given as "after 1351") to ca. 1370.

DOLLEY, R. H. M. Some Temple-Type Coins found in Great Britain. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 5, No. 16 (1962), pp. 321-324, pl. 16.

Emendation, the writer feels, has become a matter of urgency regarding the paragraph on the above coins which appears on p. 31 of Brooke's standard *English Coins*. "It is surely incorrect to imply that the use of the Christiana Religio type *ipso facto* postulates a date not substantially later than the beginning of the last quarter of the ninth century . . . all that can be fairly said of its use on a coin presumed to be English is that it places the coin after ca. 825 — in other words that the type provides not a *terminus ante quem*, as Brooke supposed, but a *terminus post quem*." Concerning the temple-type specimen referred to by Brooke as bearing the name of Aethelred and found at Lindisfarne, the coin in question is now identified as a tenth-century issue of Continental origin — minted somewhere between the Elbe and the Pas de Calais and probably nearer the French rather than the German end of the zone. Finally, Dolley would list in Brooke's paragraph a specimen which since the early part of the nineteenth century has lain in the British Museum trays: a temple-type coin of Aethelred to which there has been attached the enigmatic find-spot "Seafeld," (possibly Sleaford, Lincolnshire).

MEER, G. van der. Some Corrections to and Comments on B. E. Hildebrand's Catalogue of the Anglo-Saxon Coins in the Swedish Royal Cabinet. In: *Dolley, R. H. M., ed. Anglo-Saxon Coins . . .* (London, 1961), pp. 169-187.

Despite its age, Hildebrand's second, enlarged edition of *Anglosachsiska Mynt*, written nearly eighty years ago, remains the most important work on the late Anglo-Saxon coinage. Since its publication, however, new material has come to light and hoards have provided better and more

legible specimens. Also, certain coins which Hildebrand listed as English are now known to be of Scandinavian or Irish origin. In this chronological listing of corrections to Hildebrand's publication the author includes many which have previously appeared in numismatic periodicals as well as others which are now published for the first time. HK

## UNITED STATES

BOWER, RAY. Private Gold Mintage — Denver. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 17, No. 1 (Winter, 1963), p. 15.

Realization of the need for minting facilities close to the source of gold inspired E. H. Gruber and the brothers Austin M. and Milton E. Clark to found the Clark, Gruber & Co. mint in Denver, Colorado (July, 1860). Over a period of two years, prior to the establishment of a United States branch mint in Denver, the company is reported to have struck gold coins to the value of more than three million dollars — chiefly in denominations of \$10 and \$20 (pure gold), \$2.50 and \$5 (gold alloy). When coining was taken over by the U. S. mint much of the Clark Gruber coinage was melted down; at the present time no more than thirty specimens of the 1860 \$20 issue and fifty of the \$10 issue are believed to be in existence.

BPS

FULD, G. J. X-Ray used to Detect Counterfeit U. S. Gold Dollars. In: *Coin World*, No. 154 (March 29, 1963), p. 72, illus.

After studying one genuine and two counterfeit gold dollars by means of X-ray defraction the writer found that the forgeries were made by a casting process. An X-ray spectrometer, which was also used, showed the difference in composition between the genuine and counterfeit coins. FDC

KUSZPIT, AL. Mintage vs. Price of Mercury Dimes. In: *The Numismatic Scrap-book Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 12 (Dec., 1962), pp. 3419-3420.

A table listing mintage position in relation to price position for Mercury dimes is arranged under the following headings: (1) Date and mint mark, (2) quantity minted, (3) price in the 16th edition of Yeoman, condition uncirculated, (4) lowest mintage position, and (5) price position. BPS

KUSZPIT, AL. Mintage vs. Price of Morgan Dollars. In: *The Numismatic Scrap-book Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 2 (Feb., 1963), pp. 620-622.

In presenting a table of comparison showing mintage totals in relation to the values quoted for Morgan dollars, the compiler points out that the figures are based on the 12th and 16th editions of the *Redbook*; hence they do not take into account the recently released "Christmas dollars"



which have radically changed the price position of several dates and which will undoubtedly be adjusted in future editions of the *Redbook*. "It is difficult to know with certainty the relative number of silver dollars in existence of dates 1904 and earlier, as 270,232,722 silver dollars were melted down under the Pittman Act of April, 1918. Also, the Treasury still has 102 million specimens in storage." BPS

NEWMAN, E. P. Additions to Coinage for Colonial Virginia. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes X* (New York, 1962), pp. 137-143, pls. 28-29.

Since the varieties of Virginia halfpence were first published by the author (*Coinage for Colonial Virginia*, NN&M No. 135, New York, 1956) a number of unlisted variations have been located. "The number of obverse production dies has been increased from 17 to 22, four of the five new varieties being those without a period after GEORGIVS in the legend. The number of reverse production dies has been increased from 20 to 23, one new variety having seven strings in the harp and the others eight. The total number of combinations has increased from 22 to 28." Two tables are included. The first indicates the relative scarcity of the known varieties; the second lists the combinations of all known 1773 dies. Also provided is a descriptive catalogue of the newly listed dies.

NEWMAN, E. P. A Dangerous Oak Tree Shilling Copy Appears. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 76, No. 2 (Feb., 1963), pp. 147-150, illus.

Following the recent discovery of cleverly forged Oak Tree shillings, Newman explores the question of moral integrity among numismatists, whether or not criminality is involved. He notes that the development of improved processes for the reproduction of coins and currency will in the future help to perfect the work of the forger, thus adding to the harassment of dealers and collectors not in a position to make the many tests necessary for determining whether or not a certain piece is genuine. Little legitimate need is seen for electrotypes, struck copies, casts, alterations or other such reproductions.

An authentic Oak Tree shilling (Crosby 2-D, Noe 5) and two fabrications are illustrated and described in detail. BPS

RAMSEY, DANNY. Roman Heritage. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 12 (Dec., 1962), pp. 3440-3441, illus.

Coin designs, mottoes, numismatic terms and denominations are among the numerous Roman inheritances reflected in modern coinage. Specific examples illustrated are: (1) The Liberty Seated dime (1837-1891) showing four Roman symbols; (2) the Mercury dime (1916-1945), inspired by the Roman denarius; (3) the Peace Dollar (1921-1935), depicting the goddess of Peace with radiate headdress; (4) the Saint-

Gaudens double eagle (1907-1933). The image of the eagle was a favorite Roman religious symbol. BPS

ROGERS, ADA M. Saint-Gaudens' Home Shrine for New England Area Coin Collectors. In: *Coin World*, No. 146 (Feb. 1, 1963), p. 50, illus.

"Aspet," the former home and estate of the sculptor and medallist Augustus Saint-Gaudens at Cornish (New Hampshire), is to be opened to visitors annually between May 30 and October 15. Added to a description of the estate is a biographical sketch of Saint-Gaudens in which a number of his more important works are mentioned. BPS

RULAU, RUSSELL. Lindesmith Discovers J. B. Schiller Counterstamped Cent of Civil War. In: *Coin World*, No. 146 (Feb. 1, 1963), p. 72, illus.

A newly discovered Louisiana Civil War token of 1860 is countermarked on the obverse "J. B. Schiller" and on the reverse with an "X" stamped over the "one" of "One Cent." The owner of the token, who has also acquired a scrip note dated April 3, 1862 and signed by Schiller (said to be the owner of the Sazerac House in New Orleans) would welcome information on Schiller himself, the Sazerac House, or on the counter-stamping of United States coins in the South during the Civil War. BPS

Seven and Eight Tail Feathers Dollars. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 12 (Dec., 1962), pp. 3410-3412, illus.

The restoration of the silver dollar to legal tender status by the Bland-Allison Act of 1878 was followed by the minting of that denomination in large quantities. The first reverse die, used only at the Philadelphia Mint, is known as the eight tail feather variety. Reasons why the design was later changed to seven feathers is illustrated by reference to contemporary mint correspondence on the subject. BPS

SPINK, D. F. and J. C. RISK. New Facts about an Old American Coin — the 1804 Dollar. In: *Coin Galleries (New York). Numismatic Review and Fixed Price List*, Vol. 3, No. 5 (1962), pp. 217-224, illus.

This article appeared in *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 11 (Nov., 1962), pp. 1443-1448, illus. For abstract see *NL*, No. 63 (April, 1963), pp. 549-550.

TAXAY, DON. The Unique 1814 "Three Leaf" Half Dollar. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 1 (Jan., 1963), pp. 29-30, illus.

In 1961 the writer discovered a specimen of the 1814 Three Leaf half dollar which fits the description given in Haseltine's 1881 Type Table. He contends, however, that "the line extending from the P of *Pluribus*

to the top of the eagle's wing, described by Haseltine as a die break, is actually an incusation of the bust caused by the clashing together of the dies without a planchet between them. The injuries sustained by the reverse die were removed, in part, by polishing, during which process the stem of the higher of the two berries was also effaced. Evidently the two upper leaves met the same fate, and the area had to be re-engraved by hand." An enlarged photograph illustrates the leaf portion of the coin.

BPS

An Unfortunate Coin. The Sorrowful History of the Columbian Half Dollar. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 17, No. 1 (Jan., 1963), pp. 12-13, illus.

A reprint from the *Washington Star*, 1895 describes the financial failure of the Columbian souvenir half dollar of 1892. An original plan to sell the coin at double its face value came to nought and its use as enameled, high-priced costume jewelry was prohibited. As a result, the coin circulated at its nominal value of fifty cents.

BPS

## CANADA

GILLEASE, J. P. Canadian "Dot" Coinage Intrigues Crooks as well as Collectors. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 1 (Jan., 1963), pp. 282-283, illus.

Difficulties are frequently encountered by collectors of Canada's controversial "dot" coinage, especially (except for the 25 cent issues) in the 1936 dates. In discussing some of the problems involved the writer warns against clever fabrications which have recently appeared on the market.

BPS

## LATIN AMERICA

BYRNE, RAY. The Case of the Confusing Mint Marks (Lima vs. Potosi vs. Popayan). In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 2 (Feb., 1963), pp. 322-325.

This article was previously published in *Coin World* (Oct. 19, 1962, pp. 70, 72). An abstract appeared in *Numismatic Literature* No. 63 (April, 1963), p. 552.

CRAIG, A. K. Counterfeit Coins of Alto Peru. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 12 (Dec., 1962), pp. 1603-1609, illus., diagr.

Seldom have coins been counterfeited in greater quantity than in Alto Peru — a mountainous region of Spanish America which now forms part of Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru. Prior to listing the weights and fineness

of the legitimate issues the writer names four categories into which these counterfeit coins can be divided: (1) Unauthorized private issues made before the establishment of the mints of Lima and Potosí; (2) counterfeit cobs of legal weight and fineness manufactured by mine owners in their attempts to avoid payment of the royal tax and the Seigniorage charged by the mint; (3) debased coins (known as *rochas* and *macuquinas*) produced in great quantities by unscrupulous mint officials; (4) modern castings of highly debased silver, made by jewelers in response to the demand for decorative *ch'askas*. BPS

DEANA SALMERÓN, ANTONIO. *Monedas del Primer Imperio Mexicano*. Puebla, Pue, Mexico, Sociedad Numismática de Puebla, 1960. 9 pp., illus.

This pamphlet is based on an extensive article which the writer published in *Monedas*, Vol. 1, No. 7 (July-Sept., 1960), pp. 157-185, 7 pls. Illustrations in both versions appear to be identical.

EDEN, P. R. Mintage Manual for Nicaragua. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 1 (Jan., 1963), pp. 298-300, illus.

Date of issue, mint, numbers struck, metal content, weight and size are listed for the following denominations:  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 5, 10, 20, 25 and 50 centavos; 1 cordoba. Four specimens are illustrated. BPS

FERRARI, J. N. *Amonedación de La Rioja 1821-1837*. Buenos Aires, 1962. 167 pp., illus.

A thorough, detailed account of the first period of the La Rioja mint. All the coins in question are illustrated and discussed at length in their historical context. Among the important pieces are the extremely rare 2 reales of 1821 — the first issue — which the author considers a pattern; and the 8 escudos of 1836 with portrait of Rosas which he proves to be a late nineteenth century fabrication. This is altogether an admirable work in its documentation and argumentation. TVB

FERRARI, J. N. La ley que crea la moneda patria como origen del escudo nacional. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín*, Nos. 28-33 (Jan.-Dec., 1961), pp. 31-38.

The clauses of the statute which established a national coinage in Argentina are discussed at some length by Ferrari. In 1813, three years before the formal declaration of the independence of the Provinces of the Río de la Plata, the *Soberana Asamblea General Constituyente* created a national coinage by substituting its own seal in place of the previously used Spanish emblems. The seal, symbolic of freedom and liberty, eventually evolved into the national coat of arms.

FRANQUET, PETER. Rare Coins of Spanish Guiana. In: *Coin World*, No. 147 (Feb. 8, 1963), p. 66, illus.

Under the title *The Numismatic and Cultural Contributions of Spanish Guiana*, this article was originally published in *Coin Galleries (New York, Numismatic Review and Fixed Price List)* (Vol. 3, No. 3, 1962, pp. 109-112, illus.). An abstract appeared in *Numismatic Literature* No. 62 (Jan., 1963, pp. 453-54).

GONZÁLES CONDE, JOSÉ MARÍA. Monedas circulantes en 1810. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina, Boletín*, Nos. 28-33 (Jan.-Dec., 1961), pp. 18-22, illus.

Among the coins which circulated in Buenos Aires and Argentina at the time of the May Revolution of 1810 — the beginning of a chain of events which culminated in the nation's emancipation — the following issues are described and illustrated: Charles III — 8 reales, 1777 (Potosí); 8 reales, with effigy of Charles IV (Potosí, 1791); 4 escudos, gold (Potosí, 1778); Charles IV — 2 escudos, gold (Potosí, 1799); 1 real, silver (Potosí, 1809); 4 reales, silver (Potosí, 1809); Ferdinand VII —  $\frac{1}{4}$  real, silver (Santiago, 1800); 8 reales, silver (Potosí, 1810).

JOHNSON, JERAH. Picayune Traced from Colonial Coinage to Current Expression. In: *Coin World*, No. 144 (Jan. 18, 1963), p. 40, illus.

The word *picayune*, used variously as a nickname, brand name, place name or adjective, derives from the Spanish half-real denomination which up until ca. 1857 had circulated for almost two centuries. Known as a "picayune" in Louisiana, the small coin was valued at only one-sixteenth of a United States dollar — hence its name quickly became synonymous with anything small or of little value.

BPS

McNICKLE, A. J. S. *Spanish Colonial Coins of North America — Mexico Mint. Variations in the Coat-of-Arms as an Aid to Identification*. Mexico City, D.F., Sociedad Numismática de México, 1962. 53 pp., illus., pl.

Published here in pamphlet form are seven articles relating to the above topic which have appeared in issues of the *Boletín* published by the *Sociedad Numismática de México* (1958-1960). Abstracts of these have already appeared in the pages of *Numismatic Literature*. In his preface the author states the purpose of his study: "Gold and silver coins, from the eight scudi to the one real pieces of the regular issues, struck in the United States of Mexico when the country was part of New Spain, bear a shield on which the arms of other territories then under Spanish rule appear. A study of the slightly different ways in which the coats-of-arms of these domains were depicted throughout the years can be of considerable

assistance when endeavoring to attribute these pieces to the reigns in which they were issued."

PARDO, MERCEDES CARLOTA de. *Monedas Venezolanas*. Caracas, Banco Central de Venezuela, 1961. 2 vols. 33 pls., fold. tabs.

Together, these volumes provide a comprehensive history of Venezuelan coinage from its inception in 1802 to the present time. Volume I is arranged under the following headings: Colonial Period (1802-1809); Period of Independence (1810-1820); Period of Gran Colombia (1821-1830); Republic of Venezuela (1830-1863); United States of Venezuela (1864-1953); Republic of Venezuela (1953 to the present). The types issued during these periods are described in full on the pages (versos) facing the plates (rectos).

Volume II contains the texts of monetary laws, decrees and resolutions promulgated by the respective Venezuelan governments.

PEDRAZA, J. F. *Acuñaciones de los "Fondos Publicos" de Catorce, S. L. P. año de 1822*. San Luis Potosí, 1961. 22 pp., illus.

Illustrations of the five known varieties are included in this description of the cuartilla struck (with the aid of public funds) at Catorce in 1822.

PEDRAZA, J. F. *Documentos relativos a la autorizacion concedida al "ylustre ayuntamiento de la ciudad de San Luis Potosí para que proceda a la construccion de Tlacos" año de 1806 y 1807*. San Luis Potosí, 1961. 30 pp., illus.

From a volume entitled *Acuerdos del Ayuntamiento de San Luis Potosí* (1807), Pedraza publishes relevant documents authorizing the municipal government of that city an issue of provincial coinage for the years 1806 and 1807 — the only recorded instance of its kind within the entire territory of New Spain. Illustrations show the first two coins struck under the authorization.

PEDRAZA, J. F. *La moneda provincial de San Luis Potosí*. San Luis Potosí, 1961. 17 pp., illus.

Pedraza describes in some detail the provincial coinage struck at San Luis Potosí during the period 1807-1821. Eight illustrations of the coinage are provided, together with excerpts from the official documents of authorization.

PEDRAZA, J. F. *La moneda realista de San Luis Potosí (acuñaciones de Catorce y Sierra de Pinos)*. San Luis Potosí, 1961. 22 pp., illus.

The writer describes and discusses the royalist coinage struck at Catorce and Sierra de Pinos (state of San Luis Potosí) during the first quarter

of the nineteenth century. Bibliographical references to Medina and Pradeau, as well as seven coin illustrations, are included.

PRIDMORE, F. Notes on Colonial Coins. The Cut Money of Barbados. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 71, No. 2 (Feb., 1963), pp. 26-27.

By cutting three equal side segments from Spanish quarter dollars, three "halves" were produced from one coin, leaving a center triangular section which could afterwards be melted down for re-coining. Contemporary evidence that this fraudulent practice was followed by Birmingham coiners in producing the Barbados "cut coinage" at the end of the eighteenth century is cited from the Digges letters, published by B. A. Seaby, Ltd. in issues of the *Coin and Medal Bulletin* (Oct. and Nov., 1962).

## ISLAMIC

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Mythical West Cork Find of a Gold Coin of the Spanish Umayyads. In: *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society*, Vol. 67 (1962), pp. 51-53.

An alleged "double dinar" of the Spanish Umayyad 'Abd al-Raḥmān III is in all probability a coin of the Sherif of Morocco, Abu'l-'Abbās Aḥmad II struck at Sijilmāsa in 1004 H. GCM

## AFRICA

REMICK, J. H. Nigeria and British West Africa. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 71, No. 2 (Feb., 1963), p. 28.

Coins issued for the above territories are listed under ruling sovereign, date, denomination and mint mark. The compiler invites the co-operation of collectors of these series in order that a more complete listing may be published at a future date.

## ISRAEL

Ancient Coins Provide Models for Striking New Israel Series. In: *Coin World*, No. 144 (Jan. 18, 1963), p. 48, illus.

Included in a brochure issued by the Israel Coins and Medals Company are illustrations showing how the coins of modern Israel reflect the designs of ancient Hebrew coinage. The brochure also includes descriptions of the company's medallic issues. BPS

Bank of Israel issues two Gold Coins Honoring Chaim Weizmann. In: *Coin World*, No. 142 (Jan. 4, 1963), p. 3, illus.

Gold coins at the nominal values of 50 and 100 Israeli pounds have been issued in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the death of Chaim Weizmann, first president of the State of Israel. The design, common to both pieces, is as follows: (obv.), the Israeli emblem — a Menorah between two olive branches, joined at the base by the word ISRAEL; the coin's value and the dates 1952-1962 are inscribed in relief between inner and outer circles; (rev.), portrait of Weizmann, f.l., within an incuse rectangle; in lower center, Israeli emblem with the name Chaim Weizmann inscribed in Hebrew.

BPS

## CENTRAL ASIA

FEDOROV-DAVYDOV, G. A. O nachala monetnoi chekanki v Khorezme i Sarae v kontse XIII v. In: *Epigrafika Vostoka*, Vol. 14, (1961), pp. 79-89, illus.

Two distinct coinage types were struck at Khorezm — and six at Sarai — at the end of the thirteenth century. The first type of Khorezm dirhem was issued in 678 н. (1279/80) without the name of the Khan; the second appeared in the years 686 н. (1287/88), 687 н. (1288), 688 н. (1289) and 690 н. (1291). Both types are described in full, with indications of variants provided.

The six types of Sarai dirhems are dated as follows: Type I — 681 н. (1282/83), struck without the name of the Khan and without designation of the year; Type II — 686 н. (1288), also without the name of the Khan; Type III — 690 н. (1291), 692 н. (1292/93), struck in the name of the Khan Tokta; Type IV — 691 н. (1292), 693 н. (1293/94), 694 н. (1294/95), also in the name of the Khan Tokta; Type V — 696 н. (1296/97) struck in the name of the Khan Tokta; Type VI — struck in the name of the Khan Tokta but without date. All six types are described in full.

## FAR EAST

CITTERT-EYMERS, J. G. van. Stads-slaper van Batavia, 1705. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 48 (1961), pp. 91-93, pl. 10. With English Summary, p. 93.

A set of weights (illustrated) is described as "stamped and verified at Batavia (Djakarta) in 1705 as standard weight of 256 reals." The weights were acquired some time ago by the University Museum at Utrecht.



JORGENSEN, HOLGER. Old Coins of China. A Guide to their Identification. Reprint edition, 1962. 7 pp., 20 pls.

In size, this second reprinting of Jorgensen's pamphlet is half that of the first, published in 1944, with the result that the illustrations convey a false idea of the actual size of the coins depicted. In color, however, the new plates do simulate the general appearance of the old copper issues. No elimination of amulets and pseudo-coins has been undertaken.

HFB

VOROB'EV, M. V. Dal'nevostochnye monety iz sobraniia Irkutskogo Muzeia. In: *Epigrafika Vostoka*, Vol. 14 (1961), pp. 90-113, 4 pls.

A descriptive catalogue of the 136 Far Eastern coins in the Irkutsk Museum is arranged by country, dynasty and ruling sovereign. Although largely Chinese, the collection includes a number of Korean and Japanese coins.

## INDIA

AHMAD, QEYAMUDDIN. An Historical Account of the Banaras Mint in the Later Mughal Period, 1732-1776. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 23 (1961), pp. 198-215, tabs.

This history of the Banaras Mint during the above period is based upon an account prepared by G. H. Barlow in August, 1787, now preserved in the Mint Series of Records. The present article reprints five appendices from the early report, each of which provides a wealth of information in statistical form: (1) Duties on the coinage at the first establishment of the Banaras Mint (A.H. 1145); (2) Duties on coinage at the Banaras Mint from the first year of the reign of Ahmad Shah (1748); (3) Receipts and Disbursements of the Banaras Mint in the 5th year (1763) of the reign of the present king (Shah Alam II); (4) Duties on the coinage in the Banaras Mint from the 8th year (1766) of the present reign (Shah Alam II); (5) Table showing weight, assay, etc. of the rupees coined at the Banaras Mint from its first establishment to the present time (1776).

BABELON, JEAN. A Consolidated List of Indian Coins in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 23 (1961), p. 455.

The 1281 Indian coins in the *Bibliothèque Nationale* are arranged by Babelon under dynasty, number of specimens, and the source of the acquisition. As shown by the listing, the largest groups are those of the Indo-Greeks (324), Mughals (187), Kushāṇas (125) and Indo-Scythians (108).

BAJPAI, K. D. Rāmagupta, a Gupta King. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 23 (1961), pp. 340-344, pl. 10.

During the course of explorations recently undertaken in the Vidiśā district of Madhya Pradesh the writer was able to acquire a number of Lion type issues of Rāmagupta as well as copper coins of an entirely new type struck by the same ruler. Both types were recently found at Eran, situated some forty-five miles from Vidiśā, where excavations were conducted by the University of Saugar.

A descriptive catalogue, supplemented by plate illustrations, lists twelve specimens of the newly discovered type by measurement, weight and transcription of legend.

BANERJEA, J. N. The Coin-Collection of the Asiatic Society. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 23 (1961), pp. 424-429.

Banerjea summarizes the history of the Asiatic Society's coin collection from its inception in 1784 to the present time, citing as an achievement of outstanding importance the acquisition of the Stacy collection of 6,327 coins in 1859. The collection contained gold, silver and copper issues of the Greeks, Indo-Greeks, Śaka-Pahlavas, Parthians, Kushāṇas and Sasanians; local and tribal coins of ancient India; gold, silver and copper coins of the Guptas; issues of the Hindu kings of Ohind and a good selection of Islamic coins. Shortly after the acquisition the society's collection was transferred to the newly opened Indian Museum.

BIDDULPH, C. H. British Indian Brockages, Countermarked and Defective Coins. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 23 (1961), pp. 158-165, pls. 4-6.

A descriptive listing of specimens in the writer's own collection includes the following pieces: Fifteen 19th century British Indian brockages; five defective 20th century issues; two double-struck specimens (one rupee, 1862 and two annas, 1943); seven off-centre coins (struck during the period 1862-1944); a double obverse rupee; two rupees (1835, 1891), countermarked for use outside India.

BIDDULPH, C. H. Coins with Laminated Flans. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 23 (1961), pp. 152-157, pls. 1-3.

While examining *jalus* issued in the name of Shah Alam II of Machlipatam Bandar the writer noticed that certain Indian, Persian and Afghan coins were struck on laminated flans. The first specimen seen was a *jalus* issued in the year 1222 H. (A.D. 1807/08), probably by the British East India Company. Biddulph explains in detail the technique employed in the manufacture of these pieces and provides a descriptive key to the

appended plates under the following headings: Machlipatam Bandar; Kandahar — Coins issued by the English forces; Kandahar — Coins issued by the Persians; Durrani Coins.

CHOUDHURY, C. R. Early Indigenous Coins of India in the Collection of the Asutosh Museum. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 23 (1961), pp. 430-434, pl. 16.

Since its inception in 1937 the Asutosh Museum has built up a fairly rich and representative collection of early indigenous coins of India, acquired mainly through excavation, exploration and the purchase of collections. In addition to a number of rare varieties the collection includes a large selection of unknown types which exhibit characteristics of great numismatic interest. They include single type silver money known as bent bars, small round silver coins found at sites in ancient Taxila, punch-marked coins in silver, billon and copper, and uninscribed cast copper coins discovered during the Chandraketurgarh excavations of 1960/61. All of these are discussed by the writer at some length.

GUPTA, P. L. The Coin-Collection of the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 23 (1961), pp. 497-501.

The collection numbers approximately 30,000 specimens, assembled by gift, purchase, and State government donation of treasure trove material. It includes a wide representation of the extensive Indian series, coins of ancient Greece, Rome and Persia, and a variety of modern coins of the world. Briefly noted are the contents of the individual collections of P. V. Mavji, Howell, Whittle, G. P. Taylor, Da Cunha, Sir Currembhoy Ebrahim, S. M. Contractor, S. H. Hodivala, F. D. J. Paruck, Sir Dorab Tata, G. J. M. Hamilton and the Poona Archaeological Museum, all of which (either wholly or in part) are represented in the cabinet.

GUPTA, P. L. Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad Collection of the Numismatic Society of India. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 23 (1961), pp. 494-496.

Although described as "neither rich nor important," it is hoped that this small group of coins and medals may eventually form the nucleus for a numismatic collection. Its contents are listed as follows: Gold — 121 pieces, discussed under the headings: Ancient, Sultanate Period, Mughal, Native States, East India Company, Foreign; silver — sixteen coins issued by the East India Company from the mint of Farrukhabad; all are badly worn from being used as ornaments and are consequently of little value; medals — ten specimens, all of which are briefly described.

GUPTA, P. L. Treasure Trove Laws in India — A Review. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 23 (1961), pp. 137-151.

In this survey of India's treasure trove laws some attention is given to relevant passages in medieval Indian literature. The major portion of the article, however, is devoted to the Indian Treasure Trove Act of 1878; the text of the Act is cited *in extenso*, with commentary made upon its provisos. The time has now come, the writer feels, when the Act should be replaced by a new and simpler version and an organization established for the examination of all treasure trove hoards.

JAIN, BALCHANDRA. The Collection of Indian Coins in the Raipur Museum. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 23 (1961), pp. 502-506.

The museum at Raipur was established in 1875 by the late Mahant Ghasidas, then the ruling chief of Nandgaon State — an area which today forms a *tahsil* of the Durg district of Madhya Pradesh. When the management of the museum was taken over by the State Government in 1953 a new institution named the Mahant Ghasidas Memorial Museum came into existence. It merged with the old museum and the latter's small collection of 102 coins and 42 medals was transferred to the new premises to form the nucleus of a numismatic cabinet. Judicious acquisitions made since 1953 have brought the total number of coins to 1998 (73 gold, 432 silver and 1493 copper). A listing shows the various dynasties represented in the collection.

JAIN, BALCHANDRA. Early Coins from Vidiśā in the Raipur Museum. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 23 (1961), pp. 303-308.

In May, 1958, 835 ancient Indian coins, acquired from a collector at Vidiśā (Madhya Pradesh), were purchased by the writer for the Mahant Ghasidas Memorial Museum at Raipur. The group included punch-marked coins in silver and copper, early cast and uninscribed pieces (also in silver and copper), tribal coins of Eran and Ujjain, and issues of Jishṇu, Rāmagupta, the Western Kshatrapas and the Nāga kings of Padmāvatī. A descriptive catalogue of nine distinct types is arranged under the following headings: Punch-Marked Coins (silver — single symbol; copper); Repoussé Coins; Uninscribed Cast Coins; Coins of the City of Vidiśā.

JOSHI, N. P. The Numismatic Section of the Sanskrit University Museum, Varanasi. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 23 (1961), pp. 507-510.

With the establishment of an Archaeological Museum at the above university in October, 1958 it was decided to build up the numismatic collection for the guidance of students. The nucleus of the collection, liberally donated by Pt. Kubernath Shukla, head of the university's Department of Education, comprised 276 coins representative of several

important early Indian dynasties. Although issues of the Indo-Bactrian, Indo-Scythian and Indo-Parthian rulers were missing, this lacuna was partially filled by the ninety coins of the Sitholey collection, among which were a number of outstanding specimens. The author lists the ca. 1000 pieces in the museum's collection under the headings: Coin type, Number of Coins, Remarks.

LAMB, R. A. Rama and Sita. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 2 (Feb., 1963), pp. 627-629, illus.

Indian Temple Offering coins, struck in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, depict events connected with the Hindu legend of Rama and Sita which the author here recounts. Eleven specimens are described, one illustrated.

BPS

LLOYD, A. H. Hoarding of the Precious Metals in India. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 23 (1961), pp. 115-127.

This article is reprinted from the *Transactions of the International Numismatic Congress* (London, June 30-July 6, 1936), pp. 427-438.

MAITY, S. K. Metrological Study of the Gold Coins of Early India. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 23 (1961), pp. 259-266, tabs.

Two tables supplement this discussion of the metrology of ancient Indian gold coins. The first is based upon an analysis of 200 specimens issued by the Kushāṇas, Kushāṇa chiefs and Sasanians. In Table II, data derived from an examination of 235 Gupta gold coins is arranged under issuing ruler, average weight in air (shown in grains), average percentage of pure gold, average content of pure gold (in grains) and remarks.

MAJUMDAR, R. C. Hoards of Coins. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 23 (1961), pp. 128-132.

The concealment of coins as a measure of security in India is generally believed to have been brought about by foreign invasion. When attempts are made to establish the relative chronology of the kings whose coins are found in a hoard, it is frequently assumed that the larger the number of coins belonging to a particular ruler, the closer was his reign to the time of burial. Conversely, when a king is represented by only a very small proportion of a hoard it is supposed that the coins were concealed early in the reign — or that the reign was very short.

The writer expresses disagreement with these conjectures on the grounds that they fail to make allowance for accidents or special circumstances. In any case, he points out, whenever an opportunity to test their validity

presents itself it becomes clear that they cannot be supported by actual facts.

MANKAD, B. L. The Coin-Collection of the Baroda Museum. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 23 (1961), pp. 435-446.

Included among the 270 gold coins and medals in the cabinet of the Baroda Museum are issues of the Kushāṇas, Guptas, the Sultans of Delhi and Malava and the Mughal emperors, as well as ancient and medieval coins of South India and later emissions of Indian States, England, France, the United States, Germany and other countries. To these can be added ca. 10,000 silver coins and more than 7,000 specimens struck in copper, billon, potin, lead and brass, ranging from punch-marked coins to issues of the nineteenth century. The entire collection is discussed under two broad headings: Gold, and Coins of Silver, Copper and Other Metals.

MATHUR, I. D. The Coin-Collection in the National Museum, New Delhi. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 23 (1961), pp. 491-493.

During the past twelve years, largely through purchase, gift, and the distribution of treasure trove, the National Museum has built up a collection of approximately 24,000 coins: 1800 gold pieces, the remainder of silver and copper. Included in the collection are specimens of some of India's very rare coins; also some of the best known varieties, ranging from the earliest punch-marked types to the latest issues of the East India Company — a period beginning in the sixth century B.C. and ending in the mid-nineteenth century. Several outstanding private collections are represented in the cabinet. Among them are the Paruck collection of 1691 Sasanian coins, the Parthasarthy collection (1680), the S. T. Srinivasagopalachari collection (4,407) and the Jalan collection (7,846). More than 4,000 pieces from the Narayani hoard were presented to the museum by the government of West Bengal and 600 Gupta gold coins were acquired from the Bayana hoard.

MIRSHI, V. V. On a New Sātavāhana Coin and Some Kshatrpa Coins from Vidarbha. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 23 (1961), pp. 334-339, pl. 3.

A new Sātavāhana copper issue (weight, 50 grains; diameter, .60") is described and illustrated: (obv.), elephant with uplifted trunk, shown above the legend; (rev.), the Ujjain symbol, commonly found on the reverses of Sātavāhana coins. After studying the inscription Mirashi assigns the specimen to King Stuta, despite the fact that this ruler's name does not appear in the list of Sātavāhana kings mentioned in the Purāṇas. Also provided is a descriptive catalogue of seven coins issued by

various sovereigns of the Kshatrapa dynasty; two of these were found at Bâsim, five at Kuṇḍinapura.

MISRA, K. K. A Short Note on the Coin-Collection of the Chandradhari Singh State Museum. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 23 (1961), p. 467.

From an original nucleus of 1837 coins this collection has been gradually enlarged by gift and purchase and is now listed as follows: Gold coins (10), silver (460), copper (1444), miscellaneous (2). The majority of the pieces are of Indo-Greek, Islamic or Hindu provenance.

MITCHELL, HELEN. The Collection of Indian Coins in Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 23 (1961), pp. 421-423.

Recent years have seen a remarkable growth in the Ashmolean Museum's series of Indian coins. "Of especial note was the munificent gift (1956-58) by Dr. H. E. Stapleton of his fine collection: his coins of the Sultans of Bengal and the kings of Assam are particularly deserving of mention. In 1934, a most useful gift of over 1650 coins, mostly copper, was made by T. B. Horwood. An annual grant from the University now allows a programme of consolidation and expansion to be carried out. Among recent notable purchases was the major part of Mr. A. Master's collection, which has markedly strengthened the Museum's representation of the Sultans of Gujarat and the Mughal Emperors."

A chronological listing of the coins in the collection is arranged by numbers and dynasty (or place of issue).

MUKHERJEE, B. N. A Note on the History of Indian Coin-Collection in the British Museum. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 23 (1961), pp. 456-466.

As a result of acquisitions made during the past one and a half centuries the Indian collection in the British Museum now numbers more than 40,000 pieces, approximately distributed as follows: Punch-marked coins (2694), Indo-Greek (ca. 872), Indo-Scythian (ca. 806), Indo-Parthian (ca. 958), Kushāṇas (ca. 894), Sātavāhanas (ca. 450), Kshatrapas (ca. 819), Guptas (ca. 725), Kalachuris (ca. 874), Sultans of Delhi (ca. 2931), Mughals (ca. 8950). A listing of the more important Indian series in the collection is given, as well as a bibliography of nine titles.

NANAVATI, J. M. The Coin Collection in Watson Museum, Rajkot. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 23 (1961), p. 511.

Included in this collection of ca. 6000 specimens are Greek and Islamic issues, together with coins of the western Kshatrapas, Guptas, Indo-Sasanians and State Korries. Those of Greek provenance are all copper issues

of Apollodotus and Hermaeus; the Islamic coins represent for the most part the Delhi Sultans, the Gujarat Sultans and the Mughals; the Saka were issued by Maues, Azes I, Azes II, Vonones, Gondophares, Pakores, Basilus Soter and Soter Megas. Punch-marked coins in the collection occur in both silver and copper varieties.

NAUTIYAL, K. P. The Numismatic History of Kumaon. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 23 (1961), pp. 375-386.

After an elucidation of the complicated numismatic history of Kumaon and the coinage which began in the region ca. second century B.C. the writer provides descriptions of the coins under the following headings: Almora (or Kuṇinda) coins; Kushāṇa coins from Kashipur; Yaudheya coins from Dehradun; Yaudheya coins from Garhwal.

PRAKASH, JAI. On Ancient Indian Coin-Legends. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 23 (1961), pp. 241-258.

Two separate stages of development become clearly evident from a study of the coin legends of ancient India. Included in the first category are those of the strong monarchies which followed Indo-Greek rule: the Śakas, Pahlavas, Kushāṇas and Guptas, whose legends reflect the influence of their Indo-Greek predecessors. The second group comprises legends of the city states, republican tribes and local dynasties. The writer discusses this interesting subject under two main headings: (1) Indo-Greek Coin Legends (Regular issues: Greek Legends; Commemorative Medals; Joint Issues); (2) Prākṛit Legends: Style and General Observations.

PRAKASH, SATYA. The Coin-Collection of the Jaipur Museum. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 23 (1961), pp. 468-470.

Included in this collection are four silver punch-marked coins, copper issues (ordinary type) of the Kushāṇa king Vima Kadphises, Gupta coins (standard type of Samudragupta and archer and lion-slayer types of Chandragupta II), 180 copper pieces attributed to the Brāhmaṇa kings of Ohind, twenty-two South Indian *janams* and twenty-six South Indian gold coins.

PRAKASH, VIDYA. Some Aspects of Material Life on Gupta Coins. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 23 (1961), pp. 267-296, illus.

Although Indian numismatists have frequently made use of coins in solving tangible problems of political history, only a few have employed numismatic sources as an aid to a critical study of the material life of the people. Among the material aspects which Prakash discusses at some length are royal amusements, furniture and other household items, and the



various weapons depicted on Gupta coinage such as bow and arrow, quiver, spear and javelin, battle-axe, sword, dagger, goad, mace, noose and shield. A representative selection of these articles is shown by means of 102 line drawing illustrations.

RAMESAN, N. History of the Coin-Collection in the Andhra Pradesh Government Museum. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 23 (1961), pp. 417-420.

Estimated at more than 350,000 pieces, the collection in the above museum includes coins from almost every period of Indian history. Especially interesting are the hoards representing practically every dynasty of the Andhra kings. Among the three catalogues of the collection, published in 1960/61 with the generous financial assistance of the Government of India, that of the Qutab Shahi coins is regarded as an important contribution to numismatics in that it includes almost all of the known issues.

RAO, U. S. On Coins of Nurjehan. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 23 (1961), pp. 364-366.

Although, by order of Jehangir, Nurjehan's name was placed on the coinage after 1033 A.H., the *Khutba* was not recited in her name. Coins were issued simultaneously in Jehangir's name at all mints in the empire. *Firmans*, which dealt with everyday administrative matters, were promulgated in the name of Nurjehan, but those of weight and importance were issued only in the name of Jehangir. Mutual interest, the writer concludes, led Jehangir to share power with and entrust the reins of government to Nurjehan. Coins and *firmans* were issued in her name to strengthen her hand and influence over the nobility and the masses during the last years of her husband's life, when excessive drinking had rendered him incapable of performing any strenuous duties.

RODE, V. P. The Coin-Collection in the Central Museum, Nagpur. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 23 (1961), pp. 488-490.

Each year since its establishment in 1863 the museum's coin cabinet has been substantially enriched by donations of treasure trove material, especially in the field of Muslim coinage. Issues of the Sultans of Delhi and their contemporaries are quite numerous, as are coins of the Mughals. Although smaller in size, the museum's collection of ancient and medieval Indian coins is fairly representative and contains issues of most of the well known dynasties.

SHORTT, H. de S. The Detection of Coin Forgeries in N.W. India. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 23 (1961), pp. 166-174, tab.

In northwest India (Pakistan), where coins of the Indo-Greeks (usually the most attractive to European collectors) are most easily found, the purchaser is confronted by a skillful army of forgers. Aided by a fifth column recruited among the dealers of the city bazaars, they appear to command a monopoly of the trade. Following an excellent exposition of the problems encountered in the detection of such falsifications the writer summarizes as follows: Forgeries may be of two periods: ancient or modern. The former can be grouped in three separate classes: (1) and (2) plated and base metal coins issued by the mints; (3) casts of coins, privately manufactured. Modern forgeries comprise two classes: (1) cast copies of original coins, and (2) struck copies, produced from counterfeit dies. Included in the article is a useful table listing the characteristics of the forgeries described.

SHORTT, H. de S. Notes on Some Ancient and Medieval Indian Coins. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 23 (1961), pp. 328-333, pl. 9.

The following pieces are included in a group of twenty ancient and medieval Indian coins published by the writer from his own collections: Issues of Eucratides I, Menander, Azes II, Rajuvula (?), Kanishka and Huvishka; four coins from Taxila; a square coin of ancient India and one Ephthalite coin.

SINGHAL, C. R. Notable Mughal Coins in the Bhārat Kalā Bhavan, Varanasi. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 23 (1961), pp. 387-407, pl. 1.

In presenting a descriptive catalogue of sixty-nine outstanding Mughal coins from the above collection the compiler makes no claim that these pieces have not been published elsewhere. "It is quite likely that similar specimens may be found in private collections, but on the whole these coins are decidedly of new and rare varieties." A number of unique or very rare pieces, thirteen of which are illustrated on the appended plate, are included in a special listing which appears at the head of the catalogue.

SINGHAL, C. R. Three Unique Coins in the State Museum Lucknow. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 23 (1961), pp. 357-359, pl. 13.

Three coins from the above museum, which possesses one of the richest numismatic collections in India, are described and illustrated: (1) An issue of the Kushāṇa king Huvishka; (2) a coin struck by Sultan Alauddin Muhammad Shah of the Khalhi dynasty; (3) a gold coin of Aurangzeb.

SIRCAR, D. C. The Issue of Punch-Marked Coins. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 23 (1961), pp. 297-302.

Evidence provided by a passage in Buddhaghosha's *Visuddhimagga* — a work composed in the fifth century A.D. which has been known to students of Indian numismatics for about half a century — indicates that not all of the punch-marked coins were issued by the Indian States. Some are evidently issued by guilds and silversmiths, as suggested by Smith, and these coins undoubtedly circulated side by side with the State coins. After citing the above passage *in extenso*, Sircar makes it quite clear that the symbols on the *kārshāpaṇas* or punched-marked coins indicate only the place at which a particular piece was made and the goldsmith who fashioned it — not the State in which it was made or by which it was issued.

SOHONI, S. V. So-Called Apratigha Coin Type of Kumāragupta I. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 23 (1961), pp. 345-356, pls. 11-12, illus.

After further examination of all available data relating to the above coin type Sohoni reaches three major conclusions: (1) The circular legend on the obverse consists of four parts; (2) the reverse legend should be restored to *Sri-Pratāpah*, as read by Allan; (3) a more accurate appreciation of both legends is helpful to an understanding of the obverse composition.

The confirmed validity of points covered by the author in 1956, as well as material revisions of certain other aspects, are fully brought out in the course of the article.

SPELLMAN, J. W. The Ownership of Treasure Trove in Ancient Indian Polity. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 23 (1961), pp. 133-136.

Concerning the relevant passages in Indian literature which relate to the ownership of treasure trove, Spellman summarizes as follows: The claims of the king to treasure trove in ancient India were supported by theories which had recourse to his position in relation to the earth — either as its husband or its protector. According to some sources the finder of the treasure was entitled to compensation, but the position of the owner of the land is not clear; possibly he was considered to be of little significance, since the finds themselves normally came from the earth and thus were considered the property of the king. The texts, however, do not provide a satisfactory definition of treasure trove as seen from the modern point of view.

SRIVASTAVA, V. N. The Coin-Collection in the Archaeological Museum, Mathura. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 23 (1961), pp. 485-487.

At the time of the museum's founding in 1874 the authorities were chiefly concerned with sculptural finds and little attention was paid to coins. Numismatic interest gradually developed, however, and under the impetus of acquisitions and local coin discoveries the collection began to grow. Finally, with the government's appointment of an Art Purchase Com-

mittee in 1957 the purchasing of coins became an accepted part of the museum's policy. At the present time the collection numbers approximately 9,332 pieces, distributed as follows: Gold — 109 specimens, issued by the Kushāṇas, Guptas, and various medieval rulers; silver — 1930 coins, among which are issues of the Indo-Greeks, Indo-Parthians and Indo-Sasanians as well as punch-marked and Gupta coins; copper — 7284 pieces. Included in this last group are issues of the Kushāṇas, Nāgas, and local rulers of Mathura, tribal coins, and specimens found at ancient sites such as Kauśāmbī, Ahichchhatra and Taxila.

SUHLE, ARTHUR. A List of Indian Coins in the Collection of the State Museum of Berlin. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 23 (1961), pp. 447-454.

The listing is arranged under the geographical divisions of Northwest India, West India, Kashmir (Rajas), Kashmir (Sultans), South India and Gujarat (Sultans). Each division includes the names of the issuing sovereigns, with the respective coins of each listed separately under gold, silver and copper.

THAKUR, UPENDRA. Mints and Minting in India. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 23 (1961), pp. 173-197.

A discussion of Indian mints and coining techniques, from the period of the punch-marked coin to the present time. Emphasis is placed upon such aspects as: The technique of casting coins from moulds which developed in the third century B.C., the symbols on Gupta coins which may indicate mints, the unusually large number of Islamic mints in India and the coinage produced at the various factories established by European traders (Danish, Dutch, French, Portuguese and English).

TRIPATHI, R. R. The Coin-Collection in the Allahabad Museum. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 23 (1961), pp. 414-416.

The collection is summarized as follows: Gold coins — a total of thirty-four pieces, including issues of the Kushāṇas, Guptas and Mughal dynasties and a number of specimens of medieval origin; silver — 375 punch-marked coins, three issues of Skandagupta, and ca. 400 emissions of Mughal kings and other rulers representing for the most part Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shahjehan, Aurangzeb, Shah Alam and Ahmad Shah; copper — twenty-six punch-marked coins, five bar type pieces reported to be of a rare variety, and 350 inscribed or uninscribed issues of various rulers and dynasties (third century B.C. to the sixth century A.D.).

UNNITHAN, N. G. The Coin-Collection in the Kerala Museums. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 23 (1961), pp. 471-473.

In addition to two hoards which have been deposited: (1) 184 punch-marked coins discovered at Kottayam, and (2) the Eyyal hoard of thirty-three silver punch-marked, twelve gold and seventy-one Roman silver coins, the above collection contains representative issues of the following South Indian dynasties: Andhras, Eastern Chalukyas, Hoysalas, Cheras, Cholas, Vijayangar, Pandyas and Nāyakas.

UPASAK, C. S. Some Salient Features of Brāhmī on Gupta Coins. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 23 (1961), pp. 216-240.

In this article the author outlines the principal characteristics of Brahmi epigraphy as illustrated by the inscriptions found upon Gupta coins. The distinctive shapes of various letters, peculiar to Gupta numismatic epigraphy, are brought out by means of line drawings.

The mode of writing usually follows a left to right pattern, although a few names such as Samudragupta, Chandra and Kācha are written vertically from top to bottom in the manner of Chinese and Japanese pictographs. Certain scholars have suggested that this form of writing on Indian coins was derived from the oriental style. The coins of the Guptas, however, were completely Indianized, and the use of vertical inscriptions appears to have been nothing more than an artistic device used for the filling in of an allotted space.

VANAJA, R. The Coin-Collection in the Government Museum, Madras. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 23 (1961), pp. 474-484.

By 1941 the entire Indian series was well represented in the Government Museum collection, then estimated to contain some 26,000 pieces. Approximately one half of the collection consists of coins of Northern India, covering the period from earliest times to the present day, with 3000 Mughal issues representing almost all of that dynasty's rulers from Humayan to Shah Alam II; there are, in addition, 3000 punch-marked, 100 Indo-Bactrian, 70 Kushāṇa and 12 Gupta coins. Specimens of primitive money, Chinese spade and knife money, Swedish plate money, etc. have been added to the collection during the past few years.

WHITEHEAD, R. B. Shamsu-d-din Mahmud of Delhi. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 23 (1961), pp. 360-363.

Issues of the ephemeral pretender Shamsu-d-din Mahmud Shah (a name unknown, apart from the coins) are believed to be the rarest emissions of the Delhi Sultans; no more than four specimens were known to H. Nelson Wright, who described them on p. 103 of his authoritative work *The Coinage and Metrology of the Sultans of Delhi* (Delhi, 1936). Three were of Type A, one was of Type B. On the basis of the coins themselves, which exhibit distinctly Delhi features, and the fact that they were found

in Delhi itself or in Delhi province, the writer disagrees with the recent suggestion that these issues belong to the Deccan.

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Philippine 1958 Coinage Clarified. In: *Coin World*, No. 140 (Dec. 21, 1962), p. 53.

Through the efforts of Dr. Pablo I. de Jesus, senior vice President and treasurer of the Prudential Bank and Trust Company in Manila, *Coin World* is enabled to publish a statement from the Office of the Cashier, Central Bank of the Philippines (Manila) listing the total coin deliveries made to them between Oct. 29, 1958 and June 7, 1962. The statement clarifies the 1958 issue of Philippine Republican coinage. BPS

## TOKENS

BURNS, J. F. Barber Shop Tokens used for Allocation of Cash Receipts. In: *Coin World*, No. 138 (Dec. 7, 1962), p. 54 illus.

Before their replacement by check slips in the 1930's, tokens were frequently used in barber shops for the purpose of determining an employee's share of the day's receipts. One specific instance cited by the writer concerns the use of ceramic tokens of various colors and denominations at a shop in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. BPS

CERNY, ERNEST. Pedley-Ryan and Related Silver Slugs of 1933. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 76, No. 1 (Jan., 1963), p. 43.

A revised listing gives Kenney numbers and degrees of rarity for twelve specimens in the above series. Six are Pedley-Ryan tokens; the remainder are from Colorado (4), Montana (1) and Nevada (1). BPS

GOULD, M. M. The J. S. Ormsby Token. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 17, No. 1 (Winter, 1963), p. 14, illus.

Illustrated and described is an unusual token attributed to J. S. Ormsby & Co. of Sacramento, California, operators of an assay office and private mint. The value of "100 Dolls." inscribed on the obverse suggests that it may have been given as a receipt for 100 dollars worth of gold dust, deposited by a client to be exchanged for minted coins. BPS

GUREN, JAY. Hard Times Tokens Tell Story of Jackson's Historic Struggle. In: *Coin World*, No. 144 (Jan. 18, 1963), pp. 60, 62, illus.

Details of the life and career of Andrew Jackson serve to emphasize

the political and historical significance of the Hard Times Tokens (Nos. 1-71 in the *Low Catalogue*). Specimens of the Whig vs. Democrat tokens are described, and a number of satirical pieces illustrated. BPS

HAWKINS, R. N. P. A Box of Counters. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 536 (Jan., 1963), pp. 3-4.

Brief descriptions are given of twenty miniature counters — the contents of a metal box, recently acquired by the writer, to which was affixed a facsimile of a Bank of England five pound note dated September 8, 1882. The counters are of the well-known 13 mm. variety imitating regal coins of Victoria and Edward VII, and can probably be dated to 1902. The box itself may have been designed for the 1887 Jubilee or even earlier.

MITCHELL, R. A. and RUSSELL RULAU. Embossed or Shell Store Cards. In: *Journal of the Token and Medal Society*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (April, 1961), pp. 9-18, pl. 1 [and issues to] Vol. 2, No. 5 (Nov.-Dec., 1962), p. 116.

The authors provide a detailed listing of the American store cards known as Shell Cards, Embossed Business Cards, or Mirror (Looking-Glass) Cards. Except for the Tilton listing of 355 pieces, most of these have not been previously published. Information given includes: Issuer, city, date, obverse metal and device, reverse color and location of specimen, with each item assigned a Rulau number in order to facilitate standardization. Six plates of illustrations are included. BPS

POLÍVKA, EDUARD. Provozní kovové známky lobkovického panství Krimice. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 16, Nos. 3-4 (1961), pp. 3-7, illus. With French Summary, pp. 7-8.

Ten tokens, used on the estates of the Lobkowitz princes near Pilsen (Bohemia) during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, are described and illustrated. Although usually connected with agricultural enterprises, these tokens were at times used in factories and mines.

PRENOVEAU, J.-J. The Token of John Shaw. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 7, No. 12 (Dec., 1962), pp. 582, 584. French translation, pp. 583, 585.

Early in 1837, the United States government's decision to suspend payment in specie of their notes was followed by a necessarily similar action on the part of Canadian banks. During the ensuing general shortage of small change substitute coinage in the form of "shinplasters," bank bills and private tokens was issued, but was largely unacceptable to the general public. Included in this category was a short-lived token which

the writer describes, issued by J. Shaw & Co., Importers of Hardware, Upper Town, Quebec. BPS

RULAU, RUSSELL. Early New Orleans Tokens Topic of Pelicans, Eagles, Swans, Crescents. In: *Coin World*, No. 143 (Jan. 11, 1963), pp. 56, 60, illus.

A biography of Nathan C. Folger, clothing dealer in New Orleans during the period 1830-1858 is accompanied by illustrations of five varieties of his store cards. The obverse of one of these shows a pelican, previously described as a swan. Listings of the Folger tokens are included in Edgar H. Adams' *United States Store Cards* and Donald M. Miller's *Catalogue of U. S. Store Cards or Merchants Tokens*. A new list, based on the George and Melvin Fuld collection, is to be published by the Token and Medal Society. BPS

RULAU, RUSSELL. Scottish Token Coinage. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 17, No. 1 (Winter, 1963), pp. 3-5, 11, illus.

Background notes of historical interest and a brief bibliography are included in this discussion of the little known token coinage issued in Scotland during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Three specimens are illustrated and a number of especially prized countermarked issues listed. BPS

SKRAM, INGEBORG. Litt Svalbardnumismatikk. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 10 (Dec., 1962), pp. 185-189, illus.

Since 1920, the Svalbard archipelago (now known as Spitzbergen) has belonged to Norway. Its numismatic history begins with a medal issued in commemoration of F.H.H. Wedel-Jarlsberg, who conducted the negotiations which resulted in Svalbard's becoming part of Norway; the medal was engraved by A. Patey and struck in Paris. Special monetary tokens, examples of which are illustrated, were used by coal companies which operated on Svalbard. Those of Norwegian origin were of paper. Those from Russia, struck in Leningrad with the date 1946, were issued in nickel and aluminum-bronze and were used by Russian coal miners (1946-1957). LL

SLABAUGH, A. R. Christmas Tokens and Medals. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 12 (Dec., 1962), pp. 3421-3425, illus.

An illustrated, descriptive listing includes seventeen pieces which picture Santa Claus or which are otherwise closely connected with the celebration of Christmas. The compilation is limited to United States issues and excludes religious medals, New Year's tokens or distantly related items. Approximately half of the specimens are in the writer's own collection. BPS



TREBO, RUDOLF. Eine Helffensteinsche Zollmarke? In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 45 (August, 1962), pp. 13-14, illus.

A copper penny (illustrated), without inscription, shows an elephant head f.l. with raised trunk; two vertical bars which extend through the field may indicate a cage. No coins with this type are known, but the fabric is so similar to that of South German mintings of the mid-fifteenth century that it can be tentatively identified as a customs token used at Helffenstein.

DR

## MEDALS

Adams Medal Released by Presidential Art. In: *Coin World*, No. 140 (Dec. 21, 1962), p. 64, illus.

The third in the Signers of the Declaration of Independence series, currently being issued by Presidential Art Medals (Englewood, Ohio), honors John Adams. The statesman's bust is shown in high relief on the obverse. The reverse portrays a parchment bearing a reproduction of Adams' signature and various symbolic emblems created by the designer, Ralph J. Menconi. The medal has been struck in platinum (25 serially numbered pieces), silver (7,500 pieces) and bronze.

BPS

Battle of Vicksburg Medallion Released. In: *Coin World*, No. 138 (Dec. 7, 1962), p. 3, illus.

Illustrated and described is the Battle of Vicksburg medal, designed by Philip Krackowski, fifth in the Civil War series currently being issued by Executive Designs, Inc. of Pemberton, N. J. The busts of General Ulysses S. Grant and Lieut. General John Clifford Pemberton are depicted on the obverse.

BPS

BEISSER, JOSEF. Kalendermedaillen. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 12, No. 9 (1962), pp. 81-85; Vol. 12, No. 11 (1962), pp. 105-107.

The earliest calendar medal known to the writer is dated 1694. Originally produced in central Germany, these pieces became widely known in the nineteenth century; similarly, the modern counterparts issued annually by the Vienna Mint since 1933 are reported to enjoy considerable popularity. [Extensive research on calendar medals was done by Drs. Melvin and George Fuld in recent years, the results of which were published in serial form in issues of *The Numismatist*, 1956-1959].

HG

BROWN, LAURENCE. The Great Siege of Gibraltar, 1779-1783. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 537 (Feb., 1963), pp. 46-54, illus.

As the source of his inspiration for this article the writer acknowledges his indebtedness to Captain John Spilsbury's *Journal of the Siege of Gibraltar, 1779-1783*. The diary contains frequent references to the rate of exchange between the Spanish dollar and Sterling currency, lists the officers who served in the garrison during the long siege, and provides the collector of commemorative medals with a first-hand account of an historical event that gave England final control of the Mediterranean and was the subject of several medals. Eighteen of these are described in considerable detail, references being given to the pertinent literature. Three specimens are illustrated by line drawings.

Canadian Art Medal Issue Commemorates Highway. In: *Coin World*, No. 140 (Dec. 21, 1962), p. 34, illus.

The official opening of the completed Trans-Canada Highway (1962) has been commemorated by the striking of a medal, the first issue in a new Canadian Historical series. The obverse pictures the official sign of the Highway, encircled by ten joined maple leaves representing the ten Canadian provinces; the surrounding circular legend reads: TRANS CANADA HIGHWAY — ROUTE TRANS-CANADIENNE. The inscription *To Commemorate the Official Opening Trans-Canada Highway 1962*, encircled by a laurel wreath appears on the reverse. Serially numbered specimens have been struck in silver (500) and bronze (1000). BPS

ERNST, AXEL. Ett par notitser om Lelewel. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 1 (Jan., 1962), p. 4.

Additional notes, chiefly connected with the portrait medal of Lelewel and the literature related to his work, supplement the author's earlier article (*Medlemsblad*, 1961, pp. 173 ff.). LL

FLOHIL, M. Eerste en tweede staat van Coenraad Bloc's portretpenning van Willem van Oranje. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 48 (1961), pp. 65-70, pl. 8. With English Summary, p. 70.

In a previous article the writer noted the existence of two different versions of the obverse of a medal of William of Orange, designed and executed by Coenraad Bloc in 1577. A more detailed examination now discloses that both were made from the same wax model, but that changes were made in the inscription, the collar and the chin after the first few specimens had been cast. The expressions "first state" and "second state" used in reference to the two versions are taken from the technical vocabulary in the field of engraving

Four Medals issued in Hall of Fame for Great Americans Series. In: *Coin World*, No. 142 (Jan. 4, 1963), p. 26, illus.

Illustrations show the four medals already issued in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans Series, struck in commemoration of Alexander Graham Bell, Benjamin Franklin, John James Audubon and Thomas Jefferson. Next to be released will be those honoring Walter Reed, Mark Twain and Henry Ward Beecher. The medals follow a general pattern (obverse portrait, symbolic reverse) and when possible the sculptor of the bust in the Hall of Fame (New York University) has been chosen to execute the medal design. BPS

The Frankenhuis Collection. In: *Israel Numismatic Bulletin*, No. 2 (April-June, 1962), p. 55.

In 1960 the Frankenhuis collection of 2,200 different medals from the First and Second World Wars, believed to be the most complete of its kind in existence, was donated by its owner to the Numismatic Museum in Tel Aviv. A descriptive catalogue of 1,600 medals of World War I has already been published by Mr. Frankenhuis and will shortly be followed by a similar catalogue listing those relating to World War II.

GONZÁLES CONDE, J. M. Las patricias argentinas en la medalla. Conmemoración del Centenario de 1810. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín*, Nos. 28-33 (Jan.-Dec., 1961), pp. 23-30, illus.

Illustrated and discussed are the thirty-eight medals struck in commemoration of Argentinian women of Buenos Aires, Córdoba, Mendoza, Salta and Corrientes who served their nation during the May Revolution of 1810; each bears the effigy (obv.) and name (rev.) of the woman commemorated. The medals were issued by the *Sociedad de Patricias Argentinas* at the time of the centenary celebrations held in 1910.

KOLM, ALOIS. Die Medaillenproduktion des Wiener Hauptmünzamt im Jahre 1961. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 12, No. 11 (1962), pp. 107-110.

Thirty-two medals struck on private order at the Vienna Mint are listed. The majority were issued as awards for special accomplishments in the fields of agriculture and industry. HG

KUCZMA, R. Nowie medale polskie. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 6, No. 1 (1962), pp. 50-51, illus.

Descriptions and illustrations of three recently issued Polish medals — Nos. 57-59 in the current series — continue the listings which have appeared in previous issues of *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*.

LUTTERVELT, R. van. Portretpenningen en geschilderde portretten van ridder Steven de Witt. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 48 (1961), pp. 58-64, pls. 6-7. With English Summary, p. 64.

The likeness of Sir Steven de Witt, who won local fame as a result of his victory at Vreeswijk in 1567, is preserved in a painting by Joachim Wttewael and on a portrait medal designed and executed by the French medallist Claude Frémy. An unsigned version of the medal, illustrated in Van Loon, is identified as a copy of the original.

Martin Luther Reformation Medals Donated to Lutheran Organizations. In: *Coin World*, No. 145 (Jan. 25, 1963), pp. 61, 75, illus.

For future safe keeping and public display, the Rev. Dr. Otto L. Schreiber, retired Lutheran minister, has dispersed the greater part of his extensive collection of Reformation coins and medals, begun in 1917, among three institutions: the Martin Luther Library of the Lutheran Brotherhood, Minneapolis, the Lutheran Theological Seminary, Philadelphia, and the Theological Seminary of Saskatoon (Saskatoon, Canada). The two last-named donations are fully catalogued. Illustrations of several outstanding pieces are accompanied by notes on the history and design of each. BPS

MARTÍNEZ y MARTÍNEZ, ESTANISLAO. *Medalla conmemorativa de la heroica Batalla del 5 de Mayo de 1862*. Puebla, 1962. 28 pp.

Historical background material and full description are provided for the medal issued in commemoration of the Battle of May 5, 1862 in which Mexican forces defeated the French invaders. Designed and executed by Desiderio H. Xochitiotzin, the medal was struck in both gold and silver.

Medallas conmemorativas del 150 aniversario de la Revolución de Mayo. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín*, Nos. 28-33 (Jan.-Dec., 1961), pp. 7-17, illus.

Ten medals and plaquettes, issued in 1960 in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the May Revolution of 1810, are fully illustrated and described.

MICHAELIS, A. R. [Medals of Science]. In: *Coin World*, No. 146 (Feb. 1, 1963), pp. 66, 68, 70, illus.

Included in this reprinting of Michaelis' article (originally published in *The New Scientist*, London, 1961) are descriptions of several outstanding medals struck to commemorate notable scientific achievement. The persons honored are Halley (Astronomy), Montgolfier and Charles

(Balloons), Einstein (Physics), The Curies (Chemistry), Hooker (Biology), Cook (Exploration) and Lesseps (Civil Engineering). Mention is made of the various scientists commemorated on the coinages of Austria, Brazil, Great Britain, Germany, Poland and the United States, and some description is given of the additions made to the collection of the Royal Society (London) since the publication of its last catalogue. At the conclusion of his paper the author emphasizes the importance of the medal as "the most permanent memorial to human achievement." Eight pieces are illustrated. **BPS**

New Vincze Medals. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 12 (Dec., 1962), p. 1634, illus.

Illustrations show the twelve Zodiac medals recently issued by the noted British sculptor and medallist Paul Vincze. They are available either singly or in sets, with diameter of 1¼ or 2¼ inches, and are described as "of excellent design and quality." **BPS**

Nowe medale polskie (New Polish Medals). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 5, Nos. 2-3 (1961), p. 169.

Descriptions of eleven recently issued Polish medals (Nos. 46-56 in the series) continue the listing which has appeared in previous issues of the above periodical.

Philip Grierson Receives A. N. S. Archer Huntington Medal Award. In: *Coin World*, No. 145 (Jan. 25, 1963), pp. 1-3.

Philip Grierson, Reader in Medieval Numismatics at Cambridge University, Professor of Numismatics and the History of Coinage at the University of Brussels, was named the forty-first recipient of the above award, presented annually by the American Numismatic Society in recognition of distinguished contribution to the field of numismatic study.

S., L. Mostra della medaglia italiana all'Aja. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 3, No. 1 (Jan.-April, 1962), p. 29.

The exhibition of Italian medals held in the Netherlands Royal Medal Cabinet at the Hague (October-November, 1961) was divided into two sections, one devoted to the classical medal (fifteenth to the eighteenth century) the other to contemporary work. Especially interesting was the vitrine dedicated to Italian medallists who had worked in the Netherlands: Giovanni Candida, Jacopo Nizolla de Trezzo, Leone Leoni, Giovanni Melone, Giuliano Giannini and Giampaolo Poggini.

Shawnee Hills Firm Strikes Montana Medal. In: *Coin World*, No. 140 (Dec. 21, 1962), p. 64, illus.

The Montana Territorial Centennial Commission has announced the striking of its official souvenir "dollar" commemorating the establishment of the Montana Territory. The obverse bears a representation of the state seal. The reverse (illustrated) shows the official centennial seal, designed in the shape of an arrowhead upon which are depicted Montana's natural and industrial resources. The medal was struck by Shawnee Hills Medalists (Harrisburg, Illinois). BPS

SLABAUGH, A. R. Rambler — the Bicycle that became a Car. In: *Journal of the Token and Medal Society*, Vol. 2, No. 5 (Nov.-Dec., 1962), pp. 118-119, illus.

A medal issued at the time of the Columbian Exposition held in Chicago (1893) is described and illustrated. Pictured on the obverse is a Rambler bicycle made by the Gormully and Jeffery Manufacturing Co., — now the firm of American Motors, manufacturers of the Rambler car. BPS

SOÓS, GYULA. Reményi József éremművészete. In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 60-61, (1961/62), pp. 79-81, pls. 4-5. With French Summary, pp. 104-105.

Following a sketch of the *cursus vitae* of the distinguished Hungarian medallist József Reményi (born at Kasso, Jan. 23, 1887) is a discussion of the artist's interpretation of the medal, in which emphasis is placed upon style and technique. Two plates illustrate a number of Reményi's outstanding works.

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. Nye Nansen-medaljer. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 10 (Dec., 1961), pp. 217-219, illus.

Four new medals bearing the portrait of the famous Norwegian explorer Fridtjof Nansen (1861-1930) were issued in 1961 in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of his birth. The first, engraved by Øivind Hansen, was struck at the Royal Norwegian Mint; the second was designed from an unpublished relief portrait by Gustav Vigeland; the third, from Switzerland, was executed by Roger Huguenin; the fourth, an anonymous uniface medal designed for mounting on a pin, was sold for the benefit of the Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation. LL

T., L. M. La terza medaglia annuale di Giovanni XXIII. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 3, No. 1 (Jan.-April, 1962), pp. 28-29, illus.

The third annual medal of Pope John XXIII signals the start of Giampaoli's activity in an area dominated for many years by Mistruzzi. The obverse shows the effigy of His Holiness f.l., with the customary inscription. The reverse, commemorating the recent canonization of Gregorio Barbarigo (May 26, 1960) depicts the seated figure of the saint *en face*. Obverse and reverse are illustrated.

Three Toronto Men Selected to Receive Royal Canadian Academy of Art Medals. In: *Coin World*, No. 147 (Feb. 8, 1963), p. 74, illus.

Three residents of Toronto — Viljo Rewell, architect of the new City Hall, Norman McLaren, color film animator, and Carl Dair, a typography designer — were selected as the first recipients of an annual award recently instituted by the above academy for distinguished achievements in the arts. The designer of the medal (uniface, struck in bronze, depicting a crowned lion rampant) was Sydney H. Watson, principal of the Royal Ontario College of Art. The sculptor was Cleeve Horn.

BPS

VACCA, NICOLA. Memorie metalliche salentine. In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, Vol. 44 (Jan.-Dec., 1959), pp. 43-126, illus. Vols. 45-46 (1960-61), pp. 31-185, illus.

The Salento is the "heel" of Italy, modern Puglia. This essay "assembles medals and a few seals which recall events which have taken place in the Salento, and men born within its boundaries or who have had some connection with the region and its historical development." It covers over 140 pieces, ranging from the seal of the metropolitan church of Otranto (12th century) to the 1961 medal celebrating the International Congress of Historical Studies at Gallipoli. A rich source of local history.

TVB

VASKAS, E. J. Germany Strikes Commemorative Medal Issue for Volkswagenwerk. In: *Coin World*, No. 137 (Nov. 30, 1962), p. 68, illus.

An unusual medal, designed by Ernst Zoberbier to commemorate the Volkswagen factory's production of its five millionth car, has been struck at the Bavarian State Mint (Munich). The profile of Dr. H. Nordhoff, the man responsible for the reconstruction of the factory after its demolition during World War II, appears on the obverse. The reverse, inscribed with the legend FÜNF MILLIONEN VOLKSWAGEN and the dates 1945-1961, shows a model of the Volkswagen car f.l.

BPS

WEISSBUCH, T. N. A Forgotten Exposition Medal. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 12 (Dec., 1962), pp. 3413-3415, illus.

A Swedish-American Panama-Pacific Exposition Medal, described and illustrated, was one of many such items struck to call attention to the Exposition. The design and modeling were the work of George Larson, a San Francisco sculptor and engraver well known in both Europe and the United States. Larson's obverse shows the figure of Pallas, goddess of wisdom, crowning the symbolic figures of Science and Labor. Above the figures appears the motto ARBETET ADLAR (*Honoring Labor*). The reverse of the medal bears an accurate representation of the Swedish building, which housed the many exhibits sent by Sweden to the exposition.

BPS

Will Rogers Pictured on Oklahoma Statehood Medal. In: *Coin World*, No. 147 (Feb. 8, 1963), p. 74, illus.

The portrait of Will Rogers appears on the obverse of the fifth issue in the Presidential Art Medals, Inc. series of Statehood Art Medals, commemorating Oklahoma. Reverse of the medal shows the state seal. The designer, as for the previous issues, was Ralph J. Menconi. BPS

## PAPER MONEY

Algeria — Carta-Moneta dell' O.A.S. (Avrà corso?). In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 13, No. 4 (April, 1962), p. 49, illus.

A fifty N.F. banknote, circulated in Algeria by the O.A.S. (Secret Army), is described and illustrated. The note is an issue of the *Banque de France*, elongated by the addition of a slip of paper bearing the initials o.a.s. and the inscription REMBOURSE PAR LE TRÉSOR. The portrait and signature of Salan, head of the secret army, appear on the reverse.

ALLEN, H. D. French Style Bank Notes. In: *Coin World*, No. 145 (Jan. 25, 1963), pp. 66, 68, 70, illus.

A well illustrated review of French notes, including colonial specimens of French West Africa, Tahiti, Free French Africa, New Caledonia, the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, and current issues of the *Banque de France*. The author explains his method of decoding the serial numbers which appear on the bills and notes the delicacy of their designs — an artistic accomplishment for which the designer and engraver are given full credit on the notes themselves. BPS

ALLEN, H. D. Quebec "Minimum Wage" Dollars. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 1 (Jan., 1963), pp. 37-38, illus.

A Quebec "minimum wage" note, described and illustrated, reflects the political and economic hopes of the defeated *Union Nationale* party in Canada's general election of 1962; the substitution of QUEBEC for CANADA on these notes "will suggest to some observers the element of pressure for an autonomous Quebec." Few specimens, the writer feels, may be expected to find their way into serious collections. BPS

AMBRUS, BELA and MIHALY KUPA. A volt Monarchia papírpénztervezetei (1790-1918). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 60-61 (1961/62), pp. 73-78. With French Summary, p. 104.

Two distinct classes are designated in this study of the collections of the paper money issued by the Austro-Hungarian monarchy (1790-1918).



The first, to which belong the collections in the numismatic section of the Hungarian Historical Museum, includes those dating from the *Wiener Stadt Banco* which are preserved in Hungary. The second type of collection, found in Austria and Germany, dates from the period of the Austro-Hungarian Bank.

AVALOS ORTEGA, J. J. Bilimbiques. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 34 (Jan.-March, 1962), pp. 91-99, illus. With English Translation.

An explanation is given for the origin of the term *bilimbique*, used in connection with the paper currency issued during the Mexican Constitutional Revolution (1913-1916).

Some years ago, William Weeks, an American cashier employed in Mexico by the Cananea mining company, issued a type of promissory note to the somewhat improvident miners to ensure their working until the next pay day. In compliance with the law the notes were not entered in the company's cash books, although storekeepers in the mining community readily accepted them at their face value in local currency. Because the Mexicans had difficulty in pronouncing the "W" and "K" sounds in the name William Weeks the notes soon became known as *bilimbiques*, which since that time has been used for any promissory note or *I.O.U.* as well as for the above mentioned revolutionary currency.

AVALOS ORTEGA, J. J. Billetes raros de México. Los hechos circular en Guadalajara por el General Dieguez. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 35 (April-June, 1962), pp. 118-119, illus. With English Translation.

On January 18, 1915, the Mexican Constitutionalist Forces under generals Manuel M. Dieguez and Francisco Murguía recovered the city of Guadalajara from the Villista generals. During his sojourn in Guadalajara, when a shortage of funds hampered the paying of his soldiers, Dieguez authorized the circulation of ten peso bills issued on the Provisional Government of Mexico. In order to facilitate their circulation the notes bore the following inscription: "These bills are to circulate obligatorily with only the signature of the present signer owing to the lack of the signatures normally inscribed. Guadalajara, January 28, 1915. General Chief of the Western Division, Manuel M. Dieguez." A specimen of the provisional currency is illustrated.

Bank of England Calls in Old Type 10 Shilling Note. In: *Coin World*, No. 130 (Oct. 12, 1962), pp. 1-2, illus.

A new ten shilling note, issued by the Bank of England to replace the earlier series as of October 29, 1962, incorporates new printing techniques and is designed to reduce printing costs and to make counterfeiting still more difficult. Specimens of both the old and new series are illustrated.

BANTHAM, A. P. Ferdinand Schirnböck, Engraver. In: *The Essay-Proof Journal*, Vol. 19, No. 3 (1962), pp. 99-115, illus.

Ferdinand Schirnböck (1859-1930), Master Engraver at the *Staatsdruckerei*, Vienna, designed and engraved stamps, stationery, bank notes, seals, portraits and other works of art for a period of more than forty years. Among the bank notes were those executed while he was in the employ of the South American Bank Note Company (ca. 1887-1892) and the *Staatsdruckerei*. Illustrations include a Hungarian note of 1943 showing variations of a head engraved by Schirnböck, also a die proof of an engraving made for the exhibit sponsored by the South American Bank Note Company at the World's Columbian Exposition (Chicago, 1893).  
BPS

BERGMAN, W. The Cape of Good Hope Government "Cartoon-Money" Issues. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 536 (Jan., 1963), pp. 6-7.

After the British re-occupied the Cape in 1806 they allowed the old rixdollar currency of the Batavian Republic to continue. The currency consisted of cards issued in twenty-one denominations ( $\frac{1}{8}$  to 500 rix-dollars), each stamped with its own identifying letter. Except for the earliest issues, which showed the Batavian Republic's lion rampant round stamp, all cards of 1 rixdollar upwards bore a black, circular Britannia die-stamp in the upper center. This so-called "cartoon-money" depreciated rapidly, principally through over-issue, and was finally replaced by sterling notes. The exchange of the new currency for the old was completed in March, 1841.

BOWKER, H. F. The Origin of Paper Money. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 70, No. 12 (Dec., 1962), p. 246.

In his article on the origin of paper money (*Numismatic Circular*, Sept., 1962, pp. 186-187) C. C. Narbeth includes a statement, supposedly taken from an unpublished manuscript of the late Edward Kann, which reads as follows: "With the fall of the Ming dynasty, the Ta Ching dynasty (1644-1911) tried the issue of paper money almost immediately." Bowker now cites a number of authorities — including Bushell, Klaproth and Elkins — in support of his contention that the above statement is by no means true.

BRATTER, HERBERT. National Bank Note played Leading Role in Currency of Past Century. In: *Coin World*, No. 124 (August 31, 1962), pp. 58, 60, 68, illus.

Between 1863 and 1935 (the last year of their issue), national bank notes to the amount of more than seventeen billion dollars were circulated by United States banks. An amount of some fifty-three millions still remains outstanding, but since this is largely attributed to loss or

destruction it is unlikely that any further redemptions will be called for. The national bank note proved to be greatly superior to the state bank note which it replaced, but after several decades of use it was found to lack sufficient elasticity and was finally rendered obsolete by the introduction of Federal Reserve currency. BPS

CHASE, P. H. CSA Issues of 1861 in Panorama. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 8 (August, 1962), pp. 1021-1023, tab. Vol. 75, No. 9 (Sept., 1962), pp. 1191-1196, illus. Vol. 75, No. 12 (Dec., 1962), pp. 1617-1629, illus.

Thirty-eight illustrations of Confederate Treasury notes accompany this detailed history of the issues of 1861/62. Probably as a result of the changing fortunes of the Confederacy, the various denominations appear in an astonishing variety of designs. In addition to a chart showing the chronological development of the currency the author includes a type summary giving bibliographical references to Chase, Raymond, Bradbeer, Criswell and Slabaugh. BPS

FARIES, BELMONT. B-Yen Notes Exception to Rule: Longevity, Changes are Factors. In: *Coin World*, No. 119 (July 27, 1962), pp. 70-72, illus.

For a period of thirteen years (1945-58) the B-yen invasion notes constituted legal tender in the Ryukyu Islands. This detailed history of the currency includes a listing of all issues. Specimens of the 1, 5 and 1000 yen are illustrated, and three pertinent articles are cited in an appended bibliography. BPS

FINLAND REFORMS CURRENCY. Five New Banknotes Issued. In: *Coin World*, No. 147 (Feb. 8, 1963), pp. 1, 3, illus.

Under the currency reform introduced in Finland on Jan. 1, 1963 five new bank notes have been placed in circulation. The new notes, issued in values of 1, 5, 10, 50 and 100 markka, replace the re-valued earlier denominations of 100, 500, 1000, 5000 and 10,000 markka. New coins in the denominations of 1 and 5 pennia (copper), 10, 20 and 50 pennia (aluminum-bronze) will eventually be issued. BPS

FRIEDBERG, ROBERT. *Paper Money of the United States. A complete illustrated guide with valuations*. 4th ed. New York, The Coin and Currency Institute, 1962. 303 pp., illus.

Published in the form of a frontispiece to the new edition of Friedberg's catalogue are obverse and reverse illustrations of a newly discovered Two-Year Interest Bearing Note of 1864, previously unknown in any collection. Valuations have again been revised and changes made accordingly. In the case of most issues, the gap between the conditions *Very Fine* and *New*

will be seen to have widened considerably — an indication of the persistent demand for notes in new condition.

GOULD, M. M. Aguinaldo Paper Money of the Philippines. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 2 (Feb., 1963), pp. 319-320, illus.

Gould illustrates and describes two uncut 5 peso notes bearing the name of the famous Philippine rebel, Amelio Aguinaldo, captured in 1901 during the Spanish-American War. Notes on the history of the Philippine Insurrection of 1890-97 and the eventual apprehension of Aguinaldo accompany the descriptions. BPS

GOULD, M. M. Unique Sutler Cardboard of Massachusetts. In: *The Exonumist*, Vol. 1 (Fall, 1962), p. 4, illus.

Described and illustrated are the obverse and two different reverses (5 cents and 50 cents) of an unusual Sutler cardboard piece, bearing the signature "Chase," which was issued for the 13th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers. The reverse reads: *Storekeepers Department. Good for 05c [or 50c], redeemable in cash when presented in even dollars.* BPS

HABREKORN, RAYMOND. A propos des 'faux de Napoleon.' In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 5 (May, 1962), pp. 151-152.

Evidence that counterfeit paper currency was ordered by Napoleon for intended circulation in Prussia is found in the second volume of the *Mémoires du Baron de Vitrolles*: "... notamment que, sur l'ordre de Napoléon, auraient été mis en circulation de *faux billets du Trésor Prussien* (émission de 1806: ... portant les facsimilés des signatures de Stein et Schulenburg).

HABREKORN, RAYMOND. Billets de confiance du Cher et des départements voisins. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 6 (June, 1962), pp. 167-170.

In addition to providing corrections to his previously published lists of the paper money issued at Cher and the neighboring *départements* during the period of the French Revolution, Habrekorn now lists issues for the following places: Bourges, Chateameillant, Chateauneuf-sur-Cher, Dun-Le Roy, Linieres, Saint-Amand, Sancoins, Vierzon, Chateauroux, La Chastre, etc.

HARPER, T. G. The Vermont State Bank and Vermont State Currency, 1806-1812. In: *The Exonumist*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (Fall, 1962), pp. 5-7.

After completing considerable research on the activities of the Vermont State Bank (1806-1812) the writer concludes that the amount not redeemed

as payment for taxes was somewhere between \$10,000 and \$12,000; thus any remaining notes may be considered quite rare. Harper possesses specimens of the one dollar notes issued on the bank's Westminster and Woodstock branches.

BPS

HARPER, T. G. The Vermont State Bank and Vermont State Currency 1806-1812. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 12 (Dec., 1962), pp. 3407-3409, illus.

Two additions have been made to the original version of this article as it appeared in *The Exonumist* (Vol. 1, No. 1, 1962, pp. 5-7): (1) a listing of the denominations issued by every branch of the Vermont State Bank, and (2) illustrations of notes issued by the Westminster and Woodstock branches.

BPS

HOCH, A. D. A Texas Sutler Note. In: *The Exonumist*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (Fall, 1962), p. 9, illus.

The note illustrated was found in an accumulation of private Civil War scrip, but as yet remains unattributed. It is described as a "new sutler-type scrip which directly relates to the political and military history of the State of Texas."

BPS

HOLTZCHAW, H. J. Bureau of Engraving and Printing Observes Centennial During August. In: *Coin World*, No. 124 (August 31, 1962), p. 50, illus.

The Director of the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing reviews the progress made in major economies and in the simplification of operating procedures during the organization's first hundred years. Illustrating the article are exterior and interior views of the Bureau, one of which shows an engraver at work ca. 1889.

BPS

HOPKINS, S. D. Freedom of Choice: Monetary. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 12 (Dec., 1962), pp. 3690-3697.

The writer describes the United States Government's avowed intention of substituting a paper-backed, irredeemable issue for the Treasury's silver purchase certificates as "a subtle attempt to saddle its citizenry with a forced currency for the first time in a hundred years." He cites the terms of the United States Constitution, as phrased by Gouverneur Morris, to the effect that "No State shall . . . make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts."

"Not to have representative silver certificates which may be exchanged for metallic tender on demand, or the silver dollars they represent, would deprive today's 187 million domestic users of their freedom of choice at a time when they have been and are demanding a noble currency. That is what the withdrawal, gradual or otherwise, of silver certificates means."

KELLER, ARNOLD. *Das Notgeld von Österreich und Ungarn 1914-1916*. Berlin, 1962. 49 pp.

A comprehensive study of the emergency currency which circulated within the territory of Austria-Hungary during the above years. Because the old double monarchy was populated by many different groups, each with its own language, the compiler has arranged the catalogue alphabetically within each group. Close to 200 different issues are included — and many sub-varieties — their attribution being facilitated by the inclusion of a glossary giving the German equivalents of the Hungarian, Czech and Polish words used on the notes. HG

Korea Issues New Currency. In: *Coin World*, No. 128 (Sept. 28, 1962), pp. 1, 2, illus.

A new and larger 10 won note was issued by Korea on Sept. 1, 1962; the 10 and 50 (but not the 100) hwan coins have been re-issued, but in the interest of currency stabilization and the checking of inflation the 500 won notes are being recalled. BPS

KOWALSKI, MARIAN and ANATOL GUPIENIEC. Bony polskich obozów jenieckich w Niemczech w czasie drugiej wojny światowej (Paper Money of Polish Prisoners of War Camps in Germany during World War II). In: *Wiadomości Numismatyczne*, Vol. 6, No. 1 (1962), pp. 40-49, pls. 1-8.

Forty-nine separate types of paper currency, officially issued by German authorities for the use of Polish prisoners during World War II, are included in this descriptive catalogue. Twenty-two distinctive specimens are illustrated.

MARCKHOFF, F. R. Gallery of Civil War Generals. Portraits found on Obsolete Paper Money. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 9 (Sept., 1962), pp. 1165-1178, illus. Vol. 75, No. 11 (Nov., 1962), pp. 1475-1482, illus. Vol. 75, No. 12 (Dec., 1962), pp. 1637-1640, illus.

Biographical sketches of Civil War generals and other leading figures of the period accompany the illustrations of the paper currency on which their portraits appear. Among portraits recently identified are those of Willard P. Hall, Governor of Missouri, Howell Cobb and David E. Twiggs (Confederate Generals) and the following Federal officers: Robert Anderson, Nathaniel P. Banks, Francis P. Blair, Jr., Ambrose E. Burnside, Joseph Hooker, John Pope, William S. Rosencrans, Isaac Shepard, Daniel E. Sickles and John H. H. Ward. Tentative identification is made in the case of portraits which appear on the following three notes: (1) A "Friendship and Good Will" certificate issued by the City of Helena, Montana, (2) a \$5 Defense Warrant of 1864, and (3) a \$1 Union Military Bond (Missouri, 1865). BPS

MÅRTENSON, STURE. *Agiot under kreditsedlepoken 1789-1802* (Meddelanden från ekonomisk-historiska institutionen vid Göteborgs Universitet, No. 1). Göteborg, 1958. 28 pp., tabs. With English Summary.

From the year 1777 the Swedish monetary standard was based upon the silver *riksdaler specie*. Matters became somewhat more complicated in 1789 when the *Riksgäldskontoret* (National Debt Office), founded in that year, acquired the right to issue its own notes, known as *Kreditsedlar*; these, however, soon depreciated in value as compared with the regular bank notes issued, since 1701, by the *Rikets Ständers Bank* (Bank of the Estates of the Realm). The depreciation was expressed in terms of an *agio*, which represented the additional amount to be paid when an account was settled in *Kreditsedlar*. In what may be termed the first systematic study made of the *agio* Mårtenson offers a number of observations, derived from material in the archives of two large Gothenburg firms which he compares with similar data from Stockholm and various provincial foundries and workshops.

LL

MINI, ADOLFO. La carta-moneta a corso forzoso. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 13, No. 6 (June, 1962), p. 85, illus.

When the severe economic crisis which shook Italy in 1866 forced a suspension of the exchange (into gold or silver) of the banknotes then in use, an emergency currency was issued in the denominations of 0.50, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 100, 250 and 1000 lire; it was known as the *consorziali a corso forzoso, inconvertibile* and remained in use until the end of 1882. Nine specimens of the currency — which has now become exceptionally rare, especially in the 1000 l. denomination — are illustrated in the above discussion.

NARBETH, C. C. The Origin of Paper Money. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 70, No. 9 (Sept., 1962), pp. 186-187, illus.

Paper money in the form of Government Draft is known to have existed in China under the T'ang dynasty (618-907 A.D.); its first appearance is generally ascribed to ca. 800 A.D. The earliest known bank-notes, however, are believed to be those issued by the emperor T'Aitsu-Hung Wa-Ming, founder of the Ming dynasty which covered the period 1368-1644. Made from the bark of mulberry trees and measuring nine by thirteen inches, the notes were printed from wooden blocks in the denomination of One Kwan or One String of Cash and were first known to the western world following the Boxer Rebellion of 1900.

ROSENTHAL, F. S. Ohio Numismatic Rarities Reported among Early American Wildcat Notes. In: *Coin World*, No. 146 (Feb. 1, 1963), p. 76, illus.

Because they were imprinted in the French language, the three- and

twelve-cent notes issued by the Scioto Company of Ohio in 1790 are unique among early American "wildcat money." The notes were used by French immigrants who settled in America at the time of the French Revolution and after being defrauded by land speculators remained to found the city of Gallipolis. Specimens of both denominations are illustrated. BPS

ROSSI, BASIL. Communist Bank Notes in Malaya. In: *Numisma*, No. 4 (June, 1962), pp. 60-64, illus.

Communist bank notes were issued and used by the Malayan Communist Party during the Jungle War fought in the Malayan Peninsula in the 1950's. Early in 1955, denominations of \$1 and \$5 (bearing the portrait of Lenin), as well as lower values of 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents were issued by the North Johore Regional Committee of the Communist Terrorist Organization; the notes were limited to members of the organization and were used for the payment of monthly allowances. Although allegedly issued to meet a shortage of funds, their true purpose was to circumvent the loss of legal Malayan currency when members of the communist forces surrendered or were killed, to discourage surrender, and to enable leaders of the organization to retain possession of all legal currency which came into their hands.

SLABAUGH, A. R. Japanese Invasion Money. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 9 (Sept., 1962), pp. 2724-2734, illus. Vol. 28, No. 10 (Oct., 1962), pp. 3047-3052, illus. Vol. 28, No. 11 (Nov. 1962), pp. 3385-3390, illus.

Explanatory comment, as well as historical background material, is added to the author's description and classification of the invasion money issued by the Japanese for use in the Philippines, Malaya, Dutch East Indies, Burma and "Oceania" during World War II. Several specimens are illustrated. Unissued notes, propaganda issues and so-forth — which although not among the "regular" issues are actually part of the series — are listed after the regularly issued notes so as not to break the numbering sequence. BPS

SÖLLNER, CASTONE. Notizie sulla carta-moneta tedesca. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 13, Nos. 7-8 (July-August, 1962), pp. 102-104, illus.

Together with information of general interest on the subject of German paper money the writer provides a listing of notes issued by the *Reichsbank*, arranged by number, date of issue, nominal value (in marks) and numismatic value (in liras). Established by authority of a statute dated March 14, 1875, the *Reichsbank* commenced operations on January 1st of the following year.

STEN, G. J. Currencies of Former French Equatorial Africa. In: *Coin World*, No. 112 (June 8, 1962), pp. 33, 78, 80, illus.



Listed in chronological order, with frequent illustration, are the notes issued during the period 1940-1960 for French Equatorial Africa, a vast territory comprising Gabon, Middle Congo, Ubangi-Shari and Chad; the period is well known to paper money collectors through the various series issued by successive currency boards. Also mentioned is the 500 franc note issued by *La Banque des Etats de l'Afrique Equatoriale et du Cameroun* in May, 1961 in commemoration of the founding of the Republic of Cameroun.

BPS

## MINT REPORTS

BAKKEN, ARNE. Den Kongelige Mynt, Kongsberg. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 10 (Dec., 1961), pp. 214-215.

All of the usual denominations were issued by the Royal Norwegian Mint in 1960, the 1 krone and 10 øre pieces being struck with the dates 1959 and 1960. Thirteen new medals, and a token piece, all engraved by Øivind Hansen, were also issued during the year.

LL

CHRISTIANSEN, A. K. F. Den kongelige Mønt, København, 1960. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 10 (Dec., 1961), p. 213.

In reporting on the coins struck and those melted down at the Royal Danish Mint in 1960, Christiansen mentions the first striking of the 5 kroner piece and the withdrawal and demonetization of the 2 kroner denomination. Four new medals, one of which portrayed the famous Swedish historian and numismatist, Professor Sture Bolin, were engraved by Harald Salomon during the year. A fifth was the work of Claes Lorenzen and Jens Rosing.

LL

SOINIEMI, A. Myntverket i Finland, Helsinki, 1960. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 10 (Dec., 1961), p. 214.

Together with a number of new medals, the following denominations were struck at the Finnish Mint in 1960: silver — 100 and 1000 markkaa, the latter in the form of a jubilee issue; aluminum-bronze — 10 and 20 markkaa; iron — 1 and 5 markkaa.

LL

SWENSSON, TORSTEN. Kungl. Mynt- och Justeringsverket, Stockholm. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 10 (Dec., 1961), pp. 215-217.

Except for the 5 and 2 kronor and the 50 öre issues, all of the usual denominations were struck at the Royal Swedish Mint in 1960. Twenty new medals were issued during the year, five being re-engraved from old

dies; the remainder were by Leo Holmgren (9), Ivar Johnsson (1), E. Erhardt (1), Erik Lindberg (1) and Stig Blomberg (3). LL

## PERIODICALS

**ALLIANCE NUMISMATIQUE EUROPÉENNE. PUBLICATION PÉRIODIQUE** (4, Place Quentin Metsys, Louvain). No. 1 (Jan., 1963), No. 2 (Feb., 1963).

**BULLETIN DE LA SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE NUMISMATIQUE** (58, rue de Richelieu, Paris 2<sup>e</sup>). Vol. 18, 1963, Nos. 1 (Jan.), 2 (Feb.), 3 (March).

**CALCOIN NEWS** (935 Sutter St., San Francisco 9, Calif.). Vol. 17, No. 2 (Spring, 1963).

**THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL** (Canadian Numismatic Association, Ottawa, Ontario). Vol. 8 (1963), Nos. 2 (Feb.), 3 (March), 4 (April).

**COIN GALLERIES** (New York). **NUMISMATIC REVIEW AND FIXED PRICE LIST.** (123 West 57th St., New York 19). Vol. 4, No. 1 (1963).

**COIN WORLD** (P.O. Box 150, Sidney, Ohio). Nos. 146-157 (Feb. 1-April 19, 1963).

**AZ ÉREM** (Budapest 8, Csepregi U-4). Vol. 18 (1962) Nos. 21, 22.

**THE FARE BOX** (P.O. Box 1204, Boston 4, Mass.). Vol. 17 (1963) Nos. 1 (Jan.), 2 (Feb.), 3 (March).

**DIE GEUZENPENNING MUNT- EN PENNINGKUNDIG NIEUWS** (J. Schulman, Keizersgracht 448, Amsterdam C). Vol. 13, No. 1 (Jan., 1963).

**HAMBURGER BEITRÄGE ZUR NUMISMATIK** (Museum für Hamburgische Geschichte, Hamburg 36, Holstenwall 24). Vol. 5, No. 16 (1962).

**ISRAEL NUMISMATIC BULLETIN** (Israel Coins and Medals Co., Ltd., 11, Keren Hayesod St., Jerusalem). Nos. 3-4 (August-Dec., 1962).

**ITALIA NUMISMATICA** (O. Rinaldi, Casteldario, Mantua). Vol. 14 (1963) Nos. 1 (Jan.), 2 (Feb.).

**JOURNAL OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF INDIA** (P.O. Hindu University, Varanasi — 5). Vol. 24, Parts 1 & 2 (1962).

**JOURNAL OF THE TOKEN AND MEDAL SOCIETY** (Russel Rulau, 1090 USAF SRW, Box 337, Sandia Base, New Mexico). Vol. 3, No. 1 (Jan.-March, 1963).

**MÉDAILLES** (58, rue du Louvre, Paris 2<sup>e</sup>). Vol. 25, No. 2 (Dec., 1962).

**THE MEDAL COLLECTOR** (P.O. Box 772, San Diego 12, Calif.). Vol. 13, No. 12 (Dec., 1962); Vol. 14 (1963), Nos. 1 (Jan.), 2 (Feb.).

**MITTEILUNGEN DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN NUMISMATISCHEN GESELLSCHAFT** (Vienna 1, Burgring 5). Vol. 12, No. 12 (1962), Vol. 13, No. 1 (1963).

**NORDISK NUMISMATISK UNIONS MEDLEMSBLAD** (Den kgl. Mønt- og Medaillesamling, Nationalmuseet, Copenhagen K). (1963) Nos. 2 (Feb.), 3 (March).

**NUMISMA** (Jorge Juan 106, Madrid 9). Vol. 12, No. 59 (Nov.-Dec., 1962).

- THE NUMISMATIC CIRCULAR (Spink & Son Ltd., 5, 6 & 7, King St., St. James's, London, S.W. 1). Vol. 71 (1963), Nos. 2 (Feb.), 3 (March), 4 (April).
- NUMISMATIC NEWS (Iola, Wisconsin). Vol. 11 (1963), Nos. 5 (March 4), 6 (March 18), 7 (April 1), 8 (April 15).
- THE NUMISMATIC SCRAPBOOK MAGAZINE (7320 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago 48). Vol. 29 (1963) Nos. 2 (Feb.), 3 (March), 4 (April).
- NUMISMATICA (P. & P. Santamaria, Piazza di Spagna 35, Rome). N.S., Vol. 3, No. 3 (Sept.-Dec., 1962).
- NUMISMATICKÉ LISTY (Numismatické Společnosti Československé v Praze). Vol. 17, No. 6 (Dec., 1962).
- NUMISMATISCHES NACHRICHTENBLATT (Hamburg 36, Holstenwall 24). Vol. 12, (1963) Nos. 1 (Jan.), 2 (Feb.), 3 (March).
- THE NUMISMATIST (Box 3491, Chicago 54, Ill.). Vol. 76 (1963) Nos. 2 (Feb.), 3 (March), 4 (April).
- REVUE BELGE DE NUMISMATIQUE ET DE SIGILLOGRAPHIE (5, rue du Musée, Brussels). Vol. 108 (1962).
- RUNDSCHAU DER GELDZEICHENSAMMLER (Otto Ernst Schulze, Dortmund 46, Chemnitzerstrasse 145). Feb. (1963), March (1963).
- SEABY'S COIN AND MEDAL BULLETIN (B.A. Seaby Ltd., 65, Gt. Portland St., London, W.1). (1963) Nos. 536 (Jan.), 537 (Feb.), 538 (March), 539 (April).
- SOCIEDAD NUMISMATICA DE MEXICO. BOLETIN (Apartado Postal 29856, México 18, D.F.). No. 37 (Oct.-Dec., 1962).
- SOCIEDADE NUMISMATICA BRASILEIRA. BOLETIN. (Caixa Postal No. 3.660, São Paulo, Brazil). No. 13 (July, 1962), No. 14 (Oct., 1962), No. 15 (Jan., 1963).
- WORLD COIN BULLETIN (235 E. State St., Peoria, Ill.) Vol. 5, No. 1 (Feb.-March, 1963).

## BOOK REVIEWS

- ADELSON, H. L. and G. L. Kustas. A Bronze Hoard of the Period of Zeno I (Numismatic Notes & Monographs, No. 148). New York, 1962. Rev. by J. Lallemand in *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 108 (1962), pp. 306-307. Rev. by Vittorio Picozzi in *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 3, No. 3 (Sept.-Dec., 1962), pp. 173-174.
- AKARCA, ASKIDIL. Les monnaies grécques de Mylasa. Paris, 1959. Rev. by W. Schwabacher in *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 5, No. 16 (1962), pp. 366-371.
- ALFÖLDI, MARIA R. Die Münzen aus einer Brunnenverfüllung in Köln. In: *Kölnisches Jahrbuch für Vor- und Frühgeschichte*, Vol. 5 (1960/61), pp. 80-84, pl. 18. Rev. by P. R. Franke in *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 5, No. 16 (1962), pp. 387-388.

- ALLEN, D. F. Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles: Vol. 3: The Coins of the Coritani. London, 1963. Rev. by S. S. Frere in *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 71, No. 4 (April, 1963), p. 77. Rev. by P. J. Seaby in *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 539 (April, 1963), p. 120.
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- BARCELONA. CIRCULO FILATELICO y NUMISMATICO. March 30, 1963, 495 lots, 8 pp., pl., Spanish, Misc. European, Medals.
- CHRISTENSEN, HENRY (Hoboken, N.J.). May 8, 1963, 848 lots, 38 pp., 8 pls., Danish, Norwegian.
- DONLEWLAIN COMPANY (San Jose, California). April 18-21, 1963, 840 lots, 8 pp., U.S., Foreign Gold.
- FRENCH'S (Troy, N.Y.). March 22-23, 1963, 1729 lots, 60 pp., U.S., Misc. Ancient & Foreign.
- GLENDINING & CO. (London). Feb. 13-14, 1963, 957 lots, 79 pp., Ancient, Gold, English and Foreign. Feb. 27, 1963, 433 lots, 49 pp., 3 pls., Decorations. March 13, 1963, 177 lots, 15 pp., 4 pls., English Gold. April 24, 1963, 462 lots, 30 pp., Gold and Silver Coins of the World.
- HESS/LEU & CO. (Lucerne/Zürich). April 3, 1963, 121 lots, 17 pp., 8 pls., Jewish Coins. April 4, 1963, 368 lots, 45 pp., 16 pls., Ancient Gold.
- HIRSCH, GERHARD (Munich). Feb. 21-22, 1963, 1890 lots, 76 pp., 26 pls., Ancient, Gold, German and Foreign.
- KOSOFF, A. (Encino, California). April 30-May 1, 1963, 1230 lots, 4 pls., U.S., Ancient and Foreign Gold.
- NETHAWAY COIN CO. (Howes Cave, N.Y.). March 16-17, 1963, 545 lots, 22 pp., U.S.
- NUMISMATIC ENTERPRISES (Van Nuys, Calif.). March 29, 1963, 1510 lots, 39 pp., 3 pls., U.S., Ancient, Foreign.
- RATTO, MARIO (Milan). March 29-30, 1963, 700 lots, 43 pp., 43 pls., Italian.
- RIGGS, L. (Cincinnati, Ohio). Feb. 28, 1963, 854 lots, 23 pp., U.S., Misc. Ancient & Foreign.
- SANTAMARIA, P. & P. (Rome). Feb. 27, 1963, 1109 lots, 60 pp., 42 pls., Italian.

- SCHULMAN, H. M. F. (New York). May 6-7, 1963, 2052 lots, 160 pp., 29 pls., Ancient, Gold, Crowns, Minor Coins, Medals, Decorations.
- SCHULMAN, JACQUES (Amsterdam). March 18-21, 1963, 3048 lots, 158 pp., 50 pls., Netherlands, Ancient, Medieval, European, United States, Latin American, Medals, Decorations, Numismatic Books.
- SOTHEBY & CO. (London). March 11, 1963, 192 lots, 39 pp., Gold, Commemorative Medals, Decorations. April 22-23, 1963, 433 lots, 39 pp., 4 pls., Ancient, European, South American.
- STACK'S (New York). March 2, 1963, 1127 lots, 38 pp., 2 pls., U. S., Misc. Foreign. May 3-4, 1963, 1541 lots, 99 pp., illus., U.S. Silver and Copper.

## FIXED PRICE CATALOGUES

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- BENSON L. (Davenport, Iowa). Jan., 1963, 26 pp., General. Feb., 1963, 8 pp., General. March, 1963, 8 pp., General. April, 1963, 8 pp., General.
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- BLOM, CHRISTIAN (Pleasantville, N.Y.). List 19, Feb. 1, 1963, 390 nos., 6 pp., General. List 20, April 1, 1963, Ancient, Gold, Crowns, Modern Coins of the World.
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- DE FALCO, G. (Naples). List 60, March, 1963, 1383 nos., 36 pp., Ancient, Gold, Italian, Papal, Medals.
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- HOCH, ALFRED D. (Anaheim, Calif.). List 1, March, 1963, 221 nos., 7 pp., illus. Tokens, Paper Money.
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- NASCIA, GIUSEPPE (Milan). List 12, Dec., 1962, 1120 nos., 60 pp., 8 pls., Ancient, Italian, Misc. Foreign, Medals. List 1, Jan., 1963, 1020 nos., 56 pp., 4 pls., Ancient, Gold, Oriental, Italian, Misc. Foreign, Medals, Jetons.
- PLATT, MARCEL (Paris). List 25, Feb., 1963, 399 nos., 20 pp., Ancient, Gold, Medieval, French, Misc. European, Medals.
- RIGÖ MÜNZENHANDLUNG (Richard Götze, Berlin). List 44-2, 1963, 10 pp., Gold, German Coins and Medals, Misc. List 44-3, 1963, 10 pp., Ancient, Gold, German and Foreign.
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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Editor is grateful to the following who have contributed abstracts to this issue: Howard L. Adelson, H. F. Bowker, Theodore V. Buttrey, Jr., Francis D. Campbell, Joan M. Fagerlie, Henry Grunthal, Hillel Kaslove, Lars Lagerqvist, Irwin L. Merker, George C. Miles, Doris Raymond, Beulah P. Shonnard.

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NUMISMATIC LITERATURE is a quarterly published in January, April, July and October by The American Numismatic Society, New York, N. Y., and printed by Dancy Printing Co., Bogota, N. J. Subscription price to non-members is \$2 00 per year postpaid. Single current issues, \$.50 each.

All communications should be addressed to: Richard P. Breaden, Editor of *Numismatic Literature*, The American Numismatic Society, Broadway between 155th and 156th Streets, New York 32, N. Y.

Printed in U. S. A.

# NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

Published Quarterly by

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Broadway Between 155th and 156th Street

NEW YORK 32, N. Y.

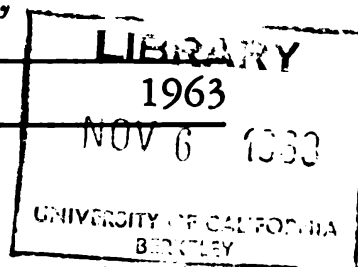
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No. 65

October

GENERAL



American Numismatic Association. *Introduction to Numismatics. A Symposium.*  
Edited by Elston G. Bradfield. Glenn B. Smedley, Co-ordinator. Phoenix, Ariz.,  
The Association, 1962. 48 pp., illus.

For the benefit of collectors newly introduced to the field of numismatics this pamphlet provides a useful compilation of nineteen articles which appeared in issues of *The Numismatist* (May-July, 1962); some are new, and some are revisions of articles which were included in a similar pamphlet published by the Association in 1948 but now out of print. They cover a variety of topics, ranging from ancient, medieval and oriental coins to issues of modern Europe, Canada and the United States, with additional chapters devoted to medals, tokens, numismatic terms and numismatic publications.

Biblioteca Academiei Republicii Populare Romine. Cabinetul Numismatic. *Creatia de artă în colecțiile Cabinetului Numismatic, 24 Feb.-24 March, 1962.* 28 pp., illus.

A descriptive catalogue is provided of the numismatic items displayed in the *Biblioteca Academiei* (Bucharest) during the above period. The exhibit represented a selection from the institution's ca. 200,000 specimens, arranged in seven vitrines: (1) Greek coins, (2) coins of Geto-Dacian origin, (3) coins bearing Roman-Byzantine portraits, (4) gems, (5) coins of Rumanian rulers (Tara Românească, Moldavia, Transylvania), (6) Rumanian feudal seals, (7) medals.

BIRD, J. J. An Experiment in Coin Grading. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 5 (May, 1963), pp. 1344-1347, tab.

In an interesting grading experiment which was recently carried out by members of three different coin clubs, fifty-one persons were asked to grade twenty coins listed as "typical of those handled by the average collector." The results, when charted, showed considerable diversity of



opinion — including the frequent use of intermediate grades. These, the writer suggests, might well merit general acceptance as a useful means of exercising better control of price range. BPS

BREEN, WALTER. *Dies and Coinage*. New York, Robert Bashlow Inc., 1962. 38 pp.

The decline of the die-cutter's art and its replacement by mechanical methods, first introduced during the Industrial Revolution, form the subject of Breen's discussion. Three basics of the coin-making process — dies, planchets and stamping — are analyzed and traced historically from ancient to modern times. FDC

The Chase Manhattan Bank. *The Story of Money. From Barter to Banking*. New York, The Chase Manhattan Bank, 1962. 18 pp., illus.

Beginning with early forms of trade and barter commodities, numerous examples of which are illustrated, this pamphlet traces the development of modern currency and banking methods, giving a clear explanation of the functions which they perform in the present economy.

The Endeavour Journal and Coinage. In: *Numisma*, No. 5 (Sept., 1962), pp. 65-69.

In *The Endeavour Journal of Joseph Banks, 1768-1771*, recently published for the first time by the Trustees of the Public Library of New South Wales, appear a number of references to various currency problems met with during the course of the voyage. Included in the above article are pertinent excerpts from the journal presented under the following headings: Madeira; Brazil; Beads as Money; Nails as Money; Batavia; Princes Island; Cape of Good Hope; St. Helena.

Gosudarstvennyi Istoricheskii Muzei. *Monety i medali SSSR (k 40-letiiu sovetskogo chekana)*. Katalog vystavki. Moscow, 1961. 35 pp., pl.

The above exhibition of coins and medals of the Soviet Union, arranged in commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the Soviet Mint, occupied forty-eight vitrines in the National Historical Museum (Moscow). Listed in the catalogue of the display are the contents of the following sections under which it was presented: Russian coins which illustrate the country's monetary system; Currency of the SSSR (from the notes issued during the October Revolution to the coinage of 1961); The National Seal — the principal emblem used on Soviet coins; Soviet medals, orders and decorations; Mint techniques and processes (coin and medal dies).

GYULAI, FERENC. New Methods in Numismatic Photography. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 17, No. 2 (Spring, 1963), pp. 45-49, illus.

In the interests of improved coin photography the writer points out

the value of a slide projector when used as a light source and describes how to make an effective "slot-light" attachment. He also advises the use of the Viski-attachment for greater depth of field. Diagrams illustrate the various steps to be followed and coin photographs show the results obtained.

JENNY, J. H. Turbulent Struggle Reflected in Ancient, Modern Coinage of Italy. In: *Coin World*, No. 150 (March 1, 1963), pp. 52, 56, 72, illus.

Beginning with the fall of the Roman Empire in the fifth century A.D. Jenny presents a survey of the history and coinage of the Italian peninsula down to the modern period. Illustrations of twenty-two pertinent coin specimens accompany the article. BPS

KINDLER, ARIE. *The Coins of Tiberias*. Tiberias, 1961. 74 pp., [41] pls.

Coins were struck in the city of Tiberias (founded ca. A.D. 18 by Herod Antipas) from 29/30 to ca. 222, and again from ca. 650 to ca. 1000. Kindler reviews separately the coinage issued by Herod Antipas, the city-coinage of Roman Tiberias and the Islamic coinage; he also describes and illustrates (both in actual and enlarged size) twenty-two pertinent coins. ILM

KRAAY, C. M. Report of the Acting Keeper of the Heberden Coin Room for the Year 1962. In: *Oxford University. Ashmolean Museum. Report of the Visitors (1962)*, pp. 68-79, pls. 13-14.

Publications issued during 1962 included Part I of the Ashmolean *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, which published over 1000 coins, mainly silver, of central and southern Italy; Dr. Kraay's monograph entitled *The Composition of Greek Silver Coins* appeared in December, and several articles were contributed by Dr. Sutherland to numismatic and classical periodicals during the course of the year. The report includes detailed notes on numismatic items acquired by gift, purchase and exchange during 1962, statistics of which are presented in the form of a table arranged under the following categories: Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Oriental, British, European, Tokens and Jettons, Medals, Paper Money. Twenty-one outstanding specimens are illustrated.

KRAUS, ERNST. New or Recent Issues. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 76, No. 3 (March, 1963), pp. 327-328, illus.

Descriptions and illustrations are given for the following coins: Bulgaria — 1, 2 and 5 stotinka (bronze, 1962); 10, 20 and 50 stotinka (copper-nickel, 1962); France — 5 centimes (steel, 1961); Luxembourg — 5 francs (copper-nickel, 1962); Malaya and British Borneo — 1 cent (bronze, 1962); Thailand — 1 baht (copper-nickel, 1962). BPS

KROHA, TYLL. *Münzen Sammeln*. 2nd ed. Braunschweig, Klinkhardt & Biermann, 1962. 277 pp., illus.

The second edition of *Münzen Sammeln* is a reprint of the first, published in 1961 and abstracted in *Numismatic Literature* No. 62 (Jan., 1963), p. 394.

MARTIN, COLIN. Deux tables de compte valaisannes. In: *Annales valaisannes*, Ser. 2, Vol. 37 (1962), pp. 406-418, illus.

In describing two early computing tables from Valais (Switzerland) Martin explains in considerable detail the manner in which such tables were used by businessmen and money exchangers. He also notes the existence of two separate types of table — one used for standard arithmetical calculations, the other for the computation of specific coin exchange values. HG

MAXWELL, ALLEN. International Currency — from Veeder to Monet. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 3 (March, 1963), pp. 649-652, illus.

Sometime in the near future, it is assumed, a universal currency program will be introduced, probably by the European Common Market. When that time comes, the international money will at first be only a supplement to the coins and bills already circulating in the participating countries, though it may later become the only circulating medium used in those countries. In connection with such a currency Maxwell lists several examples of efforts which have been made in a similar direction during the past century. For a more complete listing, however, the reader is referred to Richard D. Kenney's *Unofficial Coins of the World*, currently being published in issues of *The Numismatist* (1962 and 1963). A useful bibliography of eight items is appended. BPS

MERVIS, C. D. "Did You Say Carbon Spots?" In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 3 (March, 1963), pp. 641-648.

Mervis defends his earlier contention (see *NSM*, Jan., 1963, pp. 266-271) that there are no such things as carbon spots on coins by attributing the marks in question to drops of human saliva. He also offers useful advice on the cleaning of 1943 steel cents and badly corroded ancient coins. BPS

MESSER, T. M. Coins by Sculptors. In: *Coin World*, No. 161 (May 17, 1963), pp. 54, 56, illus.

Uninhibited designs for a modern coinage which were submitted by six contemporary sculptors to the publication *Art in America* produced somewhat startling results. In reproducing the six designs (submitted by

Richard Stankiewicz, David Hare, Robert Engman, Seymour Lipton, Theodor Roszak and Richard Lippold) the writer warns that they are not to be mistaken for minting proposals. At the same time he suggests that a new United States coinage more representative of 20th-Century America would be highly desirable. BPS

NESMITH, R. I. Galleon Gold and Pirate Treasure. In: *Underwater Society of America. Underwater Yearbook 1962* (Chicago, 1963), pp. 66-70, illus.

For the benefit of persons lucky enough to find or salvage pirate treasure Nesmith gives an indication of what prices such discoveries may be expected to bring in the current coin market. Several of the more important finds made during recent years are described and useful advice is offered on the care, handling and cleaning of salvaged material. Seven items are listed in an appended bibliography.

Nuove emissioni. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 3, No. 2 (May-August, 1962), p. 132, illus.

Four new or recent issues are fully illustrated and described: Argentina (five pesos, 1961); Costa Rica (one colon, 1961); Guatemala (fifty centavos, 1962); Israel (one pound, 1961).

Nuove emissioni di monete nel mondo. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 13, Nos. 11-12 (Nov.-Dec., 1962), p. 154, illus.

Four recently issued coins are described and fully illustrated: (1) Argentina —ten pesos (1962); (2) and (3) Cuba — twenty and forty centavos (1962); (4) United Arab Republic — two milliemes (1962).

OBOJSKI, ROBERT. Copenhagen, Denmark: One of Europe's Most Active Numismatic Centers. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 2 (Feb., 1963), pp. 623-625, illus.

Numismatic activity in Copenhagen centers around the Royal Danish Mint, where coins have been struck since 1540. At the present time the mint produces more than forty million coins yearly, struck for the most part in zinc, nickel, copper and silver; no gold coinage has been struck since 1931 and none has circulated since 1917, although gold medals are still manufactured on special occasions. Coins for Denmark's only colony, Greenland, have been struck at the mint since the early 1920's.

Mention is made of the outstanding collection in the Danish National Museum, presided over by Otto Mørkholm, which includes nearly 50,000 Greek and Roman coins among its total of ca. 150,000 numismatic items; also of the extensive collection of paper money of Greenland assembled by the well-known coin dealer, John Christian Holm. BPS

PECK, C. W. Photography of Coins in Monochrome and Colour on 35 mm. Film. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 30, Pt. 2 (1961), pp. 348-359, diagr., tabs.

In an explanatory article designed to encourage the numismatist who has hitherto been deterred from attempting coin photography, Peck discusses in some detail topics such as lens extension, equipment, film, lighting, focusing, exposure, and the preparation of color slides. Tables and a useful diagram are included. FDC

PROBSZT, GÜNTHER. *Goldmünzen. Ein Brevier*. Braunschweig, Klinkhardt & Biermann, 1963. 54 pp., illus.

This brief, illustrated survey of the world's gold coinage begins with the primitive Greek staters issued under King Kroisos of Lydia. It continues through the Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine periods down to the present time and includes mention of Carolingian, Crusader and Islamic coins as well as such well-known types as the Florentine florin, the Venetian ducat and various examples of modern coinage. For convenience, descriptions and comments appear opposite the related illustrations. HG

PROBSZT, GÜNTHER. *Wesen und Wandel der Münze. Ein Brevier*. Braunschweig, Klinkhardt & Biermann, 1963. 54 pp., illus.

In what constitutes a brief, general history of coinage, Probszt traces its development, growth and change from the period of its origin in ancient Greece (seventh century B.C.) to the modern era. The selected coin illustrations, although of somewhat uneven quality, ably document many of the important events covered. HG

RUIZ, L. E. Los distintos tipos resellos en las monedas. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, Vol. 4, No. 36 (July-Sept., 1962), pp. 138-142, illus. With English translation.

From his study of the various types of countermark found upon coins Ruiz concludes that such marks may be divided into five separate categories: (1) Necessity (war or revolution, lack of coinage); (2) Imposition (change of value); (3) Convenience (partial, recut, total, restruck); (4) Political (international); (5) Deceptive (mischievousness, fraudulence). Specific examples from each category are discussed and illustrated.

SPIRU, ION. Descoperiri monetare în raionul Alexandria (Coin Finds from the Region of Alexandria). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 3 (1960), pp. 553-555.

Listed among the coin finds made in the above area are the following: (1) Fourteen tetradrachms of Thasos; twelve were found in the village of

Poroschia (1927-28), the remaining two at Mosteni and Pielea; (2) Roman Republican denarii found at Calinesti (1939) and Ulmeni (1957); (3) a Byzantine solidus of the emperor Heraclius discovered near the city of Alexandria in 1954 or 1955; (4) a hoard of approximately 3000 silver coins (Polish, Hungarian and German issues covering the period 1386-1632) found at Ulmeni in 1955; (5) two small hoards of sixteenth and seventeenth century silver coins from the same general area. vcs

WIRGIN, WOLF. On the Integrity of Numismatic Learning. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 71, No. 3 (March, 1963), pp. 46-49.

The value of numismatics both as a science in its own right and as an auxiliary to history are discussed at considerable length by Wirgin, specific examples being cited from the studies made of ancient Jewish coinage. With regard to coin attribution and interpretation he suggests that numismatists refrain from drawing conclusions outside the limits of their own competence, and where doubt exists advises that they seek enlightenment in related fields (archaeology, for example), where similar problems abound.

## ANCIENT

ALLEN, D. F. The Paul (Penzance) Hoard of Imitation Massilia Drachms. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 7, Vol. 1 (1961), pp. 91-106, pls. 11-12.

A hoard in the Truro Museum collection, discovered in 1907, contains forty-three anonymous imitations of the silver drachms of Massilia. In general, the find spots of these coins — usually in Cisalpine Gaul — indicate that they were struck by the Celtic tribes of the Cenomani and/or Insubres. The hoard furnishes proof of ancient trade relations between the Mediterranean and Britain, probably in tin, and is believed to have been buried in the mid- or late second century B.C. ILM

ALLEN, D. F. A Study of the Dobunnic Coinage. In: *Bagendon: A Belgic Oppidum*, by Elsie M. Clifford (Cambridge, 1961), pp. 75-137, illus., map, pls. 36-39.

Among the thirty-five coins found during the Bagendon excavations of 1954-56, twenty-nine are of a type whose core of distribution lies in the Cotswolds, with Bagendon or Cirencester as its center. The type obviously belongs to the Dobunni, whose capital was Cirencester. In the light of the finds Allen studies the whole of the Dobunnic coinage with regard to origin, type and distribution, concluding with seven useful appendices (Description of Types of Dobunnic Coinage, The Coins found at Bagendon, Find Spots of Dobunnic Coins, Coin Molds, etc.). ILM

Biblioteca Academiei Republicii Populare Romine. *Caiet selectiv de informare asupra cresterii colectiilor Bibliotecii Academiei R.P.R.* I: Jan.-June, 1961. Extras. [23] pp.

Octavian Iliescu provides a descriptive catalogue of the 107 ancient coins acquired in 1959-1960 by the numismatic section of the *Biblioteca Academiei* of Rumania (Republica Populară Română).

CASTELIN, KAREL. Ein kleiner keltischer Münzfund aus Prag. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 12, No. 12 (1962), pp. 114-116, illus.

Contained in a small hoard of five Celtic coins discovered at Prague in 1872 were three "Rainbow Cup" type staters (*Regenbogenschüsselchen*) and two "Prague" type silver coins showing an extremely barbaric head and horse with long, straight tail. Castelin suggests that the coins may have been struck in Bohemia. HG

KADMAN, LEO. "Messianic" and "Freedom of Zion" Coins. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 70, No. 10 (Oct., 1962), pp. 205-207.

Kadman points out that the "Freedom of Zion" coins were definitely not struck by Agrippa I but were issued during the Jewish-Roman War of A.D. 66-70; and that the symbols on the coins of the Hasmonean dynasty do not refer to the Messianic status of the rulers of the dynasty.

ILM

LEOGRANDE. Gli Etruschi, umiliati dalla sopraffazione militare dei Romani di civiltà tutt'altro che illustre, si vendicarono oltraggiandoli con una loro moneta? In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 13, Nos. 7-8 (July-August, 1962), pp. 97-98, illus.

Useful historical background notes supplement this discussion of the coinage of the Etruscans — presented chiefly for the benefit of Italian collectors.

PREDA, CONSTANTIN. Monede găsite la Novaci (reg. București) (Coins Found at Novaci, Region of Bucharest). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 3 (1960), pp. 467-475, 2 pls.

A hoard of forty-six coins acquired by the Archaeological Institute of the Rumanian Peoples' Republic in 1959 was reportedly found in the northern part of Novaci, on the right bank of the river Arges. In composition it is somewhat heterogeneous, containing Greek, Roman and Byzantine issues (gold, silver and bronze) as well as a three groat piece struck in the name of Sigismund III in 1597 and an "ort" (sic) of Leopold of Carinthia. Somewhat open to question are the author's description of Zeus Aëtophorus as "holding a bird" (p. 467, no. 2) and his use of Mionnet as a reference for a tetradrachm of Aurelian struck at Alexandria. The contents of the hoard are interpreted by Preda as documenting

the Dacic and pre-feudal periods at Novaci; the Byzantine coins (issued in the 6th-7th centuries) he views as rare vestiges of the period from the Carpatho-Danubian region. vcs

ROTH, CECIL. The Historical Implications of the Jewish Coinage of the First Revolt. In: *Israel Exploration Journal*, Vol. 12, No. 1 (1962), pp. 33-46.

Soon after the First Revolt began in 66 the insurgents commenced the striking of a large coinage for both patriotic and religious reasons. The silver coins, which were patterned after the coins of Tyre, are dated from year 1 to year 5; the years probably begin sometime between the month of Artemisius (May) and Lous (August) and run from 66/7 to the fall of Jerusalem in 70. ILM

SOUTOU, ANDRÉ. Monnaies à légendes ibériques de l'Ariège. In: *Rivista di Studi Liguri*, Vol. 25, Nos. 3-4 (July-Dec., 1959), pp. 208-220, illus.

Soutou publishes sixteen coins, all with Iberian legends, from the museum at Foix (Ariège). They clearly show that the inhabitants of that area were in commercial contact with Iberia — particularly with Lerida. ILM

SPÉRANZE, NOËL. L'habitat gaulois et gallo-romain de Liffol (Vosges). In: *Ogam*, Vol. 14, Fascs. 4-5 (Sept., 1962), pp. 417-428, pls. 113-120.

Among objects found during excavations undertaken at Liffol in 1962 were six Gallic potin coins, five of which were of the *Boar-Standard* type attributed to the Leuci or the Lingones. The sixth has not yet been identified. ILM

THIRION, MARCEL. Le trésor de Fraire: monnaies gauloises en potin. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 108 (1962), pp. 67-112, pls. 5-6, illus., maps.

Thirion republishes the hoard of twenty-five Gallic potin coins found at Fraire, all of which are of the "Branch type A": (obv.), branch, with globules arranged in the form of a cross; (rev.), horse (1). These coins seem to have circulated chiefly in the territory of the Nervi. The writer provides an interesting discussion of the method of casting used, as well as a map listing find-spots of similar coins. Three other "Branch type" issues (B, C and D) are briefly dealt with in an appendix. ILM

WIELOWIEJSKI, JERZY. Przemiany Gospodarczo-Społeczne u Ludności południowej polski w okresie późnolateńskim i rzymskim (The Social and Economic Development of Southern Poland in the late La Tène and the Roman Periods). In: *Materiały Starożytne* (Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne), Vol. 6 (1960), 425 pp., illus., maps.



Coins used by the Celts during the late La Tène period have been found in twelve different localities. Roman coins are known from 302 localities in Silesia (thirty-four of which produced hoards) and from 246 localities in Little Poland (forty-nine hoards). These finds show a preponderance of silver, smaller numbers of bronze coins and still smaller quantities of gold. They date chiefly from the second half of the first, from the second and from the fourth century, and are much less common from the early years of the first and the whole of the third century.

The economic development of Southern Poland during both the late La Tène and Roman periods can be attributed in large measure to its favorable location near the outskirts of the Ancient World and to the wealth of its natural resources as compared with those of Northern Poland. It was the combination of these factors which facilitated close contacts between the inhabitants of Silesia and Little Poland on the one hand and between the Celts and the inhabitants of the Roman Provinces on the other.

WINKLER, JUDITA. Despre activitatea numismatică a lui Michael Pap Szathmári (1737-1812). (On the Numismatic Activity of Michael Pap Szathmári, 1737-1812). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 3 (1960), pp. 433-447, illus.

Szathmári began his career in 1757 as a librarian at the Reformed College in Cluj; ten years later, after studying in Geneva, Utrecht and Leyden, he was appointed professor of Theology at the college. His nine manuscript volumes, now preserved in the University Library at Cluj, besides being of signal importance for the numismatic history of Transylvania during the second half of the eighteenth century contain important information on coin finds from the area: e.g., the famous hoard of 280 Lysimachos gold staters found at Ocolisul Mic (Kis Oklos) in March, 1803 and the Valens gold medallion contained in the Simleul Silvaniei hoard. Also recorded are a number of previously unlisted finds.

Under the title *Numophylacium Tsepregianum* Szathmári also prepared the catalogue of a collection owned (probably) by F. Csepregi Turkovics, professor of Greek and Roman antiquities and church history at the Reformed College from 1728 to 1758. Along with his other possessions, Turkovics' collection of Greek and Roman coins was bequeathed to the college at the time of his death in 1758. Szathmári himself owned a rather extensive collection of 2212 pieces, including 119 Greek and 1559 Roman coins. His approach to numismatics, which he considered a science rather than a hobby, is aptly outlined in his first volume: "Numologia significat eredita cuiuscunque generis numorum cognitionem, ad mores, et facta antiquorum, et novorum illustranda. Magnam omnino habet et utilitatem, et iucunditatem." vcs

WINKLER, JUDITA. Note despre colecția monetară a lui Dániel Lészay (Notes Concerning the Coin Collection of Dániel Lészay). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 3 (1960), pp. 451-463, map.

The author analyzes the importance of a 250-page manuscript catalogue of the collection assembled by Dr. Dániel Lészay (1798-1872), now preserved in the Archaeological Museum at Cluj. Entitled *Jegyzek (Notes)*, the catalogue describes some 729 coins and other objects, among which are 39 Greek and 422 Roman pieces as well as numerous foreign coins and medals. Of particular importance is the fact that exact proveniences are given for sixty-one entries. Among the coins mentioned are three examples from the Firtus hoard of ca. 5000 gold pieces (Aurelian to Heraclius) discovered in 1831, a stater struck at Tomis with the types of Lysimachus (Regling, *Tomis*, 2480), the denarii of the Roman Republic and Empire discovered at Grăditea Muncelului and Sarmizegetusa.

In addition to a complete listing of the coins (pp. 453-460) giving references to Babelon, Grueber and Cohen, Mme. Winkler includes a map of find spots based on the Lészay manuscript. vcs

ZOLTÁN, SZÉKELY. Noi descoperiri monetare de pe teritoriul Regiunii Autonome Maghiare (New Coin Finds from the Hungarian Autonomous District). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 3 (1960), pp. 555-558, illus.

Twelve scatter finds from the above district are reported. They include tetradrachms of Thasos, "Dacian" issues, denarii of the Roman Republic, and Roman Imperial silver and bronze coins; the latest issue is an *argenteus* of Constantine II (337-361). Mounted in the lower part of a silver cup (recorded, but not described or dated) is a Thasos tetradrachm with head of Dionysos/Heracles (standing design). vcs

## GREEK

AMORÓS, J. Monedas griegas y derivadas en Hispania. In: *Congresso Internazionale di Numismatica*, [6th], Rome, 1961. Vol. 1. Relazioni, pp. 121-124.

Amorós surveys the Greek coinage of Spain under the following categories: (1) Emporion, (2) Rhode, (3) Arse (Saguntum), (4) Phoenicians and Carthaginians, (5) Baetica. Concluding the survey are a useful bibliography of forty-two items and a listing of pertinent finds. ILM

BARADEZ, J. Monnaies africaines anciennes découvertes dans les tombes du I<sup>er</sup> siècle après J.-C. In: *Renard, Marcel, ed. Hommages à Albert Grenier*, Vol. 1, (Brussels, 1962), pp. 216-227, pl. 45.

Lead medals, showing a bearded head on the obverse and a prancing horse with the letters MN (in Punic) on the reverse, have been found at

Tipasa in tombs dating from the end of the first century A.D. They are copied from bronze coins struck some 250 years earlier and were apparently used as amulets. ILM

BERTINO, ANTONIO. Il Sileno accosciato di Naxos. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 2, No. 2 (May-August, 1961), pp. 57-64, illus.

The Silenus represented on the magnificent fifth century tetradrachm of Naxos, it is suggested, is shown playing *kottabos*. ILM

BIVAR, A.D.H. A 'Satrap' of Cyrus the Younger. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 7, Vol. 1 (1961), pp. 119-127, illus.

A cylinder-seal in electrotpe recently acquired by the British Museum, a bilingual (Aramaic and Greek) inscription from Limyra in Lycia, a passage in Xenophon's *Anabasis* and a copper coin (obv., Persian archer, rev., ibex and Aramaic inscription) all show the name Artimas and are associated with the history of a family influential in the Achaemenian province of Lycia during the fifth and fourth centuries B.C. ILM

BUZDUGAN, GEORGE and ION MITITELU. Contribuții la clasificarea unor monede histrienne (Contribution to the Classification of Histrian Coinage). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 3 (1960), pp. 384-404, 5 pls.

Two main features were studied by the compilers of this chronological arrangement of certain pre-Roman coinages of Istros: the varying representations of the ethnicon and the fine differences in the arrangement, spacing and grouping of the letters. They suggest that the relative chronology of the Istros coins may be determined by taking into account the fact that the inscription expands from IST to ISTRI, and later to ISTRIE. VCS

C[OMSTOCK], M[ARY] B. Silver Tetradrachm of Carthage, ca. 350 B.C. In: *Bulletin of the Museum of Fine Arts*, Vol. 60, No. 322 (1962), p. 127, illus.

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts has acquired a rare silver tetradrachm of Carthage, struck ca. 350 B.C. in connection with the Carthaginian wars then being fought in Sicily: (obv.), female head wearing Phrygian cap and earring; (rev.), lion, with palm tree in background; Punic inscription, translated, reads *People of the Camp*. The coin had formerly belonged in French private collections and was studied by Delacroix for his portrayal of the head of Liberty in the painting entitled *Liberty Leading the People*. ILM

CONGDON, LENORE O. KEENE. The Mantua Apollo of the Fogg Art Museum. In: *American Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. 67, No. 1 (Jan., 1963), pp. 7-13, pls. 3-6.

A small, cast head which was acquired by the above museum in 1931 is identified as a second century (A.D.) copy taken from an early fifth century B.C. statue of Apollo. This Apollo appears on tetradrachms of Leontini from the first half of the fifth century and on various other coins down to the third century A.D. ILM

COOK, J. M. Cnidian Peraea and Spartan Coins. In: *The Journal of Hellenic Studies*, Vol. 81 (1961), pp. 56-72, maps.

In the first of two sections, entitled *Cnidian Chersonese and Rhodian Peraea*, the author shows that it was Cnidus and not Rhodes which dominated the Loryma peninsula before the end of the fifth century. In the second section it is suggested that the alliance coinage inscribed SYN (with obverse depicting the infant Herakles strangling two serpents) was struck by Rhodes, Cnidus, Iasus, Samos, Ephesus, Byzantium, Cyzicus and Lampsacus in 391/90. It was issued under the influence of Thibron and represents a pro-Spartan rather than an anti-Spartan alliance. ILM

DESNEUX, JULES. Sur quelques représentations du "lion à la proie" en glyptique et en numismatique antiques. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 106 (1960), pp. 5-19, illus., pls. 1-2.

A theme depicted on coins of various Greek mints, showing a lion attacking its prey (deer, bull, or even boar) is treated by Desneux from its earliest appearance in Sumer (at the end of the fourth millenium) through Minoan art to Greek representations on seals and coins; a parallel theme, in which a dog is shown attacking a fawn (as on a coin of Piakos) or deer, is also dealt with. Among the more outstanding coins of this type are those of Akanthos and Stagira. ILM

DOBRETSBERGER, JOSEF. Eine unbekannte Drachme von Ätna. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 12, No. 6 (1961), pp. 49-50, illus.

After driving out the inhabitants of Katana in 476 B.C. Hieron of Syracuse settled the city with Syracusans and Peloponnesians loyal to him and renamed it Aetna. In 461, the former inhabitants regained their city and restored its original name. As an addition to the known coins (obols and a tetradrachm) showing an Aetna inscription, Dobretsberger now publishes a drachm which bears the name Aetna. ILM

FRANKE, P. R. Zur Finanzpolitik des makedonischen Königs Perseus während des Krieges mit Rom 171-168 v. Chr. In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vol. 8 (1957), pp. 31-50, pls. 2-4.

After waging two wars against Rome, Philip V of Macedonia was preparing for a third confrontation when he died in 179 B.C. His policy

was continued by his son and successor, Perseus. During the Third Macedonian War, when Perseus fought almost alone against Rome, he apparently reformed the Macedonian coinage by reducing the weight of the coins in an effort to raise money for the war. Hoards discovered at Oreos, Metsobon and Jannina contain substantial numbers of coins of Perseus. The first two, buried early in the war, contain only the earlier, heavier issues; the third, of later date, shows an overwhelming proportion of the lighter issues and gives a clear indication of the economic policy adopted by Perseus. ILM

GOLENKO, K. V. Klad Sinopskikh i kolkhidskikh monet iz Kobuleti (1948 g.). In: *Vestnik Drevnei Istorii*, No. 1 (1961), pp. 42-59, illus., 6 pls.

Despite the loss of the larger part of a hoard discovered in a suburb of Kobuleti (regional center of Adzharskoi, ASSR) in 1948, 102 coins of Sinope and fifty-eight of Colchidian origin were recovered for study and publication. The former belong to the traditional type of Sinope drachms issued during the fourth century B.C.: (obv.), head of the nymph Sinope, f.l.; (rev.), eagle with outstretched wings perched upon a dolphin, f.l.: inscribed below one wing are SINO [in Greek letters] and the name of a magistrate. The Colchidian coins are all half drachms of the normal Colchidian type. Illustrations and descriptions are provided for all of the 160 coins.

GOLENKO, K. V. Vtoroi Patreiskii klad monet 1951 g. (Second Patraeus Coin Find 1951). In: *Numizmatika i Epigrafika*, Vol. 1 (1960), pp. 223-289, illus., 12 pls.

Excavations carried out at Patraeus in 1951 brought to light a hoard of 397 coins issued under the last five rulers of the Bosphorus: Sauromates IV (1), Teiranes (2), Thothorses (118), Rhadamsades (27), and Rhaescuporis VI (247). A descriptive catalogue of the entire hoard, supplemented by twelve plates, is arranged by Golenko under the following headings: Number, year (Bosphorus era), obverse type or emblem, legend, reverse type or emblem, diameter, weight, condition (obverse and reverse), relationship of the axis, bibliographical references, remarks.

Late Bosphorus coins maintained the traditional types of the earlier Bosphorus staters: (obv.), diademed effigy of the ruler, with name and title inscribed in circular legend; (rev.), effigy of the Roman emperor with wreath (f.r.); year of the Bosphorus era inscribed below.

HEALY, J. F. The Coins. In: *Rowe, Alan. Cyrenaican Expeditions of the University of Manchester, 1955, 1956, 1957* (Manchester, 1959), pp. 29-32.

Twenty-one coins found in 1955 and 1956 are described; they are mostly Ptolemaic bronze issues (four only being of silver), but included in the group are a bronze of Constantine II and a half shekel from the

second year of the First Jewish Revolt. The writer notes that twenty-one additional coins, unavailable for examination, were found between 1952 and 1957. ILM

HOLLOWAY, R. R. Eagle and Fulmen on the Coins of Syracuse. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 108 (1962), pp. 5-27, pl. 1. With French Summary, pp. 27-28.

The Syracusan bronze coins issued by Hiketas between 288 and 282 B.C. show on the obverse a youthful masculine head (laureate) and the inscription DIOS ELLANIOY; the reverse, inscribed SYRAKOSION, depicts eagle holding fulmen. These coins typify the attempt made to preserve the Hellenism of Syracuse. The silver coinage of Gelon II (obv., head of Gelon; rev., SYRAKOSIOI GELONOS, and eagle holding fulmen) has no connection with Gelon's marriage to Nereis of Epirus in 234/33 B.C. and should be dated ca. 240. ILM

ILIESCU, OCTAVIAN. Drachms of Histria First Rumanian Coins. Coined Fifth Century before Birth of Christ. In: *Coin World*, No. 118 (July 20, 1962), p. 42, illus.

In this discussion of the drachms struck in the middle of the fifth century B.C. at Histria — a Greek colony located on the shores of Lake Sinoe, adjoining the Black Sea — Iliescu includes a brief monetary history of ancient Dacia, much of which lies within the boundaries of present-day Rumania.

JENKINS, G. K. Literaturüberblicke der griechischen Numismatik. Spain. In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vol. 11 (1961), pp. 79-155, map.

This is another in the extremely useful series of bibliographies relating to areas in the field of Greek numismatics. Preceded by a brief introduction to the numismatics of the Iberian peninsula — Greek, Iberian, Celtiberian and Barcid — the bibliography proper lists 317 titles arranged under the following categories: Sources and general works; Emporiae and Rhode; Iberian Script, Language; Iberian Coinages; Punic Coinages; Andalusia and Lusitania; Libyo-Phoenician Group; Roman Cities; Finds. A map showing the principal mints of ancient Spain and a carefully compiled index complete the work. ILM

KADMAN, LEO. *The Coins of Akko Ptolemais* (Corpus Nummorum Palaestinensium, First Series, Vol. 4). Tel Aviv/Jerusalem, Schocken, 1961. 240 pp., 19 pls., tabs., map.

Akko, which first appeared in written sources in 1479 B.C., remains one

of the oldest cities which has continued in existence down to the present time.

Continuing the Israel Numismatic Society's publication of the coins of Palestine, the above volume contains the coins struck by the city but not those issued within Akko by the various central governments. In addition to sections devoted to types, legends, eras, countermarks, etc., the corpus proper lists and describes 273 coin types covering the period 174 B.C. to A.D. 268. Remaining sections are devoted to colonial coins, reverse types, inscriptions, denominations, unpublished coins of Akko (127), museums and collections containing coins of Akko, coins listed in earlier publications, and a select bibliography. ILM

KAGAN, DONALD. Pheidon's Aeginetan Coinage. In: *Transactions and Proceedings of the American Philological Association*, Vol. 91 (1960), pp. 121-136.

The writer attempts to salvage the ancient tradition that Pheidon of Argos was the first (in European Greece) to issue coins, and that he did so on Aegina. The latest evidence, however, indicates that the Aeginetan coinage does not extend back into the seventh century, but began ca. 590 B.C. It is also quite clear that since Pheidon was not alive — at the very latest — after the 620's, he could not have begun the issue of Aeginetan coins. ILM

KARYSHKOVSKII, P. O. Ol'viiskie assy s izobrazheniem sovy. In: *Sovetskaia Arkheologiia*, No. 2 (1962), pp. 210-215, illus.

Cast bronze coins of Olbia, which differ in dimensions and weight from Greek coins, have attracted the attention of scholars and numismatists for more than a century and a half. Much controversy has ensued regarding the dating of these pieces (often referred to as asses by analogy with the cast coins of Italy), with the result that various periods between the sixth and third century B.C. have been suggested. Two completely different specimens which came to light in 1960 are fully described and discussed in the above article; they show representations of owls on the obverses and four-spoke wheels on the reverses. Olbia, the writer points out, came under the political influence of Athens during the second half of the fifth century B.C.

KARYSHKOVSKII, P. O. Zametki po numizmatike antichnogo prichernomor'ia. 4. Dopolnenie k numizmatike Tira. 5. Zoloty monety Ol'vii s izobrazheniem Demetrii i del'fina. 6. Novye materialy k istorii denezhnogo krizisa na Bospore v pervoi polovine III v. do n.e. In: *Vestnik Drevnei Istorii*, No. 3 (1960), pp. 132-141, pl.

The posthumous publication of A. N. Zograf's monograph on the coinage of Tira (1957) represented the first attempted compilation of a numismatic corpus of one of the cities in the ancient Northern Black Sea region. The

publication, however, neither exhausted nor resolved all the questions concerning the coinage. Karyshovskii expresses disagreement with certain views put forward by its author, and in the first of the above notes (4) presents relevant supplementary material which has come to light since 1957. The second note (5) deals with the gold coins of Olbia bearing representations of Demeter and a dolphin, in which connection the writer mentions the finding of a specimen from the series at Olbia in 1946 — the first recorded discovery of such a coin during the course of an archaeological excavation. The concluding note (6) presents new material and evidence bearing on the monetary crisis which affected the Bosphorus during the first half of the third century.

KARYSHKOVSKII, P. O. Zametki po numizmatike antichnogo prichernomor'ia. In: *Vestnik Drevnei Istorii*, No. 4 (1961), pp. 109-119, illus.

In dealing with various coinage problems related to the ancient Black Sea region the writer devotes particular attention to Greek coins discovered during the course of excavations conducted at Roksolan in 1957 and 1960; in this connection he describes and illustrates five silver coins of Amesia, Macedonia and Histria. Also discussed are a silver coin of Histiaea (part of a hoard discovered at Olbia) and the reasons for and character of the monetary crisis which beset the Bosphorus in the first half of the third century B.C.

KAZAMANOVA, L. N. Podrazhaniia tetradrachmam Evtidema v sobranii GIM. In: *Vestnik Drevnei Istorii*, No. 3 (1961), pp. 120-27, 4 pls.

The thirty-seven imitations of the tetradrachms of Euthydemus in the collection of the National Historical Museum represent a significant percentage of the known coins of that type. Only one of the specimens, however, possesses a pedigree; nothing is known concerning the provenances of the remaining thirty-six. A descriptive catalogue of the coins is arranged under number, group, sub-group and weight, with a column devoted to remarks. Generally speaking, these imitations were issued by dynasts in territories in and around ancient Sogdia (Central Asia).

KIENAST, DIETMAR. Literaturüberblicke der griechischen Numismatik. Cistophoren. In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vol. 11 (1961), pp. 159-188.

This is another in the very useful series of scholarly surveys produced under the auspices of the Bavarian Numismatic Society. In it, Kienast briefly introduces the cistophoric coinage and discusses some of the problems involved, up to and including the period of the Roman Empire. The bibliography proper, arranged under (1) Publications of cistophoric material and (2) researches relating to cistophors, lists and briefly describes 127 separate items.

ILM



KRAAY, C. M. *The Composition of Greek Silver Coins. Analysis by Neutron Activation*. With a chapter by Vera M. Emeleus. Oxford, 1962. 38 pp., diags.

A new process known as neutron activation can readily determine the metallic content of a coin without destroying or permanently affecting the specimen being analyzed. When a coin is placed in a flux of neutrons — usually in a nuclear reactor — the neutrons penetrate it and change a number of its atoms to radioactive forms of the same element. The gamma rays emitted by the radioactive isotopes are then measured, and from these measurements the presence and amounts of the various elements contained in the coin can be correctly determined. When 420 specimens from the Ashmolean Museum collection were thus analyzed, silver from Laurium (which shows minute quantities of gold) was traced in the fifth century coinage of Athens; the silver used in the sixth century turtle type coins of Aegina contains more gold than that from Laurium and probably came from Siphnos. ILM

KÜTHMANN, HARALD. Griechenland und Kleinasien. In: *Congresso Internazionale di Numismatica*, [6th], Rome, 1961. Vol. 1. Relazioni, pp. 19-38.

Küthmann presents a survey of the scholarly publications (1953-1959) relating to the numismatics of the Greek mainland (including Macedonia, Thrace and the north coast of the Black Sea) and Asia Minor. ILM

KÜTHMANN, HARALD. Zu Pantikapaion. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 47 (March, 1963), pp. 53-54, illus.

The type on a coin of Panticapeum which was described (somewhat unsatisfactorily) by Welz (*Schweizer Münzblätter*, August, 1962) as a bee-hive, and by Schelow as a lighthouse, is identified by Küthmann as a thymaterion of typical Hellenistic style. DR

KUSCHEL, BRIGITTE. Die neuen Münzbilder des Ptolemaios Soter. In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vol. 11 (1961), pp. 9-18, pl. 1.

After the death of Alexander the Great his coinage was continued by the diadochs; but whereas all other successors continued using Alexander's own types (Zeus Aetophoros, and the young Herakles in lion's skin) almost to the end of the fourth century, Ptolemy soon commenced striking coins of new type in Egypt. The first significant change was the replacement of the Herakles head with that of Alexander, shown in an elephant scalp, which is dated to 322/1; the second change was the replacement of Zeus with Athena Alkidemos and is dated to ca. 315/4. The use of ALEXANDREION PTOLEMAIOY on the reverse began in 312/11. ILM

LE RIDER, G. Les ateliers monétaires de la côte syrienne, phénicienne, palestinienne, égyptienne et cyrénéenne. In: *Congresso Internazionale di Numismatica*, [6th], Rome, 1961. Vol. 1. Relazioni, pp. 67-109.

The arrangement used by Le Rider in describing the work done on the above topic during the years 1952-59 is as follows: (1) Syria and Phoenicia (Alexander to the time of the Seleucids, Seleucid era, End of Seleucid and beginning of Roman control, Roman Imperial period); an important adjunct to this section is a listing of publications relating to finds of Hellenistic coins of Syria; (2) Palestine (pre-Hasmonean, Jewish, Roman Palestine); (3) Egypt (pre-Alexander, Ptolemaic, Roman); (4) Cyrenaica.

ILM

MASSON, V. M. Demetrii Baktriiskii i zavoevanie Indii. In: *Vestnik Drevnei Istorii*, No. 2 (1961), pp. 39-45, pl.

From his study of the literary sources which support Demetrius' alleged conquest of India (Polybius, Apollodorus, Strabo, Justinus), combined with an examination of the coinage (classified in two groups), Masson concludes as follows: The domain of Demetrius probably extended to Drangian and to part of Gedrosia. When these lands are added to Bactria and Are (?), the territories of Demetrius appear quite extensive, but not as grandiose as they appeared to Tarn. Nevertheless, it is not surprising that the ruler (the son of Euthydemus) took the pretentious title of Unconquerable which appears on the coins of Group II. This Demetrius, whose coins were similar to those of India in legend, form and weight, and who conquered Arakhosia and Gandkhar at the end of his reign, was partially or completely supplanted by Eucratides — the issuer of an abundant coinage bearing bilingual legends — probably between 165 and 155 B.C. when Demetrius was an old man.

In a concluding note Masson points out that further research — and especially numismatic discoveries — may be expected to supplement or even change the above picture.

MAZARD, JEAN. Numidie, Maurétanie, Zeugitane. In: *Congresso Internazionale di Numismatica*, [6th], Rome, 1961. Vol. 1. Relazioni, pp. 63-66.

While noting that little work is being done on the Greek numismatics of Northwest Africa, Mazard calls attention to the various publications which have appeared in the years following his report to the 1953 Numismatic Congress.

ILM

METZLER, DIETER. Zur Münzkunst Siziliens im 5. Jahrhundert v. Chr. In: *Westfalia Numismatica 1963* (Münster, 1963), pp. 9-13.

In this discussion of the art of die cutting in fifth century Sicily, the question uppermost in the author's mind is whether or not the Sicilian

coinage can be described as coming under the exclusive influence of the Greek mainland and its artists. On the basis of various examples of Sicilian city coinage which clearly deviate from the purely Greek tradition and conception, Metzler concludes that native Sicilian craftsmen contributed in some measure to the departure from rigid Greek art forms.

HG

MILDENBERG, LEO. Great Art in Small Greek Coins. In: *Israel Numismatic Bulletin*, No. 2 (April-June, 1962), pp. 35-38, pl. 1.

Mildenberg discusses the highly artistic qualities which are to be found in the smaller Greek coins (i.e., those of drachm size or less).

ILM

MITREA, BUCUR. Cu privire la monedele din Apollonia și Dyrrhachium găsite la Tileagd (reg. Oradea) (Concerning the Coins of Apollonia and Dyrrhachium found at Tileagd, Region of Oradea). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 3 (1960), pp. 465-466.

In what forms a supplement to Judita Winkler's article concerning finds of ancient coins in Transylvania (*Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, II, 1958, p. 401), Mitrea lists the names of magistrates appearing on fifty drachms of Apollonia and Dyrrhachium found at Tileagd prior to World War I. Winkler had reprinted only a listing of references to J. Schlosser, prepared in 1907.

VCS

RAGO, RICCARDO. Osservazioni su Caulonia e le sue monete. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, Vol. 63 (1961), pp. 5-12, illus.

In discussing the Caulonian coinage on the basis of S. P. Noe's study (New York, 1958), Rago suggests that Caulonia's wealth came from her mountain forests, and perhaps, for a short time, from rather small deposits of silver.

ILM

RICHTER, GISELA M. A. Late Hellenistic Portraiture. In: *Archaeology*, Vol. 16, No. 1 (March, 1963), pp. 25-28, illus.

By presenting realistic coin portraits of Hellenistic rulers — preceding and contemporary with Roman Republican portraiture — the author attempts to disprove the theory that the idea originated with the Romans. Arranged chronologically, the portraits of Nicomedes I of Bythnia, Demetrius I of Bactria, Philoxenus of India, Heliocles of India, Kammeskires I of Elymais, Timarchus of Syria, Ariobarzanes I of Cappadocia, Hermaeus of India, Hermaeus and his wife Calliope, Hippostratus of India, Ariobarzanes II of Cappadocia and Nicias of Cos show a continuing progression of realism.

ILM

ROBINSON, E. S. G. A Hoard of Archaic Greek Coins from Anatolia. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 7, Vol. 1 (1961), pp. 107-117, pls. 13-15, tab.

The contents of a hoard of thirty-eight silver coins recently acquired by the Ashmolean Museum are listed as follows: 1 tetradrachm of Zancle (Samians); 1 Akanthos tetradrachm; 1 Abdera octadrachm; 19 Athenian tetradrachms; 10 Aeginetan staters; 1 Pseudaeginetic stater; 1 Corinthian stater; 1 Parion drachm; 1 Chios didrachm; 1 Carian double siglos (uncertain, possibly Mylasa); 1 Persian siglos. The hoard was found some years ago not far from the Pamphylian-Cilician border and was probably buried ca. 480 B.C. Its extreme diversity enables the author to comment upon a number of different archaic coinages. ILM

ROLLAND, H. Monnaies gallo-grecques. In: *Congresso Internazionale di Numismatica*, [6th], Rome, 1961. Vol. 1. Relazioni, pp. 111-119.

The most important coinage in the Gallo-Greek series comes from Massilia, founded in the sixth century B.C. by colonists from Phocaea. The coinage continued, with lapses, from the late sixth century to 49 B.C., during which period its circulation gradually expanded into the interior and deeply influenced the Gallic coinages. In addition to Massilia, Greek coins were struck in Gaul at Glanum, Cavaillon, Avignon, and among the Coenicenses (probably at Mastramellè). ILM

SCHACHTER, ALBERT. A Note on the Reorganization of the Thespian Museia. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 7, Vol. 1 (1961), pp. 67-70, illus.

Thespieae, a small city in Boeotia, minted a series of bronze coins which can be described as follows: (obv.), female head, r., laureate, wearing *polos* or *stephanos*, with veil; the whole encircled by a border of dots; (rev.), THESPIEŌN, with lyre in laurel wreath. At the sanctuary of the Muses on Mt. Helicon Thespieae celebrated a music festival known as the Museia, which, after being reorganized at the end of the third century, received the support of the Ptolemies. From a comparison with a gold octadrachm of Arsinoë III (dated 211) the author concludes that the female head on the coins of Thespieae is also that of Arsinoë, depicted as the tenth muse, and is to be dated to 210-208. Coins of Orchomenos which are copied from those of Thespieae and which refer to an Orchomenian festival of the *Charites* may also depict Arsinoë III. ILM

SCHEU, FREDERICK. Bronze Coins of the Bruttians. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 7, Vol. 1 (1961), pp. 51-66, pl. 5.

Five denominations — double, unit, half, quarter and sixth — are generally recognized in the Bruttian bronze coinage. The first group, usually with an ear of wheat as symbol, may have been struck at Locri during the First Punic War; the second, with thunderbolt, was probably

issued during the last part of the war (after 250). A third group shows various representations, while a fourth — with lyre symbol — may signify a victory issue of 241 B.C. A final group, usually with plough as symbol, may represent the coinage struck during the Bruttian revolt against Rome at the time of the Second Punic War.

ILM

SELLERS, O. R. Coins of the 1960 Excavations at Shechem. In: *The Biblical Archaeologist*, Vol. 25, No. 3 (Sept., 1962), pp. 87-96, 3 pls.

One of the interesting features of the Drew-McCormick excavations conducted at Shechem (Balatah) during the months of July and August (1960) was the discovery of ninety Ptolemaic and Seleucid coins on top of the hill in Field VII, where nine five-meter squares (separated from one another by one-meter balks) were dug through Hellenistic levels down to Iron II. Since this excavation gave the best Palestinian example of Hellenistic stratification indicated by floor levels, the coins were helpful in estimating the dates of the respective strata and in throwing light on the last two centuries of the city's history. Illustrations of the most outstanding specimens are provided, as well as descriptions of the major types found.

SHELOV, D. B. Anapskii klad monet 1954 g. (Anapa Coin Hoard, 1954). In: *Numizmatika i Epigrafika*, Vol. 1 (1960), pp. 208-214, illus., 2 pls.

In December, 1954 a hoard of copper coins of the Bosphorus dating from the third century B.C. was discovered at Anapa in the northern quarter of ancient Gorgippia; when found, the coins were enclosed in a small black glazed pot which was unfortunately broken at the time of discovery. Although a small number of specimens may have been retained by the finders, it is assumed from the size of the vessel that the ninety-seven recovered coins comprised the bulk of the hoard; seventeen are issues of Leukon II — the remaining pieces being autonomous coins of Panticapaeum. A table provided by the writer lists each specimen by weight, diameter, axis position, and condition, with a separate column devoted to remarks.

SIMONETTA, B. Notes on the Coinage of the Cappadocian Kings. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 7, Vol. 1 (1961), pp. 9-50, pls. 2-4, tabs.

By way of an introduction the writer presents an historical survey of the kings of Cappadocia and their coinage, from Ariarathes I to Archelaos; he also discusses weights, forgeries, and the various monograms found on the coins. The numerous types and varieties issued, presented in catalogue form, include specimens from the following collections: The *Cabinet des Médailles* (219), British Museum (150), American Numismatic Society (136), Simonetta Collection (123), Copenhagen Museum (37) and the Lockett Collection (8).

ILM

STAZIO, A. Magna Grecia e Sicilia. In: *Congresso Internazionale di Numismatica*, [6th], Rome, 1961. Vol. 1. Relazioni, pp. 39-62.

Stazio surveys the literature on the Greek coinages of Magna Graecia and Sicily published between 1953 and 1960, grouping the various items under four main divisions: (1) Finds — including a very helpful list of hoards; (2) General questions, typology, art in coinage; (3) Sicily; (4) Magna Graecia. ILM

TRAPEZNIKOV, G. E. Bronzovaia Parfianskaia Moneta I v. n.e. In: *Sovetskaia Arkheologia*, No. 2 (1962), p. 225, illus.

A bronze Parthian issue of the first century A.D., found at Chirkoutepe in 1955, is described and illustrated. The coin was acquired by the numismatic section of the Hermitage in 1958 and is similar to the pieces published by V. M. Masson in his article entitled *Vostochnoparfianskii pravitel' Sanabar* (NS, II, 1957, pl. 2, nos. 7-10). It is assigned to Sanabar in the last third of the first century.

VAROUCOA-CHRISTODOULOPOULOS, EIRENE. Symbole eis ton Chremonideion polemon 266/5-263/2 p. ch. In: *Eis Mneme G. P. Oikonomou*, Vol. 3, (1953-54), pp. 321-349, illus., maps, 3 pls.

Because of the lack of source material, little is known of the Chremonidean War which was fought by the Macedonian king, Antigonus Gonatas, against a coalition of Greek states (including Sparta and Athens) allied with Ptolemy II Philadelphus. Coins of Ptolemy I and II have been found at Helioupolis (in the foothills of Mt. Hymettus, south-east of Athens), at Markopoulo (near Korone), on the peninsulas of Mikro Kabouri and Korone, and on the island of Keos. The coins are associated with finds of arrows, lead sling shots, vessels, etc., which provide evidence of the attempt made by Patroclus the Ptolemaic nauarch to raise the siege of Athens (the main episode in the Chremonidean War.) ILM

WARREN, JENNIFER A. W. Two Notes on Thessalian Coins. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 7, Vol. 1 (1961), pp. 1-8, pl. 1.

I. The Thessalian town of Eurea is known only from its fourth century coins, which should be dated after 352 B.C.; the coins are paralleled by those of Eurymenai and Rhizous. Eurea should be in Magnesia, and is perhaps to be recognized in the Myrai of Ps-Scylax.

II. A rare Thessalian copper coin (obv., Macedonian shield; rev., THESSALON, and an uncertain object) suggests a connection with Macedon and may have been struck as a propaganda issue at Demetrias during the Third Macedonian War (171-168 B.C.). The unidentified object is possibly a *kestrosphendone* (dart-sling), used by Perseus as a secret weapon during the war. ILM

WILSON, SIMEON. Greek Stamps Show Coins. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 76, No. 5 (May, 1963), pp. 616-617, illus.

Ten stamps issued by Greece in 1959 (all of which are described and illustrated) depict the following types of ancient Greek coins: Tetradrachms of Rhodes, Abdera, Olynthus, Crete, Cyprus, Athens and Alexandria; tridrachm of Delphi; didrachm of Olympia; dekadrachm of Syracuse.

BPS

## ROMAN

BÖGLI, HANS. Spätromische Münzen aus der römischen Villa beim Görbelhof in Rheinfelden/Ag. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 47 (March, 1963), pp. 41-46, illus.

Discovered at Görbelhof (Rheinfelden) in 1961 and now in the Vinodionissa Museum (Brugg): a hoard of sixty-eight coins, found in the remains of a Roman villa, close beside a Roman highway; the contents range from Trajan (a sesterce) to four coins of Constans and Constantius II from an unidentified mint. Those emperors before Constantine the Great are represented chiefly by one coin each; of his there are eighteen. The denominations include sesterces (3), antoniniani (14), folles (4) and small bronzes (47); the identifiable mints are London, Cologne, Lyons, Trier, Ticinum, Rome and Siscia, with seventeen specimens unassignable.

It is known that a drive of the Alemanni toward the west and south (ca. 352) went between Strassburg and Augst. Probably the area around Augst was under Alemanni control until 357.

DR

CAPPELLI, REMO. Elagabalo. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 13, No. 10 (Oct., 1962), pp. 133-134, illus.

The reign of Elagabalus, although of only four years' duration is marked by an extensive coinage issued in many different types; it includes, in addition, coins struck in the names of various members of his immediate family (Julia Maesa, Julia Soemia, Julia Paula, Julia Domna and Aquilia Severa). Together with nine relevant illustrations, the writer provides background notes of historical interest which contribute to a proper understanding of the reign and its coinage.

CHIHAI, HENRI. Una moneta unica di Elagabalo battuta in Egitto. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 3, No. 2 (May-August, 1962), pp. 81-83, illus.

A bronze drachm of Elagabalus struck at Alexandria — the only coin issued by the emperor in Egypt — is described and fully illustrated. The

obverse, inscribed (A) KAISARMAAURANTONINOSEU (SEB) [Greek letters] bears the laureated effigy of the emperor f.r. The effigy of Serapis, also f.r., is shown on the reverse.

GIARD, J.-B. Variété inédite d'une monnaie de Carausius frappée au nom de Maximien-Hercule. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 8 (Oct., 1962), p. 187.

While examining the numismatic collection of the *Académie de Dijon*, on deposit in the *Bibliothèque Publique*, the writer discovered an unpublished variety of an antoninianus of Carausius struck at Camulodunum ca. 290-293 in the name of Maximian Hercules. A full description of the coin is included in the above communication.

GRAY, P. K. A Hoard of 'Folles' in the National Museum of Malta. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 7, Vol. 1 (1961), pp. 203-209.

After studying a hoard of 464 folles in the above museum, for which a descriptive catalogue is provided, the writer calls attention to the following salient features: (1) Nothing accurate is known concerning the date or circumstances of the find; (2) the absence of coins of Diocletian and Constantine I shows that it is almost certainly incomplete; (3) the hoard begins with a few antoniniani of the tetrarchs (issued before the coinage reform of ca. 295 and the introduction of the follis) and ends ca. 311, the latest mint mark being that of Rome; (4) in composition, it bears out the sequence and dating — particularly at Ostia — formulated by R. A. G. Carson and J. P. C. Kent (*NC*, 1956, pp. 116 ff.).

GUEY, JULIEN Analyses chimiques de deniers romains, par Klaproth. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 8 (Oct., 1962), p. 187.

Guey mentions and comments briefly upon the results of chemical analyses of Roman denarii performed by Klaproth a hundred and fifty years ago (*Mémoire sur la docimasia des médailles, Annales de Chimie*, Vol. 81, 1812, pp. 82-97).

GUEY, JULIEN Une particularité graphique intéressante: le faux "gamma" sur les deniers de l'atelier dit d'Emèse, en 195 ap. J.-C. (BMC, V, p. 100-101, Septime-Sévère, 405-411; RIC, IV, I, pp. 149-150, nos. 432-435). In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 9 (Nov., 1962), pp. 194-195.

A false *gamma* which appears infrequently upon denarii struck at Emesa in A.D. 195 — chiefly on oriental issues — is attributed to an imperfect knowledge of Latin letters (especially F and G) on the part of oriental engravers.



GUEY, JULIEN. Valeur d'un ensemble de déterminations spectrographiques relatif à une ensemble "naturel" de monnaies romaines. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 7 (July, 1962), p. 180.

The results of a spectrographic analysis of twenty-two denarii of Commodus form the basis for a discussion of the value of this method in determining the composition of Roman coins.

ILIESCU, OCTAVIAN. Date noi privitoare la tezaurul monetar de la Căpreni (reg. Craiova). (New Data Concerning the Coin Find from Capreni, Region of Craiova). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 3 (1960), pp. 477-486.

Iliescu carefully describes six additional Roman Republican denarii from the Capreni hoard, discovered April 25, 1938, and provides a chronological classification of the 129 known coins (pp. 479-486). The find supposedly contained denarii from the period 187-150 B.C. (Grueber's dating) to 76-71 B.C., although the latest piece appears to be an issue of L. Farsuleius Mensor dated by Sydenham to ca. 73 B.C. (*Coinage of the Roman Republic*, London, 1962, p. 130, No. 78a). vcs

KAZAMANOVA, L. N. and V. V. KROPOTKII. "Varvarskie" podrazhaniia rimskim denariiam s tipom idushchego Marsa. In: *Vestnik Drevnei Istorii*, No. 1 (1961), pp. 128-136, 2 pls. maps.

Insufficient study, the writers note, has been accorded the imitations of Roman denarii — depicting a standing Mars — which have appeared in hoards found in the Caucasus, Moldavia and the Ukraine. In this connection they provide brief descriptions of thirteen hoards containing such pieces, also two maps showing finds made in Eastern Europe and the Transcaucasus: (1) Roman and early Byzantine coins (first to sixth century); (2) imitations of Roman coins.

KROPOTKII, V. V. Lukasheskii klad bronzovykh rimskikh monet IV veka (Lukashevski Hoard of 4th Century Bronze Roman Coins). In: *Numizmatika i Epigrafika*, Vol. 1 (1960), pp. 215-222, 2 pls., map.

A hoard of forty-three Roman Imperial bronze coins, all in very bad state of preservation, was discovered during the course of excavations conducted by the Moldavian Archaeological Expedition at Lukashevka in August, 1963. When examined by the writer after cleaning, the coins were found to represent the following emperors: Constans I (1), Constantius Gallus (1), Constantius II (31), Julian (7, the latest coins in the hoard); three pieces were unattributed. The hoard was apparently concealed during the second half of the fourth century, at the time of the Hunnic invasion of Eastern Europe.

A descriptive catalogue of the contents is arranged by Kropotkii under the following columns: Description (with reference to Cohen), diameter, weight, axis, state of preservation, remarks.

LAFaurie, JEAN. Etude de coins de monnaies constantiniennes frappées à Londres. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 8 (Oct., 1962), pp. 188-189.

After completing the inventory of a hoard of ca. 3,500 coins discovered at Boursies (Nord) in February, 1962 the writer is able to make certain observations regarding the sequence of the Constantinian issues struck at the London Mint. He also provides a provisional listing of die connections as attested by coins in the hoard and other specimens in the *Bibliothèque Nationale*.

Le ROY, M. "Médaillons de bronze" de Trajan-Dèce. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 8 (Oct., 1962), p. 191.

Many of the third century coins known as medallions, the writer suggests, are actually part of a monetary series which is completely normal in every respect. In this connection he remarks upon the great interest which has developed in the case of certain bronze issues of Trajan Decius (Nos. 2254, 2255 and 2256 in the Vierordt collection; Schulman, March 5, 1923). These pieces are invariably referred to as medium bronze, large bronze and medallion, respectively, when in reality they are an as, a dupondius and a sestertius.

MELIU, A. Vittorie Romane in Cirenaica. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 13, Nos. 11/12 (Nov.-Dec., 1962), pp. 152-153.

Especial attention is given to the coins issued in commemoration of Roman activity and military victories in the Cyrenaica during the period 96-31 B.C., with five pertinent examples from the writer's own collection illustrated.

MITARD, P.-H. Imitations de monnaies de Postume, Constantin, Décène et Gratien, recueillies à Châteaubleau (Seine-et-Marne). In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 8 (Oct., 1962), pp. 187-188.

The examination and study of a group of Roman coins discovered at the archaeological site of Châteaubleau enable the writer to provide descriptions of the following imitations: A sestertius (32 mm.) and a bronze piece (22 mm.) of Postumus; a bronze of Constantine (15/17 mm.); imitations of Cohen 631, 34 and 31; a bronze of Gratian (22 mm.) and a bronze of Decentius (18 mm.).

NEMEŠKALOVÁ-JIROUDKOVÁ, ZDENKA. Římské zlaté mince na Moravě v době tzv. stěhování národů (Roman Gold Coins in Moravia during the Migration Period). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 9 (1962), pp. 5-13, illus., map. With Russian and German Summaries, pp. 13-14.

From hoard evidence it is known that Roman gold coins circulated in

Moravia during the first two centuries A.D.; a gap of 150 years follows the reign of Marcus Aurelius (161-180), but they appear again during a period beginning in the last quarter of the fourth century and ending in the sixth. These later finds show strong connections with the great Migrations. The writer publishes two pertinent hoards — one of which contains a hitherto unknown solidus of Valentinian III and Zeno — and discusses briefly finds made in neighboring territories which prove the existence of close commercial ties between Bohemia and Moravia. HG

PEKÁRY, THOMAS. Neues über den Follis. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 47 (March, 1963), pp. 46-48.

An Egyptian papyrus from 308/9 published by Boak-Youtie in *The Archive of Aurelius Isidorus*, No. 126 (1960) contains an earlier mention of the follis than any heretofore known, and brings its origin closer to the period of Diocletian's currency reform. In connection with the newly published reference Pekáry summarizes the obscurity of the origin and value of the follis as reflected in modern scholarship. DR

PINK, KARL. Der Schatz von Nahr Ibrahim in Syrien. Ein wichtiger Antoninianfund aus der 2. Hälfte des 3. Jahrhunderts. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 13, No. 1 (1963), pp. 1-3.

A hoard discovered at Nahr Ibrahim (Syria) in 1938 contained approximately 5200 antoniniani (Gallienus to Diocletian) struck for the most part at the mints of Antioch, Tripoli and Rome during the second half of the third century. In the above discussion of the find Pink notes that a detailed description of the contents will be published in the near future. HG

PREDA, CONSTANTIN and G. SIMION. Un tezaur cu monede romane republicane din Dobrogea (Find of Roman Republican Coins from Dobrogea). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 3 (1960), pp. 545-546.

Seventeen Roman Republican denarii, part of a hoard of 150-200 pieces found near Tulcea in 1946, are described in detail. The earliest specimen is from the anonymous series (Grueber, 353); the latest is an issue of Mark Antony dated ca. 38-37 B.C. VCS

PREDA, CONSTANTIN. Tezaurul cu monede romane imperiale descoperit la Lungulețu (reg. București) (Hoard Containing Roman Imperial Coins found at Lunguletu, Region of Bucharest). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 3 (1960), pp. 487-491.

A small hoard found in 1958 near the Bucharest-Pitesti highway, northwest of Lunguletu, contained twenty-three denarii (Trajan to Commodus), all showing signs of considerable wear. In describing the coins

the writer refrains from drawing any historical conclusions, believing that the twenty-three pieces represent only a small part of the original hoard.

VCS

SOUTOU, ANDRÉ. La patère à têtes de cygnes du temple gallo-romain de Puech-Cau (commune de Ste-Eulalie-de-Cernon, Aveyron). In: *Ogam*, Vol. 14, Fascs. 4-5 (Sept., 1962), pp. 393-405, pls. 102-107, illus.

An *as* of Nîmes showing the letters PP on the obverse and a crocodile on the reverse, placed by Michael Grant in A.D. 54-68, dates a patera with which it was found during the excavation of a temple at Puech-Cau in the summer of 1961.

ILM

THIELER, HERMANN. Der Stier auf den Gross-Kupfermünzen des Julianus Apostata (355-360-363 n. Chr.). In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 27 (1962), pp. 49-54, illus.

The representation of a steer which appears on the large-size bronze issues of Julian the Apostate is proved to be a symbol of the Persian Mithras cult. Previously, the animal had been associated with the Egyptian Apis cult or had been interpreted as a symbol of the guiding and protective influence guarding the State.

HG

TIGĂRA, ION. Descoperiri monetare de pe teritoriul oraşului Turda (Coin Finds from the Environs of the City of Turda). In: *Studii şi Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 3 (1960), pp. 547-553, illus.

Among the coins described are sixty-two Roman Imperial silver and bronze issues found during the excavation of building sites near Turda; principally at Potaissa, the camp of the Fifth Roman Legion. The earliest pieces are from the period of Trajan; the two latest issues are of Herennius Etruscus and Valentinian, respectively. A coin struck in the name of Faustina, Jr. (probably at Smyrna) and another struck at Pergamon in the name of Septimius Severus, re-affirm the Oriental penetration of Dacian territory.

VCS

TUDOR, D. Şapte pietre gravate romane descoperite la Celei şi Orlea (r. Corabia). (Seven Engraved Gems from the Roman Era Discovered at Celei and Orlea). In: *Studii şi Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 3 (1960), pp. 375-381, illus. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 381-382.

Descriptions are given of five engraved gems and a glass paste found at Celei (ancient Sucidava) and of an engraved stone discovered at Orlea. One of the specimens, an *abrasax*, is of special interest in that it proves the existence of a gnostic-christian sect on the northern shores of the Black Sea during the third century A.D. The representations of the deities Jupiter, Venus, Fortuna, Eros, Pan and Faunus on these pieces reflect

the principal occupations of the people living in the area in ancient times: Agriculture and cattle raising. VCS

VERMEULE, C. C. A Graeco-Roman Portrait of the Third Century A.D. and the Graeco-Asiatic Tradition in Imperial Portraiture from Gallienus to Diocletian. In: *Dumbarton Oaks Papers*, No. 15 (1961). 22 pp., 29 pls.

A marble head portraying a bearded man (possibly the Emperor Numerian) was recently acquired by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts; it is from the area of Rome and can be dated to ca. A.D. 265-285. A portion of Vermeule's article is devoted to the numismatic evidence for the study of portrait styles in the third century. ILM

## BYZANTINE

DIMIAN, IRIMIA. Cu privire la cronologia și atribuirea monedelor anonime bizantine de bronz (On the Chronology and Attribution of Anonymous Byzantine Bronze Coins). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 3 (1960), pp. 197-217, 5 pls. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 218-221.

The anonymous series of Byzantine bronze coins which commenced under John I Zimisces in 972 and continued up to the time of Alexius I Comnenus (1081-1118) is rather well known. A large number of similar coins — 2235, to be exact — were found during the Agora excavations, and their publication by Miss Margaret Thompson in *The Athenian Agora. II. Coins from the Roman through the Venetian Period* (Princeton, 1954, pp. 73 ff. and 109-115) resulted in the most important recent contribution to the dating and attribution of the various coin-types in the series; they were divided by the author into twelve classes, designated A through L.

In the present paper Dimian reviews the attribution and relative sequence of some of the pieces of the first class (Thompson's A1 and 2) bearing a bust of Christ on the obverse and a four-line inscription on the reverse. These pieces are known in two sizes: a larger one attributed by Thompson (as Class A-2) to Basil II and Constantine VIII (976-1028) and a smaller attributed (as Class A-1) to John I Zimisces (969-976). Dimian proposes a re-attribution of the Class A-2 coins to John I Zimisces and of the Class A-1 pieces to Basil II Bulgaroktonos and his brother Constantine VIII — as well as to Constantine as sole regent: the change, he suggests, may already have started under John I. This, of course, would limit the large flan issue to a comparatively short time, since the issuance of the entire series started, as related by Skylitzes, in 972. Dimian's re-attributions are based mainly on the assumption that, following the normal pattern (as dictated by economic considerations),

a larger and heavier series will precede a smaller and lighter striking. He also points out the interesting fact that certain features in the figure of Christ, as depicted on the small-flan issues under discussion, are similar to those on the seals of Basil II and Constantine VIII.

The five plates, illustrating for the most part overstruck Byzantine bronze coins of the anonymous series found at Constanta, unfortunately are not always clear enough to make them really useful. vcs

GRIERSON, P. and R. J. H. JENKINS. The Date of Constantine VII's Coronation. In: *Byzantion*, Vol. 32, Fasc. 1 (1962), pp. 133-138.

The distribution of the coin types of Leo VI and Constantine VII forces a revision in the coronation date of the latter from Whitsunday (June 9), 911 to Whitsunday (May 15), 908. GLK

ILIESCU, OCTAVIAN. Despre un tezaur de monede bizantine din vremea Comnenilor, găsit în București (Notes on a Hoard of Byzantine Coins from the Comnenus Period, Discovered in Bucharest). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 3 (1960), pp. 493-495.

The nine concave Byzantine bronze coins which the writer describes (Alexius I, 1081-1118, John II, 1118-1143, Manuel I Comnenus, 1143-1180) were found in the center of the city of Bucharest in 1920 and are now in the cabinet of the Rumanian Academy. Byzantine hoards from the period 1081-1203 found in the same general area invariably show a preponderance of bronze and a noticeable absence of gold — a fact of importance to any analysis of the state economy of the period. vcs

LAFABRIE, JEAN. Un solidus inédit de Justinien I<sup>er</sup> frappé en Afrique. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 6, Vol. 4 (1962), pp. 167-182, pl. 7.

The unusual mint-mark  $\wedge\phi\rho$  on a solidus of Justinian I is interpreted as standing for AFR(ICA). The coin may have been minted in A.D. 545/6 at Carthage by Guntarith, who for a time hoped to become king of Africa. GLK

METCALF, D. M. Byzantine Scyphate Bronze Coinage in Greece. In: *Annual of the British School of Archaeology at Athens*, Vol. 56, pp. 42-63, pls. 4-6, tabs., diags., maps.

This important publication discusses the contents of three twelfth-century hoards found in Greece. The material suggests local minting centers — possibly Corinth and Salonica — with local types and even local weight standards. GLK

METCALF, D. M. The Reformed Gold Coinage of Alexius I. Comnenus. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 5, No. 16 (1962), pp. 271-284, pls. 7-11.

Not all of the gold coinage of Alexius I was struck at Constantinople, as previously supposed. Die similarities and hoard evidence indicate that it was struck partly at Nicaea, at Trebizond, and at Thebes or Corinth in Greece. GLK

MITREA, BUCUR. Un mic tezaur de monede bizantine de bronz din secolele XII-XIII (A Small Find of Byzantine Bronze Coins from the XIIth-XIIIth Centuries). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 3 (1960), pp. 497-499, illus.

Nine Byzantine bronze issues in the Buzău Museum collection, struck during the reigns of Isaac II Angelus (1185-1195) and Alexius III Angelus (1195-1203), are described in detail. Although the coins are obviously from a single hoard, probably found in the southeastern part of Rumania, the exact location of the find, given by C. Preda (*SCN*, II, 1958, p. 465) as Buzău, cannot be substantiated. vcs

## GEORGIA

ABRAMISHVILI, T. A. Nadchekanki na gruzinskikh i vizantiiskikh monetakh khраниashchikh-sia v Gosudarstvennom Muzee Gruzii. In: *Vestnik Gosudarstvennogo Muzeia Gruzii*, Vol. 22-B (1961), pp. 103-112, pl. In Georgian. With Russian Summary.

From the collections in the National Museum of Georgia the writer examines and describes nineteen countermarks found upon Georgian and Byzantine coins, five of which are listed as new varieties. Generally speaking, these countermarked coins — only nine of which were known fifty years ago — circulated in Georgia during the twelfth, thirteenth and eighteenth centuries.

## EUROPEAN

ADERS, GÜNTHER. Anrühige Geldgeschäfte des Limburger Münzmeisters auf der Frankfurter Messe im Jahre 1439. In: *Westfalia Numismatica 1963* (Münster, 1963), pp. 47-49.

During the Frankfurt Fair of 1439, imitations of the Meissen groschen issued by Landgrave Friedrich of Thuringia were placed in circulation by a brother-in-law of Dietrich van der Winterbach, mintmaster to Count Wilhelm of Limburg. The city of Frankfurt complained to the count — who was apparently implicated in the fraudulent scheme — but because of a lack of evidence the case was finally dropped. HG

ALBRYCHT-RAPNICKA, DANUTA. Italian Coins in Polish Early Medieval Hoards. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 5 (1961), pp. 99-110, pl. 7, tabs., map.

Among the 123 Italian coins here discussed, the largest single group consists of fifty-nine pieces struck at Pavia — the earliest in the names of Berengar II and Adlbert (950-961 A.D.). Fifty-one coins are attributable to Otto the Great and his son (or grandson) of the same name. When the Polish finds are studied in conjunction with those from Denmark, Brandenburg and Russia, it becomes possible to identify the individual Otto named on the coins; thus, those inscribed O/T-T/O IMPERATOR (obv.) and PA/PIA AVGVSTVS (rev.) are attributable to Otto I or II; those with O/T-T/O IMPERATOR and PA/PIA OTTO PIVS REX belong to the period 962-967 A.D. when Otto I was emperor and Otto II king. The denier inscribed O/T-T/O HTERCIVSCE (tertius Caesar) and PA/PIA IMPERATOR, which is assigned to Otto III (996-1002 A.D.), furnishes the first numismatic example of the use of Caesar as a title since Roman times.

The finds and hoards of Italian coins discovered in northern and eastern Europe are classified by the writer chronologically according to content and date of deposit. From this it becomes evident (a) that the largest group comes from Poland, (b) that the coins were all struck between 950 and 1002 A.D., and (c) that most deposits were made between 1002 and 1056 A.D. In Hungary, however, the majority of the coins found date from 850-950 A.D. and were deposited within the same period; issues of Louis II (850-875) and Berengar I (888-924), which predominate, occur in funerary finds in appreciable numbers. After 950 A.D. no Italian coins appear to have been buried in Hungary.

The presence of Italian coins in Hungary prior to the Ottonian seizure of Italy is interpreted as evidence of direct trade relations between the two countries; as indicated by the distribution of finds, however, those found in Poland undoubtedly reached that country with German coins coming from the West.

HLA

BELLENBERG, KARL. Beitrag zur Münzgeschichte von Orsoy. In: *Westfalia Numismatica 1963* (Münster, 1963), pp. 45-46.

Bellenberg publishes a hitherto unknown double groschen struck by Count Adolf II of Cleve at the small mint of Orsoy (region of the Lower Rhine). The mint had previously been known only from the pfennigs struck by Count Adolf I.

HG

BENEUT, GUY. Un écu d'or inédit de Charles VI pour Sainte-Menehould. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 8 (Oct., 1962), p. 190.

Beneut publishes a previously unknown *écu d'or* of Charles VI struck



at Sainte-Menehould with the letters o and 1 (the marks of the mint-master Bernard Bonati).

BENEUT, GUY. Variétés inédites de la florette émise par le dauphin Charles. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 9 (Nov., 1962), p. 194.

Brief descriptions are given of three hitherto unrecorded florettes of abnormal type struck by the Dauphin Charles at Poitier, Crémieu and Bourges, respectively.

BERGHAUS, PETER. Der angeblich älteste Pfennig der Bischöfe von Münster. In: *Westfalia Numismatica 1963* (Münster, 1963), pp. 15-17, pl. 1.

A Westphalian denier from the Lodejnoje Pole hoard, inscribed +GIOHRIDVSEP, was originally attributed by Dannenberg to Bishop Henry I of Paderborn (1084-1090). Later, however, certain numismatists (Dannenberg included) expressed the opinion that the coin was probably an earlier issue of Münster. Following his examination of two similar specimens in the Hermitage collection, Berghaus now concludes that the original attribution is to be considered the more plausible of the two. HG

BERGHAUS, PETER. 50 Jahre. In: *Westfalia Numismatica 1963* (Münster, 1963), pp. 7-8.

Berghaus presents a short account of the founding and development of the *Verein der Münzforscher und Münzfreunde für Westfalen und Nachbargebiete* and notes some of the highlights which have characterized its first fifty years of existence. Numismatic lectures are presented at its meetings — held four times each year — and close contact is maintained with local historical societies. HG

BERGHAUS, PETER. Kleine Münzgeschichte von Münster. In: *Das Schöne Münster, N.S.*, Vol. 38 (1963), 24 pp., illus.

Three separate authorities — the Bishop, the Chapter and the City — exercised coining privileges in Münster. The first coins struck were the pennies of ca. 1100 which are known from finds to have circulated widely. At the beginning of the thirteenth century the English sterling type was adopted, but towards the middle of the century Münster resumed its own coinage with a type which normally shows the bishop incumbent (obv.) and St. Paul, the patron saint of the city (rev.). During the sixteenth century — which period saw the first striking of gold coins and large silver denominations — an influx of foreign coins led to the official counterstamping of Münster's own coinage as a measure of protection against bad money. After a long period of inactivity, coinage was resumed in Münster in 1633

by Bishop Ferdinand of Bavaria, who struck ducats, talers and their fractions; a change took place in 1678, however, when Münster adopted the monetary standard of Zinna, based on the gulden.

Berghaus devotes special chapters to the copper coins (formerly tokens) struck by the Münster Chapter, and to the City coinage, which is of particular interest for its *talerklippen* issued during Bishop von Galen's siege of the city in 1648. A concluding chapter deals with the coinage of the Anabaptists struck under Jans van Leyden in 1534 and the taler issued in commemoration of the Peace of Westphalia (1648). HG

BERGHAUS, PETER. Lippstädter Münzen aus acht Jahrhunderten. In: *Westfalen Spiegel*, Vol. 11, No. 10 (Oct., 1962), pp. 8-9, illus.

The first coins struck in Lippstadt, shortly after the founding of the city in 1170, were patterned on the coins of Soest (Westphalia), themselves struck in imitation of the well known deniers of Cologne. Following the establishment of close trade relations with England (ca. 1230) the city's coin type imitated the original English sterling and is readily identified by the inclusion of the Rose of Lippe; shortly after the year 1240 Lippstadt reverted to Westphalian types, chiefly the pennies of Münster which depicted an enthroned bishop. After the closing of the mint in 1350, when foreign coinage only circulated within the city, good coins were officially stamped with the "Rose of Lippstadt" counterstamp as a measure of protection against the influx of bad money. Exclusive of the *Notgeld* issues which followed the period of World War I, the latest coinage of Lippstadt consisted solely of the *Thaler* and *Schüsselpfennig* denominations struck in 1528. HG

BERGHAUS, PETER. Neuerwerbungen im Münzkabinett. Bereicherung der Landesgeschichtlichen Abteilung im Landesmuseum. In: *Auf Rote Erde. Monatsblätter für Landeskunde und Volkstum Westfalens*. N.S., No. 47 (Jan., 1963), p. 4, illus.

Two outstanding pieces are included in this listing of coins newly acquired for the cabinet of the *Landesmuseum* (Münster): a sterling type penny of Dortmund struck ca. 1210 under Emperor Otto IV (son of Henry the Lion) and a Warburg penny issued by Bernhard IV, bishop of Paderborn (1227-1247). HG

BERGHAUS, PETER. Vom Paulus-Pfennig zur Goldmark. Bielefelder Geschichte an Münzen abgelesen. In: *Westfalenspiegel* (Jan., 1963), p. 8, pl.

As documented in the coinage, the minting history of Bielefeld (Westphalia) begins in the mid-thirteenth century and ends with the so-called *Goldmark* of 1923 struck in brass. Illustrations of the principal types issued are included by Berghaus in this brief summary of the coinage. HG

BERGHAUS, PETER. Westfälische Münzen in russischen Museen. In: *Auf Rote Erde. Monatsblätter für Landeskunde und Volkstum Westfalens*, N. S., No. 45 (Nov., 1962), pp. 3-4, illus.

Berghaus describes a number of Westphalian numismatic rarities contained in the Hermitage collection, Leningrad, most interesting of which are the talers (*Jefimki*) counterstamped by Russia with the figure of St. George and a date. What may be considered the most outstanding coin is a hitherto unknown ducat of Dortmund dated 1670. HG

BISTONI, ANTONIETTA. Carta-moneta. Moneta patriottica. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 13, No. 10 (Oct., 1962), pp. 136-137, illus.

A descriptive listing includes twelve 100 lira notes issued by the *Centro della Emigrazione Romana* in 1867. This currency, each specimen of which bears the signature of Garibaldi, was issued for the relief of the citizenry of Rome during the troubled period which preceded the unification of Italy.

BOVI, GIOVANNI. Le monete napoletane di Carlo II 1665-1700. In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, Vol. 44 (Jan.-Dec., 1959), pp. 3-38, pl. 1, tab.

In what forms a supplement to the author's earlier article on the above coinage (*Bollettino* . . . Vol. 38, 1953, pp. 9-34, 2 pls.) the subject is further discussed under the following headings: (1) Officials and works of the mint — Duties and Rights; (2) Copper coins of 1680; (3) Necessary Expedients for the expenses involved for new coinage; (4) Proposal for the striking of the *carlino*; (5) Silver coins: Determination of the weight of the coins (Supplement, Remedies, Difference in weight, Waste); (6) Eight grain coins; (7) Edges; (8) 1684 instructions for the mint (A.S.N. — *Processi della Zecca*, F. 12), the text of which is printed in full (pp. 25-38).

CAHN, E. B. *Die Münzen des Hochstifts Eichstätt* (*Bayerische Münzkataloge*, Vol. 3). Grünwald bei München, Hugo Geiger, 1962. 152 pp., illus.

Whereas Gebert's earlier publication on the coinage of the bishops of Eichstätt (published in 1885 and long out of print) had listed only 115 specimens, the present catalogue has been expanded to include 150. It is presented in two sections. The first provides a monetary and general history of the chapter and discusses the artistic aspects of the coinage. Part 2 which takes the form of a detailed catalogue of both the medieval and modern coinage, includes listings of moneyers, of places and catalogues referred to in the text and of estimated values, as well as a bibliography. The work is well illustrated. HG

CALICÓ, F. X. Felipe, principe de España y rey de Inglaterra y de Irlanda. In: *Diario de Barcelona* (August 14, 1962), p. 34, illus.

The writer provides an account of the coinage issued by Philip II after his marriage to Mary Tudor, Queen of England, in 1554. It covers a period of only four years, ending with the Queen's death in 1558, and includes the denominations of angel and half-angel (gold), half-crown, groat, half-groat and penny (silver); two denominations only, the shilling and groat, were struck for Ireland during the period. Four illustrations accompany the article.

CERNOVODEANU, P. I. Ceva despre cursul monedelor în Țara Românească și imperiul turcesc la 1574 (Note on Exchange Values in Walachia and the Turkish Empire in 1574). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 3 (1960), pp. 517-518.

Preserved in the library of the Montpellier Medical Faculty (ms. H. 385) is the journal of the French legal expert Pierre Lescalopier describing his travels in the Lower Danube region in 1574. Under the dates June 14-16 it contains entries made at Rusciuk (on the Turkish side of the Danube) noting the values of the ducat, the French écu, the Italian and Spanish "escu" and the taler as sixty, fifty-two, fifty and forty aspers, respectively. A further entry notes that in Giurgiu and the territory beyond the asper was replaced by the Hungarian "phenis," the rate of exchange being cited as one taler=100 "phenis" or fifty aspers. vcs

CIFERRI, RAFFAELE. Il valore e la valutazione dei "tari" normanni e svevi. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 3, No. 2 (May-August, 1962), pp. 84-92.

In view of the increasing interest shown in Norman and Swabian *tari* (or *tareni*) in recent years the writer provides a well annotated listing of representative prices paid during the period 1957-1960.

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Small Find of Continental Sterlings from Aberdeenshire. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 7, Vol. 1 (1961), pp. 169-170, illus.

"Recently there were shown at the British Museum four continental sterlings which are recorded as having been found together in an abandoned quarry at Fyvie in Aberdeenshire at an uncertain date before 1898. Three are crockards and one is a pollard, so there is perhaps a presumption that they represent a conscious selection made at a time when continental sterlings were widely current in Scotland." The writer provides an illustrated, descriptive listing of the four coins, and in the absence of positive evidence that they represent an entire hoard suggests a date of concealment ca. 1305-ca. 1310.

DUMAS, FRANÇOISE. Un petit blanc à la couronnelle de Charles VII, de l'atelier de Bourges. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 8 (Oct., 1962), pp. 190-191.

At first sight, the above coin (recently acquired by the *Cabinet des*

*Médailles*) appears to differ from the known *petit blanc* issues. On closer inspection, however, it can be seen that the small crown has been re-engraved upon the *fleur-de-lis*; hence the coin may be attributed with certainty to the first *petit blanc* issue (Lafaurie 515) struck between January, 1436 and January, 1447.

DUPLESSY, JEAN. Les monnaies de Jean IV de Bretagne avec le titre de Comte de Richemont. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 8 (Oct., 1962), pp. 189-190.

Knowledge acquired from the study of specific contemporary hoards now permits the establishment of a more precise dating (ca. 1355) for the demi gros issued by John IV of Bretagne (rev., seven ermines; legend, COMES RICHEMONT). Chiefly on the basis of historical events the coins had previously been assigned to two periods: 1345-60 and 1372-81.

FOIT, GRIGORE. Un tezaur monetar din secolele XV-XVII descoperit la Suceava (A Hoard of Coins from the XVth-XVIIth Centuries Discovered at Suceava). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 3 (1960), pp. 511-515.

A hoard of 1,440 silver coins, deposited in two so-called savings-banks, was discovered at Suceava in 1957. The earliest pieces are Polish groats or *kwartniks* issued under Casimir IV (1444-1492); the latest issue is a coin struck in the name of John II Casimir in 1662. Of the 940 Polish coins in the hoard, 491 were struck during the reign of Sigismund III (1587-1632); 453 pieces were of Hungarian provenance. Most of the coins show signs of considerable wear, and the perforations found in more than half of the total number indicate that they were used as decorations.

As in the case of two similar hoards unearthed in recent years, the find provides evidence of the ever-expanding economic relations between Moldavia and Poland. On the other hand, the absence of gold coins and the larger denominations indicates a certain poverty within the country — due in large measure to Turkish exploitation. Included in the article is a useful tabular listing of the various coins represented in the hoard.

VCS

FLOCA, OCTAVIAN. Două descoperiri monetare feudale din secolele XVI-XVII, în reg. Hunedoara (Two Finds of Feudal Coins from the XVIth-XVIIth Centuries Discovered in the Region of Hunedoara). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 3 (1960), pp. 558-568, 3 pls., illus.

From the first of the above hoards, found near the center of the city of Deva, five Polish silver coins were examined. One was issued by Sigismund I (1506-1548), the remaining four by Sigismund III (1587-1632). From the second hoard, discovered at Boholt, twenty-two coins

were acquired by the Deva Museum; they cover the period 1623-1667 and were issued as follows: Sigismund III (11); John II Casimir (7); Ferdinand II of Hungary (2); George Wilhelm of Brandenburg (1); Christina of Sweden (1). In both cases the coins furnished accurate evidence for the dating of the earthen pots in which they were found. vcs

GARTNER, JOHN. The Coinage of Monaco. In: *Numisma*, No. 5 (Sept., 1962), pp. 75-76.

A listing of the modern rulers of Monaco includes Honoré V (1819-1841), Carl III (1856-1889), Albert I (1889-1922), Louis II (1922-1949) and the reigning prince, Rainier (1949- ). Among the coins struck for the principality (gold, silver, copper, bronze-aluminum, aluminum and nickel), the 100 franc issues of 1882-1904 are now very rare and several others are not easily obtainable; a checklist of all denominations is arranged by number, date, value and metal. Except for the coins of Honoré V, minted in Monaco, all issues were struck at the Paris Mint.

GARTNER, JOHN. The Coinage of San Marino. In: *Numisma*, No. 5 (Sept., 1962), pp. 73-74.

Although San Marino has a coinage of its own, the currency officially used in the small republic is Italian; a checklist of forty-three denominations is arranged by Gartner under number, date, value and metal. With the exception of three issues struck at Milan (the five centesimi of 1864 and 1869 and the ten centesimi of 1875), all coins were struck at the mint of Rome.

Gedachtnistaler zum Jubiläum des Roten Kreuzes. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 47 (March, 1963), p. 66, illus.

Marking the centennial of the Red Cross, 400,000 issues of a commemorative five-franc coin designed by H. Weber of Geneva were placed in circulation by the Swiss Confederation in January, 1963. DR

GRIERSON, PHILIP. An Unrecognized Florin of Charles the Bad, Count of Evreux and King of Navarre. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 6, Vol. 4 (1962), pp. 187-192.

A florin of base gold and somewhat crude workmanship which was published by Renier Chalon in 1850 is of the regular type of Florentine florin showing a *fleur-de-lis* on one side and the figure of St. John on the other. The style of the coin and the inferior quality of the metal (which associate it with a series of imitations issued in the mid-fourteenth century), taken in conjunction with an entirely new reading of the legend which Grierson proposes, present a strong case for ascribing it to Charles

the Bad, count of Evreux (1343-78) and king of Navarre (1343-[1350]-87).

GRÖNEGREGG, HERBERT. Waldeckische Münzmeister. In: *Westfalia Numismatica* 1963 (Münster, 1963), pp. 61-76, pls. 2, 4-5.

A listing of Waldeck moneyers (from the mid-thirteenth century to 1840) names the mints at which they operated and the various denominations which they struck. HG

HATZ, GERT. Anmerkungen zu einigen deutschen Münzen des 11. Jahrhunderts (III). In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 5, No. 16 (1962), pp. 251-270, tab. 1, pl. 6.

Hatz provides descriptions of ten eleventh-century German deniers found on Swedish soil which are now preserved in the Stockholm cabinet. All represent hitherto unknown varieties and were attributed only with great difficulty — chiefly by comparison with similar types and through a detailed study of the pertinent literature. HG

HOLZMAIR, EDUARD. Das Jahr 1765 in der österreichischen Münzgeschichte. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 13, No. 2 (1963), pp. 10-12.

The year 1765 is one of importance for the coinage of Austria. When the death of Emperor Francis I in that year necessitated a change in the coin portrait of Empress Maria Theresia, the suggestion that a widow's veil be incorporated in the design met with considerable disapproval. The addition, however, was authorized by the empress herself on the grounds that it represented no infringement upon her hereditary rights, including the right of coinage. Other changes brought about by the emperor's death concerned the royal coat of arms and the titles in the coin legends. HG

JAEGGER, KURT. *Die Münzprägungen der letzten Monarchien des "Teutschen Bundes" von 1815. Fürstentum Liechtenstein (mit Medaillen) — Grossherzogtum Luxemburg*. Basel, Münzen und Medaillen, 1963. 67 pp., illus., pl.

Jaeger's newly published work on the coinages of Liechtenstein and Luxembourg includes historical and geographical notes on each principality, followed by descriptions of their respective coins and medals. Mintage totals are shown in tabular form and types are illustrated within the text. HG

JERONYMIDES, L. L. Proposed Coinage of Cyprus. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 76, No. 6 (June, 1963), p. 771, illus.

The new coinage scheduled to be issued in the Republic of Cyprus in 1963 is described and illustrated. FDC

KAPPELHOFF, ANTON. Emden "Silberegulden" und "Löwentaler." Ein Beitrag zur Münzprägung der Stadt Emden im 17. Jahrhundert. In: *Jahrbuch der Gesellschaft für bildende Kunst und vaterländische Altertümer zu Emden* (1962), pp. 150-164, 4 pls.

In spite of the protests made by the Counts of East Frisia, who remained in control of all minting privileges, the city of Emden successfully struck an abundant coinage during the seventeenth century which imitated two types of Dutch trade coins: the silver gulden and lion taler. The principal issues struck in the two types are illustrated. HG

KIERSNOWSKA, TERESA. Monnaies carolingiennes sur les terres slaves. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 5 (1961), pp. 90-98, tabs., map.

Some fifty-seven Carolingian coins have been found in Poland. On the basis of hoard composition, the majority of these evidently reached Polish territory long after the end of the Carolingian era and hence are of no historical importance for the commercial life of that period. Two coins, however — a denier of Charlemagne found in association with Oriental coins of the eighth and ninth centuries and an obol of Charles the Bald found in a ninth century deposit — appear to give evidence of some contact; they were found near the region of the Baltic, in an area which produced glass, cattle, ceramics and arms — commodities which were imported into western Europe during the ninth and tenth centuries. Most of the Carolingian coins found in Poland probably reached there by sea from Frisia and Denmark, where such pieces and their imitations have been found in relatively large quantity. The Carolingian coins found in eastern Europe are largely concentrated in Pomerania and various riparian Baltic sites and are believed to have reached those areas with an influx of Danish coins in the mid-tenth century. Frisian and Anglo-Saxon deniers first reached the territory in the eleventh century.

Appended to the article is a useful and valuable listing of pertinent finds. HLA

KOCH, BERNHARD. Ein unbekannter Perner des Grafen Albert II. von Görz-Tirol. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 12, No. 12 (1962), pp. 113-114, illus.

A hitherto unknown "Perner" (denier) of Count Albert II which Koch now publishes is believed to have been struck at the mint of Meran and can be dated to ca. 1270. HG



KORZUS, BERNHARD. Ein Münzschatzfund aus der Zeit Friedrichs des Grossen in Scherfede-Hardenhausen (Kr. Warburg) im Jahre 1960. In: *Die Warte*, Vol. 23, No. 2 (Feb., 1962), pp. 26-28, illus.

Korzus publishes a hoard of 247 silver 1/12 talers issued by Frederick the Great between 1753 and 1771. The coins were found near Warburg (Westphalia) in 1960 and are believed to have been buried shortly after the date of the last issue. HG

KRUG, GERHARD. Meissnisch-dynastische Wappenschild-Brakteaten. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 27 (1962), pp. 54-59, pl. 2.

An attempt is made to re-attribute certain Meissen bracteates bearing an escutcheon. The coins are of the same fabric as the earlier *Knopf-brakteaten* (button bracteates) struck toward the end of the thirteenth century and from a comparison with seals of the period are believed to have been issued by various burgraves in the area of Meissen. Type illustrations are shown on the plate. HG

KRUG, GERHARD. Die sächsischen Groschen. Pfennige und Heller in der 2. Hälfte des 15. Jahrhunderts. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 5, No. 16 (1962), pp. 285-305, tab., pls. 12-13.

Krug establishes a chronology for the Saxonian groschen, penny and heller coinage struck during the second half of the fifteenth century (1465-1500). A complete listing of the denominations and the mints at which they were struck is provided, together with a useful index of moneys and a detailed discussion of the coinage reforms of 1465, 1474, 1482, 1490 and 1498. Two plates illustrate the main types issued. HG

KRUSY, HANS. Freienhagen, eine unbekannte waldeckische Münzstätte. In: *Westfalia Numismatica 1963* (Münster, 1963), p. 19, pl. 1.

The decipherment of the legend on a hitherto unknown penny — stylistically imitating a coin of Bishop Simon of Paderborn — attributes the piece to the mint of Freienhagen in Waldeck. HG

LAGERQVIST, L. O. Ein Goldgulden der Stadt Köln aus dem Jahre 1548. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 5, No. 16 (1962), pp. 325-327, pl. 17. Translated by Vera Hatz.

Among the contents of a Swedish hoard discovered ca. 1900 and now preserved in the Stockholm Cabinet is a goldgulden struck by the city of Cologne in 1548. In publishing the coin Lagerqvist notes that Noss has stated that he had found no proof that a gold coinage was issued by Cologne in that year. Nevertheless, the coin in question was known to Köhler, who published it in his *Ducaten-Cabinet* of 1759 under No. 2797. HG

LUCHIAN, OCTAVIAN. Un nou tip de monedă moldovenească (A New Moldavian Coin Type). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 3 (1960), pp. 507-510, illus.

The new type, discussed by Luchian, bears the usual buffalo head obverse but shows on the reverse the letter **M** and a sword, superimposed, with key as symbol. The coin is attributed to Elias and is dated to the period of his residence in Poland (October, 1433 to August 27, 1435).

VCS

METCALF, D. M. The Money of a Medieval French Traveller in the Balkans. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 7, Vol. 1 (1961), pp. 145-149, pl. 19, diagr.

The term "traveller's hoard" indicates a sum of money withdrawn from the currency of a particular locality, supplemented perhaps by coinage obtained at places on the line of the journey by the sale of goods or by exchange, and concealed for the night — or in an emergency — and never recovered. Such a hoard, found somewhere in northern Yugoslavia fifty or more years ago, was recently placed at the writer's disposal by Mr. Efrem Pegan of the Slovenian Numismatic Society. The seventy French feudal coins of which the treasure consisted were of three issues: Limoges, Albi and Le Puy, under which headings they are listed in the descriptive catalogue. "The coins of Limoges are of a type that is thought to have been issued only until about the end of the eleventh century. The exact dating, however, of any of the three varieties of coin is difficult. Like many of the various feudal coinages of France in the ninth to twelfth centuries, they are of *types immobilisés*, that is, they bear designs and legends that were in use and remained substantially unchanged for long periods." Included in an accompanying diagram are details of the types and reconstructions of the legends of the coins of Le Puy (nos. 36-70 and 43-70).

MEYER, GERHARD. Zur Geschichte der Münzstätte Bardowick. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 5, No. 16 (1962), pp. 237-249.

In compiling this history of the Bardowick mint Meyer relied chiefly on the written sources rather than on purely numismatic evidence. The mint is first mentioned in a document of Otto I written in 965, hence the earliest Bardowick coinage can be dated somewhere near the middle of the tenth century; evidence derived from a number of twelfth century documents indicates that the coins issued from Bardowick circulated for the most part in the territory west of the River Elbe. Minting privileges were retained by the king as late as the eleventh century, after which time they passed into the hands of the Guelphs. The last Bardowick coinage was struck in 1226.

HG

MORRISON, K. F. 'Mules' in the Carolingian Series. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 7, Vol. 1 (1961), pp. 225-234.

Morrison discusses possible explanations for the several instances of muling which he has recorded in the above series.

The only instance of a coin bearing two royal names rests on the sole testimony — admittedly specific and not resulting from an error in the plates — of Leblanc. Those in which a *Karolus* monogram is united with the name of Louis or Lothaire should probably be regarded as technical errors made by the moneyers — not as evidence of alliances. The large majority of the remainder spring from the confusion in the coinage in the second half of the ninth century; a fair proportion are to be regarded as Viking imitations, where all kinds of combinations of types and inscriptions could occur. The article is unfortunately marred by a number of small errors: several coins described as deniers are really obols, and the names Muizen-les-Malines and Clermont are corrupted into Muizon-les-Maines and Claremont, respectively. PG

PAGANI, ANTONIO. *Monete italiane dall'invasione Napoleonica ai giorni nostri (1796-1961)*. Milan, Mario Ratto, 1962. 365 pp., illus.

Coins of the Italian colonies, Albania, San Marino, the Papal State and Somalia are included in this descriptive catalogue of the coinage issued by Italy during the above period. Supplementing the descriptions are 953 type illustrations, indications of rarity, relevant bibliographical references and a comprehensive, two-page bibliography.

PESCE, GIOVANNI. Una "grida" genovese contro i "quarantani." In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 3, No. 2 (May-August, 1962), pp. 93-96, illus.

On Dec. 22, 1674 a proclamation against *quarantini* was promulgated by the Republic of Genoa. The coins in question were undoubtedly the two lira pieces issued by Ranuccio Farnese (1646-1694), twenty-three specimens of which are listed and described in the *CNI* (Vol. IX, pp. 513-516). In addition to reprinting the text of the proclamation the writer provides illustrations of the first folio and of the coin's prototype.

PINI, G. Del Marchese Gian Francesco Trivulzio e del rarissimo "Soldino" per Roveredo. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 13, Nos. 11/12 (Nov.-Dec., 1962), pp. 151-152, illus.

Described and fully illustrated is a very rare soldino struck at Roveredo by Gian Francesco Trivulzio (1441-1518).

PRIORI, DOMENICO. Il mezzo carlino coniato per ricordare la visita de Ferdinando il Cattolico a Napoli. In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, Vol. 44 (Jan.-Dec., 1959), pp. 39-41.

Relevant bibliographical references and historical background notes are given in this description of the mezzo carlino struck (probably in 1506) in honor of the visit to Naples made by Ferdinand the Catholic. The coin is inscribed FERDINANDUS D.G.R. ARA. V. SIC (obv.) and HEC PEPERPIT VIRTUS (rev.).

PROBSZT, GÜNTHER, Nachahmungen von Talern Ferdinands von Tirol. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 13, No. 1 (1963), pp. 3-7, illus.

Two hitherto unknown talers of Archduke Ferdinand II of Tyrol which the writer publishes are classified as crude forgeries of the common Tyrolian and Alsatian type; several such pieces have appeared in dealers' catalogues from time to time, and many specimens can no doubt be found in private collections. Chiefly on the basis of style, one of the coins (the more crudely executed of the two) is attributed to a mint in the Levant; the other shows a slightly higher standard of die work and is probably the product of a mint in one of the small principalities of northern Italy. HG

RINALDI, OSCAR. Due varianti del 20 lire 1855 Torino. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 13, No. 10 (Oct., 1962), p. 136, illus.

Rinaldi uses enlarged photographs to illustrate his descriptions of two varieties of the 20 lire piece struck at Turin in 1855. On the first specimen, an H follows the word EMMANUEL in the legend; the second (and much rarer) variety shows the normal II.

SANTAMARIA, LIVIO. Alcune varianti di conio su monete italiane contemporanee. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 3, No. 2 (May-August, 1962), pp. 97-101, illus.

Photographic enlargements of the coin sections involved are used to illustrate this discussion of die varieties existing in the Italian coinage. The group includes a new reverse variety among the coins struck at Naples by Gioacchino Murat in 1813, an unpublished variety in the six ducat issue of Ferdinand II of Naples (1847) and die varieties of the coins of Napoleon I as Emperor and King.

SCHNUHR, EBERHARD. Zwei seltene brandenburgische Talerpräge des Kurfürsten Johann Georg 1571-1599. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 27 (1962), pp. 64-66, illus.

Two hitherto unknown coins struck by Johann Georg, Elector of Brandenburg in 1572 are published and illustrated. One is a Berlin taler

similar to Bahrfeldt 495, the other a half taler, also from the Berlin mint. The earliest half taler known to Bahrfeldt was dated 1574. HG

SPASSKII, I. G. *Russkaia Monetnaia Sistema. Istoriko-Numizmaticheskii Ocherk*. 3rd ed. Leningrad, Izd. Gosud. Ermitazha, 1962. 222 pp., illus.

The first two editions of this comprehensive and excellent survey of Russian monetary systems appeared in 1957 and 1960, respectively. The wide scope of the work, now in its third edition, is indicated by the following chapter headings: Coins and Currency in pre-Mongolian Russia; Monetary Circulation during the 12th-14th Centuries; Russian coins during the 14th and 15th centuries and the new monetary system; Monetary System of the Russian Empire (16th-17th centuries); Attempts at Changing the Monetary System in the 17th Century; Reform of Peter I and the Development of the Russian Monetary System; Coins of Peter I, New technique and raw materials of coinage production; Monetary System of Russia in the 18th-19th Centuries; Coins of the Soviet Union.

SPIEGEL, JOSEF. Graf Dietrich von der Mark, Herr zu Dinslaken und Wesel, und seine Münzen. In: *Westfalia Numismatica 1963* (Münster, 1963), pp. 21-43, map.

Count Dietrich, fourth son of Count Adolf II von der Mark (1328-47), after inheriting the territories of the county of Cleve (Westphalia) operated a mint in Dinslaken which struck groschen, pfennigs and their fractions. An illustrated, descriptive catalogue of the coinage, based on private and public collections and on pertinent hoards discovered in Westphalia, includes seventeen distinct types and a number of sub-varieties.

HG

SUCHODOLSKI, STANISŁAW. Hřivna česká a polská v 11. století (The Bohemian and Polish Mark in the 11th Century). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 9 (1962), pp. 15-18. With Russian and German Summaries, pp. 18-19.

Whereas earlier scholars had established the weights of the Polish and the Bohemian mark at 183 and 253 grams, respectively, both are now known to have been approximately the same: namely, between 210 and 213 grams. The weight standard in use was imported from the northern parts of the Holy Roman Empire and was based on the Carolingian pound.

HG

TURNWALD, KRISTIAN. Příspěvek k otázce Jaromírova mincovnictví (Contribution to the Problem of the Coinage of Jaromir). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 9 (1962), pp. 20-27, pl. With German Summary, pp. 27-28.

A chronology of the Bohemian coinage issued by Duke Jaromir (1004-1012) is difficult to establish; the diversity of fabric and style give no

indication of the year or period of issue, but can be attributed for the most part to varying sources of origin. Most of the coins were apparently struck in Vysehrad and at the castle of Prague, and except for the *Cross and Gable* type — which was used in the Baltic provinces — they circulated only locally. Turnwald suggests tentative datings for the principal types issued, all of which are illustrated by line drawings. HG

WASCHINSKI, EMIL. Zum Problem der Kaufkraftberechnung des Schleswig-Holsteinischen Geldes von 1226-1864. Eine Entgegnung auf J. Rosens Kritik. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 47 (March, 1963), pp. 48-53.

In issue No. 44 of *Schweizer Münzblätter* (pp. 75-79) J. Rosen published a criticism of Waschinski's 2-volume work entitled *Währung, Preisentwicklung und Kaufkraft des Geldes in Schleswig-Holstein von 1226-1864* (Neumünster, 1952, 1959). Waschinski, in reply, gives his reasons for averaging commodities over a period of 150 years: namely, that the period in question reflects a stability of prices; he also justifies his method of converting local weights and measures into their metrical equivalents, and explains that local items of common and general consumption were used because imported luxury goods appeared irregularly and reached an unrepresentative market. Waschinski then counters Rosen's criticism of his discussion of the purchasing power of money during the period covered by pointing out that the lack of necessary data prohibits the use of modern statistical methods. In conclusion, he states that the criticisms are generally invalidated by Rosen's unfamiliarity with the period involved. DR

WASCHINSKI, EMIL. Zum Thorner Ordensbrakteatenfund von 1950. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 27 (1962), pp. 59-64.

In previous issues of the above periodical (Nos. 25 and 26, 1960) M. Gumowski described in detail an unusual hoard of 1858 bracteates of the Teutonic Order discovered in a suburb of Thorn in 1950. The find included nine new varieties. In discussing the coins Waschinski pays well deserved tribute to Gumowski's accomplishment but at the same time questions certain of his attributions. HG

*Westfalia Numismatica 1963..* Münster, Verein der Münzfreunde für Westfalen und Nachbargebiete, 1963. 95 pp., illus., pls., map.

This work is in the form of a *Festschrift* and is published in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the *Verein der Münzforscher und Münzfreunde für Westfalen und Nachbargebiete*; since its founding in 1913 the society has increased from its original thirteen members to the present one hun-

dred and fifty, and now represents a combination of scholarship and serious collecting interest. Eleven articles appear in the *Festschrift* and will be found individually abstracted elsewhere in this issue. With one exception (a discussion of the art of die cutting in fifth century Sicily) they relate to various phases of Westphalian numismatics. HG

WRUCK, WALDEMAR. Fund von Jüterbog. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 27 (1962), pp. 68-70.

A hoard discovered at Jüterbog in 1937 contained 679 silver coins, chiefly of Saxonian origin, struck during the period 1465-1507. Although the present summary includes only a brief tabulation of contents, a detailed catalogue of the hoard has been compiled by the writer and may be obtained from him upon request. HG

YANIN, V. L. Iz isto-ii russkoi monetnoi chekanki v 1612-1613 gg. (History of Russian Coinage in 1612-1613). In: *Numizmatika i Epigrafika*, Vol. 1 (1960), pp. 78-93, tabs.

Yanin presents what may be termed a technical study of Russian minting and die sequence during the above years. The study of coin dies during this period of Polish-Swedish intervention (which ended with a victory by the Russian national army) is important in two respects: (1) The coinage of the period excellently reflects all aspects of the political history of the disturbance; (2) it constitutes the principal source for a study of the economic intervention which the Poles and Swedes introduced into the coinage and monetary circulation of the Moscow State.

Tables provided by the writer list (a) the types of dies used at the contemporary mints of Moscow, Jaroslav and Rostov and (b) the contents of a number of relevant hoards.

## GREAT BRITAIN

BELL, F. Scottish Gold. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 540 (May, 1963), pp. 149-151.

The writer gives a concise, historical account of Scottish gold production, and in the course of the discussion provides brief descriptions of several pertinent medals. FDC

DOLLEY, R. H. M. Witham, Worcester or Bath? In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 71, No. 3 (March, 1963), p. 45, illus.

On p. 408 of the 1881 edition of Hildebrand's *Anglosachsiska Mynt a Jewel Cross* penny of Harthacnut with right-facing bust and reverse legend +ÆGELFINEONFIDA is attributed to Witham (Essex), a mint noticeably

excluded from Brooke's *English Coins*. On the grounds of Witham's uncertainty, Dolley, in 1961, had suggested a re-attribution to Worcester. Now, after a closer reading of the mint-name ('Bida' supposedly having been struck in error for 'Bada'), he assigns the coin to Bath — an attribution which is supported by the fact that the moneyer Ægelwine was active at the Bath mint only a few months before the presumptive date of the coin in question.

GARDNER, WILLIAM. United Kingdom Coinage Design. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 71, No. 4 (April, 1963), pp. 68-69, illus.

Gardner discusses the mechanical and artistic aspects of British coinage and its manufacture, noting in particular the function and limits of the reducing machine and the traditional use of symbolism and heraldry. Coin photographs illustrate a number of the points covered.

HARRIS, E. J. An Index of some Articles and Notes Dealing with Early and Hammered Coins in the British Numismatic Journal. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 538 (March, 1963), pp. 95-103.

Articles are listed under thirty-six separate subject divisions, arranged as far as possible in chronological order according to period or reign. Those dealing with specific mints are included in a separate section, as are articles relating to Scottish coins, forgeries and dies; hoards limited to a single period or reign are included in the relevant section, while those of more diverse content are listed separately. Each entry includes specific subject (not title), author, volume, page numbers and plate references, with separate indications given in the case of miscellaneous illustrations.

BPS

REMICK, J. H. New Guinea. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 71, No. 3 (March, 1963), p. 52.

A listing of dates and denominations for the British Regal coinage struck for New Guinea during the period 1929-1945 (i.e. prior to the introduction of Australian coinage).

## UNITED STATES

Annual Coin Checking Ritual Dates Back Centuries to Ancient Greece. In: *Coin World*, No. 150 (March 1, 1963), p. 26, illus.

In the year 1792 the Congress of the United States authorized the establishment of an Annual Assay Commission, to be composed of the Chief Justice, the Secretary and Comptroller of the Treasury, the Secretary for the Department of State and the Attorney General. Under



the present law the Commission is composed of the judge of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Chief Assayer of the New York Assay Office and "such other persons as the President shall designate," its purpose being to ensure the greatest care on the part of the coiners in conforming in all respects to legal weights and finenesses, and to report to the President any deviations in coins beyond the legal limits. Preceding a description of the duties carried out by the present Commission is a brief history of official coin testing, the origin of which is traced back to ancient Greece.

BPS

BREEN, WALTER. The Collector's Necessary Equipment. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 3 (March, 1963), pp. 653-659.

The equipment which Breen recommends, and which he classifies as insurance or defense against makers and peddlers of mis-described or fraudulent coins, includes the following items: Two suitable magnifying glasses; a two-pan, balance type pair of scales; a strong magnet; a degreasing agent; Glo-Fast inks and an ultra-violet lamp. Particular emphasis is placed upon the value of a good reference library, the usefulness of which is indicated by the inclusion of an excellent bibliography. BPS

EDEN, P. R. The Providence Mint — A Private Mint. The Gorham Company, Providence, Rhode Island. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 3 (March, 1963), pp. 667-669, illus.

Eden tells the story of the founding and growth of the Gorham Company, noting especially the various items of numismatic interest which it produced. Large-size silver "dollars" (Zerbe, *Bryan Dollars*, Nos. 5, 6, 8, 9 & 10) were manufactured by the company for the Bryan Free-Silver Presidential Campaign of 1896, and coins were struck for Ecuador and Serbia on behalf of the United States Government during the period of World War I (1916-1919). Specimens of the latter series, together with the company's hallmark, are illustrated. BPS

GLASER, LYNN. Anthony de Francisci, Coin Artist. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 4 (April, 1963), pp. 998-999, illus.

Despite its departure from the traditional form of coin design, and the adverse criticisms which appeared in the *Wall Street Journal* at the time of issue, Anthony de Francisci's design for the Peace Dollar of 1921 has in general been greatly admired; an illustration shows the original plaster model executed by the artist. In the above biographical note Glaser quotes de Francisci's own words relating to the designs of both the Peace Dollar and the Maine Centennial half dollar and mentions various other works executed by him. BPS

JUDD, J. H. *United States Pattern, Experimental and Trial Pieces*. 2nd ed. Racine. Wis., Whitman Publ. Co., 1962. 260 pp., illus.

An abstract of the first edition of Dr. Judd's important work was published in issue No. 51 of *Numismatic Literature* (April, 1960, pp. 138-139). The second, revised edition, contrary to statements which appeared in *NL* No. 63 (April, 1963, p. 548), contains up-to-date evaluations for most of the specimens listed as well as an added appendix (E) which comprises an Adams/Woodin to Judd conversion table, supplied through courtesy of the editors of *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*. The new edition also shows a noticeable improvement in the quality of both paper and illustration.

JULIAN, R. W. The Beginning of Coinage — 1793. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 5 (May, 1963), pp. 1359-1364, illus., tab.

By using early printed and written sources such as books, letters and manuscripts the writer is able to present a reasonably complete picture of the incipient stages of United States coinage. Tables and illustrations are included, together with interesting factual information regarding the first engraver, assayer and other mint officials. Mention is also made of the copper supplies purchased from England. FDC

JULIAN, R. W. The Copper Coinage of 1794. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 3 (March, 1963), pp. 949-951, illus.

The large number of existing die varieties in the 1794 copper cent series is attributed to two main factors: the quantity struck — which demanded the use of a great many dies — and the frequent breaking of the dies resulting from the use of inferior metal. The writer provides a listing of the exact quantities of cents and half cents delivered to the Treasurer of the Mint in 1794 and notes the sources and weight of the copper used in their production. He also attempts to explain why no coins were struck during certain periods within the year. BPS

JULIAN, R. W. The First Silver Coinage — 1794. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 2 (Feb., 1963), pp. 305-308, illus. tab.

The writer discusses several problems which confronted the United States government prior to the issuance of the country's first official silver coinage in 1794 and explains the manner in which they were eventually resolved. A listing of mint officials and clerks as of Dec. 31, 1794 is included, also a table showing the details of the first six bullion deposits made at the mint, arranged under the following headings: Date and nature of the deposit, name of the depositor, gross weight, standard weight, mint value and intrinsic value. FDC

KNIGHT, H. McC. *A Simplified Guide to Collecting American Coins*. New ed. rev. & enl. New York, Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1962. 187 pp., illus.

Following a brief, introductory history of United States coinage, contributed by Richard S. Yeoman, are a listing of important mintage dates (1616-1948), notes on the cleaning and protection of coins, and a compilation of unusual facts pertaining to U.S. coins and collectors. The catalogue proper lists all existing denominations by year, mint, quantities minted and estimated values for conditions specified. Line drawings are used throughout the work, which concludes with chapters devoted to: (a) Confederate coins, (b) Colonial coins and tokens.

MOLNAR, C. J. Two Varieties of 1960 Halves. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 3 (March, 1963), pp. 986-987, illus.

Enlarged illustrations of two U.S. 1960 half dollar obverses indicate that a change was made in the master die, resulting in two varieties. In the first, Franklin's mouth appears closed and the hair touches the shoulder; in the second, the lips are seen to be slightly parted and the hair does not reach the shoulder. A slight difference also appears in the curl of the figure "6" in the second variety. BPS

NEWMAN, E. P. A Snake Breeds a St. Patrick Farthing. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 76, No. 5 (May, 1963), pp. 619-622 illus.

When two specimens of a hitherto unknown St. Patrick's silver farthing recently appeared on the English market they were promptly bought by American collectors and labelled "finds." The evidence uncovered by Newman regarding the St. Patrick coinage proves conclusively that only the halfpence belong in the American series and that the farthings have no legal or actual basis for being considered part of it. In labelling the above specimens modern forgeries he makes detailed comparisons with the known authentic coins issued in Ireland (legend, design, weight, edge milling, etc.) and suggests that the so-called "new variety" may well have been the work of the perpetrator of the recent Oak Tree shilling forgeries.

142 Different Doubled Die Mercury Dimes. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 3 (March, 1963), pp. 682-685, illus.

Although doubling can occur in any part of a coin design, it is found most frequently near the edges. Due to the fact that the Mercury Dime has a sharply curved surface near its edges, more doubled dies exist in that series than in all other U.S. series combined. One hundred and forty-two known examples are listed. BPS

TAXAY, DON. *Counterfeit, Mis-Struck, and Unofficial U.S. Coins. A Guide for the detection of cast and struck counterfeits, electrotypes, and altered coins. Introduction by John J. Ford, Jr.* New York, Arco Publishing Co., Inc., 1963. 221 pp., illus.

In the field of literature it has been said that there are no new plots from which authors can draw but only original means of handling the old ones. When it comes to numismatics, and, in this case, counterfeiting, it might also be argued that although the subject is not original, the manner in which the author treats it is. In his introduction to the above work John J. Ford emphasizes this point when he speaks of "imaginative" writing and the "close look" approach. Ford includes author Don Taxay's name among those of other recent numismatic writers who have tended to formulate their own theories instead of passing on the stereotyped data of their predecessors; when the text is examined, his comments take on real meaning.

The book is evolutionary in nature, beginning with an explanation of mint techniques and terminology and gradually developing the more complex topics of coin production, counterfeiting and alteration. The author demonstrates the "close look" throughout, especially in discussing the various methods used in counterfeiting (sand cast, struck counterfeits, etc.) and the many lab tests which aid in counterfeit detection (specific gravity, spectro-analysis, X-ray defraction and so forth). Taxay's imaginative faculties, together with the wide scope of topics which he discusses, make his book both interesting and diversified; and the diagrams and illustrations included, besides being of considerable help to the reader impart an awareness of the author's close contact with his subject. Among the concluding topics discussed are mint forgeries, pedigreed forgeries and mint errors.

FDC

TOD, J. H. Goitre and Bar Cents are Mint Errors. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 3 (March, 1963), pp. 679-681, illus.

A theory advanced by Tod provides an explanation for two spectacular and famous errors in the U.S. cent series: the 1924-S "Goitre Neck" and the 1925-S "Bar Cent." Both, he suggests, can be attributed to simultaneous deformation of the respective dies, brought about through the carelessness of an employee of the San Francisco mint while engaged in adjusting the minting machinery.

BPS

WATSON, MARIANNE F. Encountering a Counterstamp. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 4 (April, 1963), pp. 993-997, illus.

The reverse of a half dollar of 1833 owned by the writer bears a counterstamp showing the word MINT enclosed within a "box." At the time of

writing, enquiries made of the Director of the Mint and several numismatists had failed to produce any explanation for the origin of the stamp.

BPS

WHITELEY, P. W. Coin Find Reveals Pioneer Money Usages. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 76, No. 5 (May, 1963), pp. 641-642, illus.

A coin hoard discovered near Donner Lake in the Sierra Nevada mountains in 1891 is presumed to have been buried by a member of the Donner party which camped in the area during its ill-fated westward drive in the winter of 1846-47. The contents of the find — for which a listing is provided — give a clear indication of the variety of coins used within the United States during the early nineteenth century; they include French francs, Mexican and Spanish reales, Saxonian marks, U.S. and South American coins.

BPS

YEOMAN, R. S. *A Guide Book of United States Coins. 16th Revised Edition. Fully Illustrated Catalog and Price List — 1616 to Date.* Racine, Wis., Whitman Publ. Co., 1962. 255 pp., illus.

Instead of the slight textual changes reportedly made in the sixteenth edition of Yeoman's popular *Guide Book* (as stated in *Numismatic Literature* No. 63, p. 550), the new edition may be said to incorporate a number of major changes and revisions, together with completely revised price estimates.

## HAWAII

RISK, J. C. Fraudulent Hawaiian Patterns. In: *Coin Galleries (New York). Numismatic Review and Fixed Price List.* Vol. 4, No. 1 (1963), pp. 3-26, illus.

Illustrations of genuine and false specimens in the Hawaiian series supplement this article, in the course of which the writer states emphatically that "there are not, and never have been, any genuine Hawaiian patterns of the 1883-1884 series struck in gold, platinum, nickel brass, orioide or bronze. The silver and copper 1883 proofs struck in Philadelphia are the only genuine Hawaiian coins of the series, apart from those struck for circulation. All the others, without exception, will be found to be forgeries."

BPS

## CANADA

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce. *From Wampum to Bank Notes.* Toronto, 1963. 8 pp., illus.

Beginning with a review of the early uses of trade and barter commodities by primitive peoples, this pamphlet notes several highlights in the development of coins and currency throughout the world — particularly those of importance to Canada. It concludes with a concise and useful summary of the country's monetary history, in which special emphasis is placed upon the role played by paper money in the present economy.

BPS

New Dollar Design in 1964. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 8, No. 3 (March, 1963), p. 97, illus.

A new Canadian silver dollar, to be issued in 1964, will commemorate the 100th anniversary of the historical conferences held by the Fathers of Confederation at Charlottetown and Quebec in 1864. The reverse of the new coin, designed by the Montreal architect Dinko Vodanovic, was selected from 168 entries submitted in open competition; symbolically, it represents the combined efforts of the four groups who, at the early conferences, paved the way for the Confederation of Canada in 1867. Conjoined within a circle, center, are the French fleur-de-lis, the Irish shamrock, the Scotch thistle and the English rose. Around the circle appear the names CHARLOTTETOWN and QUEBEC. Completing the design are the words CANADA (above) and DOLLAR (below), with the dates 1864 and 1964 shown to left and right, respectively.

BPS

WALKER, F. G. Newfoundland — Its History and Coinage. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 13, No. 2 (1962), pp. 77-79.

Viking explorers may have visited Newfoundland as early as the year 1000. Fishermen from the West of England are believed to have fished off the Grand Banks some fifty years prior to Columbus' discovery of America, and the island was established as Britain's first colony in 1583.

"Prior to 1840, Newfoundland's money consisted mainly of English gold, Spanish silver and British copper, as well as gold and silver of other nations. After 1840, a series of half-penny pieces augmented the meagre supply of copper as quantities of tokens entered from Prince Edward Island." In 1865 Newfoundland adopted a decimal system of currency which was based on a dollar equal to the Spanish "Piece of Eight." The initial issue consisted of a bronze cent (240,000 struck), silver five cent pieces (80,000), ten cents (80,000), twenty cents (100,000) and two dollar gold pieces (10,000). After becoming Canada's tenth province on April 1, 1949, Newfoundland officially adopted Canadian coins and currency.

WILLEY, R. C. A Bibliography of Canadian Numismatics. Addendum for 1962. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 8, No. 3 (March, 1963), pp. 95-96.

This listing of works published in the field of Canadian numismatics in 1962 brings up-to-date the original bibliography published, with supplements, in past issues of the *CNJ*. BPS

## AUSTRALIA

ANNAND, DOUGLAS. The Designs on the Australian Coinage. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 13, No. 1 (1962), p. 72.

Following a brief commentary on the "hotchpotch" of designs which appear on the present Australian coinage (florin, shilling, sixpence, three-pence, penny and halfpenny) the writer suggests that it would be a pleasant change to see designers employ a simplicity of modeling in the best contemporary manner. "Let us have a homogeneous set of coins — in one style — such as, for example, Percy Metcalfe's Irish coins of the 1928-1930's."

CAMPBELL, R. R. Australian Coin Designs. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 13, No. 1 (1962), p. 72.

After expressing great interest in Mr. J. Hunt Deacon's exhaustive analysis of the Australian coinage, and agreement with the pertinent comments made by the distinguished medallist Andor Meszaros, the writer observes that the present obvious inadequacies can and should be rectified. "If this cannot be done immediately, then when the proposed switch is made to a decimal coinage serious consideration should be given to only the top artists in this particular field, and then without too many restrictions."

CURRAN, W. E. Designs on Australian Coinage. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 13, No. 1 (1962), p. 76.

Curran suggests the use of distinctive Australian motifs in the country's coin designs. He favors the retention of the kangaroo as a national symbol and would make similar use of the wombat, the platypus and the head of an Arunta native. The ram, as depicted on the present shilling, is described as "not distinctively Australian," since the wool industry which it symbolizes is also common to other countries.

DEACON, J. H. Designs on the Australian Coins — A Survey. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 13, No. 1 (1962), pp. 65-70, illus.

In an introductory note the writer suggests that Australia, being a vigorous and progressive country, should seek something more artistic,

symbolic and inspirational in her coinage. "Aesthetic values should be recaptured, and the coins considered as examples of art rather than mere objects of utility." Then follows a discussion in which an attempt is made to consolidate the so-called faults apparent in Australian designs of the past and to classify the obvious errors and anomalies which (unfortunately, and often inexcusably) have occurred. Under classifications entitled Heraldic, Emblematic, Emblematic and Symbolic, Symbolism, Allusion, Zoological, Inscriptional and Native Motifs, Deacon comments upon the good and bad points of each class of design and draws comparisons with interpretations of similar designs found elsewhere; a number of coin illustrations supplement the discussion. A concluding note reminds the reader that the classical, allegorical, armorial, emblematic, cultural, aesthetic, national and anthropological aspects of Australia all have something vital to offer as motifs for coin designs. "When our next coins appear, let them be something of which we all . . . can be justly proud."

Establishment of New National Mint at Canberra. In: *Numisma*, No. 4 (June, 1962), pp. 49-54.

It is expected that the construction of a new Australian National Mint at Canberra will be completed by the middle of 1964 and that minting machinery will be installed and tested shortly thereafter. The above report on the new building includes the full text of the official statement released on April 29, 1962 by the Treasurer, the Right Honourable Harold Holt, M.P.

HAVYATT, VALERIE. Thoughts on the New Australian Decimal Coinage. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 13, No. 1 (1962), p. 76.

The subject of the proposed new decimal coinage is considered under three separate headings: Units, Design Basis, Motif. With regard to the portrayal of domestic animals in coin design — a venture successfully carried out on the modern coinage of Eire — the writer suggests that Australia follow suit and make good use of its own distinctive fauna. She feels that an exception should be made in the case of the emu, however, which because of its ungainly form would be unsuitable if shown as a supporter of the coat of arms — and even more so if used as a central motif.

MESZAROS, ANDOR. Australian Coin Designs. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 13, No. 1 (1962), p. 71.

Meszaros describes the present Australian coinage as being "so bad and so against all principles that one should apply to a medallion or coin-work, that a constructive criticism is absolutely impossible. The result of any criticism should be to discard this coinage altogether." A decided



lack of artistry is noted in the Queen's portrait, and the depiction of the ram on the Australian shilling is referred to as "the height of all bad taste, poor modelling, bad composition and inexpressive outlines."

Some Recent Coin Types. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 13, No. 1 (1962), pp. 74-75, illus.

A number of recent issues representative of such categories as the classical style, natural history, trade and commerce and armorial design are included in the above listing, together with illustrations of two specimens: the 1946 Australian sixpence (lyre bird design) and the 1949 New Zealand crown (fern leaf design).

TINDALE, N. B. Positive Approach to an Abstract Subject. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 13, No. 1 (1962), p. 73, illus.

In noting the dearth of coin motifs based on the material culture of the Australian aborigines, Tindale writes as follows: ". . . it is in the ethnology of our land that we could well seek inspiration — the rich designs of the strangely notched fighting shields of the Atherton rain forest people, the eagle-down and feather masks and the sacred nurtunja of the Central Australian area. Consider the wangigi, a strange frame-aerial-like figure [illustrated in the article], worn by men in the Western Desert as they perform the rites of the 'Increase' ceremony. Decorative in itself, it symbolizes the annual renewal of the food and water upon which the aboriginal built his lowly yet effective life in deserts . . ."

## LATIN AMERICA

BYRNE, RAY. The Legend of Rincón. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 76, No. 5 (May, 1963), pp. 611-615, illus., tab.

Under the Spanish viceroy Don Antonio de Mendoza, Francisco de Rincón was appointed *ensayador* at the first mint of the Americas established at Mexico City in 1535. Being well trained in the arts of engraving, die-sinking and the use of alloys, de Rincón filled the offices of assayer, engraver, foundryman and die-sinker, respectively, at various times during the period 1536-1543. After legal complications led to his removal he served as mintmaster at the mint of Lima (Peru) for a period of three years (1568-1571), and from 1575 to 1578 was employed in the same capacity at the mint of Potosí. A listing of the denominations struck by de Rincón at all three mints, with bibliographical references included, is shown in tabular form. Among his list of acknowledgements the writer pays special tribute to R.I. Nesmith's *The Coinage of the First Mint of*

*the Americas at Mexico City, 1536-1572* (New York, 1955) which provided much of the extensive documentation used.

Dos nuevas monedas de Cuba. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, Vol. 4, No. 36 (July-Sept., 1962), p. 137, illus.

Two nickel coins issued by the Government of Cuba in 1962 at the values of twenty and forty centavos, respectively, are fully illustrated and described. Except for a change in the legend (the inscription PATRIA O MUERTE now replaces the former PATRIA Y LIBERTAD) the types are very similar to those of pre-revolutionary days.

EGUIA LIS, BERNARDO. Oro en las monedas revolucionarias en las acuñadas en el edo. de Guerrero en 1914 y 1915. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, Vol. 4, No. 36 (July-Sept., 1962), pp. 143-145, illus. With English Translation.

Revolutionary coins in the denominations of one and two pesos bear the markings ORO: 0.300 and ORO: 0.595, respectively, which the writer interprets as indications of gold content (approximately 0.257 and 0.486 for the one and two peso issues of 1914) rather than of fineness. At the same time, there appears to be no justification for the marking ORO: 0.300 on the one peso of 1915, since the fineness of the coin is 0.003 and the gold content is 0.039.

Emblem de A. N. A. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín*, Nos. 28-33 (Jan.-Dec., 1961), p. 49, illus.

What may be listed as the most outstanding feature of the emblem of the *Asociación Numismática Argentina*, here fully described, is the radiated sun, reminiscent of the first Argentine coin struck at Potosí in 1813.

GONZÁLES CONDE, J. M. Clasificación de las monedas argentinas. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín*, Nos. 28-33 (Jan.-Dec., 1961), pp. 39-42.

Taking into consideration the pertinent historical, political and economic events, the author proposes a classification of Argentine coinage under two main categories: (1) Coinage authorized by the *Gobierno de la Acion* and by the Provincial Governments; (2) coinage authorized by the National Government in accordance with the clauses of Statute No. 1130 (promulgated November 3, 1881).

Nuevas piezas monetarias en la Argentina. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín*, Nos. 28-33 (Jan.-Dec., 1961), pp. 68-69.

Three recent Argentine issues are listed and described: (1) A five peso

coin (the first issue in this denomination) with obverse representation of the frigate *Presidente Sarmiento*; (2) a 10,000 peso bank note (the highest currency denomination yet issued); (3) a 5,000 peso note.

PEDRAZA, J. F. *Las acuñaciones de los "Fondos Publicos" de villa de Guadalcázar año de 1823 y de villa de Ramos, S. L. P.* San Luis Potosí, 1961. 13 pp., illus.

A copper coin of the value of  $\frac{1}{4}$  real, fully described and illustrated, was struck in 1823 by the municipality of Guadalcázar (Province of San Luis Potosí, Mexico). The expression *Fondos Publicos*, used in reference to the coin, shows that it was not an irregular issue but was struck and placed in circulation by the municipal authorities. Also illustrated and described is a  $\frac{1}{4}$  real struck between 1821 and 1823 by the authorities of Villa de Ramos.

PEDRAZA, J. F. *Ing. José María del Campo. La Casa de Moneda de San Luis Potosí.* San Luis Potosí, 1962. 22 pp., illus.

In connection with the installation of new machinery at the mint of San Luis Potosí on April 11, 1887, José María Gómez del Campo, an engineer and mint official, wrote an historical and descriptive account of the mints of San Luis Potosí and Catorce which was published in the *Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de San Luis Potosí* (1887 and 1888). Portions of the article relating to the San Luis Potosí mint are reprinted in the above pamphlet.

PRIDMORE, F. Notes on Colonial Coins. British Honduras. The dollar, or dollar size coins, with the countermark CR crowned. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 71, No. 6 (June, 1963), pp. 117-119, illus.

It is suggested here that the *GR crowned* countermark coinage, formerly attributed to the island of Jamaica, originated in British Honduras. After reviewing the evidence favoring the Jamaican theory — and subsequently rejecting it — Pridmore states that in order to improve Britain's trade relations with the Honduras Indians, Spanish dollars were stamped with the letters CR — a design familiar to the Indians, who had received cutlasses bearing the same initials. Various types of the countermark are illustrated.

FDC

PRIDMORE, F. Notes on Colonial Coins. The Mutilated Silver and Copper Coins of St. Vincent of the year 1797. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 71, No. 4 (April, 1963), pp. 70-73, illus.

Prior to the official Act of Dec. 9, 1797, the text of which is reprinted in full, underweight segments of silver dollars had circulated in St. Vincent and large quantities of counterfeits of the island's established copper coins — Stampees and Black Dogs — had been imported. In attempting to

curb these practices, the Act authorized the official mutilation of the existing silver and copper denominations and thus created a distinctive local currency. A table lists the values of the officially cut segments for the following dates: Dec., 1797, July, 1814, Jan., 1818, March, 1818, the year of redemption (1823) and 1834.

Rare Early Coin Found During Excavations. In: *Coin World*, No. 155 (April 5, 1963), p. 22, illus.

On display at the Temple Mound Museum is a two maravedi piece unearthed during the excavation of an Indian site near Fort Walton Beach, Florida. This rare copper coin (illustrated) has been identified by Spanish and United States authorities as having been minted in Santo Domingo between 1532 and 1557 and therefore may well be one of the earliest pieces struck in the New World. BPS

THOMPSON, J. D. A. Notes on the Lima Treasure. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 71, No. 6 (June, 1963), pp. 115-116, map.

In answer to an editorial comment which appeared in an earlier issue of the *Circular* (April, 1962, p. 75) Thompson attempts an elucidation of the incidents connected with the voyage of Admiral Anson and discusses their relationship to the Lima coinage. FDC

WEBER, S. E. A Forgery of a Mexican Pillar Dollar. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 76, No. 6 (June, 1963), pp. 777-778.

After citing several deceptive features of the above recently acquired forgery, Weber describes the various ways in which it was detected (e.g. the checking of weight and specific gravity). Collectors are warned against the increasing amount of such forgeries now appearing on the market. FDC

## ISLAMIC

EREL, ŞERAFETTİN. *Nâdir birkaç sikke* (Some Rare Coins). Istanbul, 1963. 26 pp., 4 pls.

Forty-eight unpublished or rare Islamic coins, chiefly of Anatolian dynasties, are described and illustrated. The dynasties represented are: Ayyūbid (Yemen), Rum Seljūq, Ilkhānid, Crimea, Qara- and Aq-Qoyūnlı, Qaramānid, Beys of 'Alā'ye, Eshrefoğlu, Germiyānoğlu, Sheref Khāns and Ottoman. Of particular interest are several hitherto unrecorded mint names. GCM

FEDOROV-DAVYDOV, G. A. Klady Dzhuchidskikh monet (Hoards of Dzhuchid Coins). In: *Numizmatika i Epigrafika*, Vol. 1 (1960), pp. 94-192, tabs., maps.

The main headings used in this definitive study of Djuchid coin hoards are as follows: Principal periods in the development of monetary circulation in the Golden Horde; Period I: Finds from the second half of the thirteenth century (1256-1310); Period II: Fourteenth century finds concealed before the reign of Khan Toqtamysh (1310-1380); Period III: Finds concealed during the reigns of Khans Toqtamysh, Bek-Pulad and Kutlug-Timur (1380-1400); Period IV: Hoards concealed during the fifteenth century.

The article includes a topographical catalogue of 339 hoards, with brief summaries given for each, five maps pinpointing the numerous find-spots, and fifteen tables listing map references, place and date of find, number of attributed coins, date of the latest piece, and composition shown in percentages. Completing the work are an alphabetical index of the hoards cited and a listing of the abbreviations used.

New Coins, Currency Issued by Iraq following '59 Immortal Revolution. In: *Coin World*, No. 117 (July 13, 1962), p. 41, illus.

Following the revolution of July 14, 1959 and the establishment of the Republic of Iraq, new coins and currency were issued under the terms of a monetary statute promulgated by the new government. Included in the above report of the change is a brief monetary history of Iraq covering the period from World War I to the present.

## SASANIAN

KAMERA, M. I. and K. V. GOLENKO. Leninakanskii klad sasanidskikh i vizantiiskikh monet (1956 g.). In: *Vizantiiskii Vremennik*, Vol. 19 (1961), pp. 172-194, 9 pls.

A hoard discovered at Leninakan (Armenian SSR) in 1956 contained ninety-two Sasanian drachms and sixteen Byzantine hexagrams, all in excellent state of preservation; unfortunately, no details are known concerning the precise circumstances of the find. The earliest piece was a drachm struck in 518/19 during the reign of Kobad I; the latest, a hexagram issued in 659 during the joint reign of Constans II and Constantine; time of burial is placed in the second half of the seventh century. A descriptive catalogue of the 108 coins which the writers provide includes relevant references to Paruck, Wroth and Tolstoi.

## AFRICA

KASLOVE, HILLEL. The Muled Coinage of British West Africa. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 71, No. 5 (May, 1963), p. 96, illus.

Three specimens of muled coins are illustrated, and their respective die combinations described. FDC

REMICK, J. H. East Africa. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 71, No. 3 (March, 1963), p. 52.

This listing of dates and denominations for the territories of East Africa, East Africa and Uganda Protectorate, East Africa Protectorate, and Mombasa represents a preliminary attempt to bring Parson's listing up-to-date and at the same time to correct any known errors contained in it.

## CENTRAL ASIA

DAVIDOVICH, E. A. Klad sredneaziatskikh pulov pervoi chetverti XVI v. (Find of Central Asian Puls from the First Quarter of the 16th Century). In: *Numizmatika i Epigrafika*, Vol. 1 (1960), pp. 193-198, illus.

Davidovich discusses a hoard of twenty-nine small copper *puls* discovered at Tashkent in 1952 together with bones and sixteenth century sherds. Although the coins appear to have been struck haphazardly in a more or less circular form, they conform to the following general pattern: (obv.), Arabic inscription reading either *there has been struck one pul* or *a coin in one pul*; (rev.), the date, partly inscribed in Arabic. The article includes two diagrams; one shows the various shapes of Central Asian *puls* during the first quarter of the sixteenth century, the other lists the weights.

KABANOV, S. K. Nakhsheskie monety V-VI vv. In: *Vestnik Drevnei Istoriï*, No. 1 (1961), pp. 137-144, illus., pl.

A coin pertinent to an understanding of the history of Central Asia during the fifth and sixth centuries A.D., although known for a long time had previously remained unattributed. The reverse depicts a ruler in the act of stabbing an upright lion — a subject quite characteristic of Central Asia. Eight specimens of the type were discovered during the 1953 excavations carried out at Shor-Tepe, situated three kilometers east of the city of Karshi. In the period under discussion, the lower part of the valley of Kashka Dar'i (the present Karshin Oasis) was known as Nakhshheb. After studying the many problems involved in the dating of the above type Kabanov assigns it to Nakhshheb — whose rulers belonged to a branch of the Ephthalites — and gives the period of issue as from 480 to 563-67.

SMIRNOV, O. I. Zametki o sredneaziatskoi titulature (po monetnym dannym). In: *Epigrafika Vostoka*, Vol. 14 (1961), pp. 55-70, illus., pl.

Smirnov discusses titles used by Central Asian dynasts, much of the

evidence being derived from a study of the legends found on Sogdian and Islamic Coins.

## FAR EAST

DALHOFF, ALBERT. Die bedeutendste Sammlung chinesischer Münzen. In: *Westfalen Spiegel*, Vol. 11, No. 10 (Oct., 1962), pp. 22-24, illus.

A collection of ca. 2000 Chinese coins which Dalhoff describes was assembled by the Franciscan missionary Father Remigius Goette (1856-1920) and is now part of the Missionary Museum at Werl (Westphalia). Accompanying the description is a brief history of Chinese coinage in which mention is made of the early bronze knife and spade money and of the fact that the Chinese were the first to introduce coin inscriptions. HG

MEINHARDT, GÜNTHER. *Die Geldgeschichte der ehemaligen deutschen Schutzgebiete. Heft 5: Bismarck-Archipel und Kaiser-Wilhelms-Land*. Dortmund. 1963. 47 pp.

Economic development in the above former German colonies was largely left to private enterprise. Several colonial companies were formed, but these operated on small capital and were, for the most part, obliged to continue the barter system then in use. One company only, the German New Guinea Company, was given the privilege of issuing coins within the territory. Its coinage was based on the German Imperial standard and was struck in small quantities (gold, silver and copper) during the years 1894 and 1895. HG

PENNINGTON, PAUL. Tentative History of the Straits Settlements. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 2 (Feb., 1963), pp. 606-611, illus.

In 1867, almost ten years after the Indian Mutiny had ended, certain Malayan territory was detached from India and re-established as the Crown Colony of the Straits Settlements. The founding of the new colony resulted in a peculiar monetary system under which three separate currencies functioned: Indian (rupee currency), Spanish and Mexican dollars (probably introduced by Portuguese traders) and a postage stamp currency (created by overprinting Indian stamps with a crown and newly assigned values). From this beginning the writer traces the development of the colony's own coinage, highlights of which were the introduction of the British trade dollar in 1895 and its eventual replacement by a Straits Settlements silver dollar in 1903. Tables are included to illustrate the various exchange values of the early currencies.

## INDIA

GÖBL, ROBERT. Die Kušān und ihre Welt in numismatischer Sicht. In: *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, N.S., Vol. 36 (1961), pp. 480-483.

Briefly, Göbl discusses problems related to the numismatics of the Kushans, who settled in the area of Bactria during the first century B.C. and later invaded India. ILM

GUPTA, P. L. A Survey of Indian Numismatography (Coinage from the decline of Mughal Empire to 1947). In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 23 (1961), pp. 78-89.

According to an India Office list of 1917 the territory of India, when British administration began, consisted of approximately one hundred native states. Since most of these claimed the right of issuing their own coinage, the study of the numismatic history of modern India becomes one of considerable magnitude. In the present survey P.L. Gupta lists titles and contents of the most important works published in the following fields: South India, Central India, Durrani rulers of the Punjab, Sikhs, Awadh, French and Dutch, Danish Coins of India, Indo-Portuguese, Indo-British.

GUPTA, P. L. A Survey of Indian Numismatography (Muhammadian Coinage). In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 23 (1961), pp. 49-73.

Serious interest in the collecting of Mohammedan coins appears to have had its inception in the early years of the nineteenth century among civil and military officers stationed in India; and in 1833 appeared the first note on Mughal coins, published in connection with the presentation of a number of Mughal and Indian pieces to the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Following a detailed discussion of the subject the writer lists under four separate headings (Early Muslim Rulers, Sultans of Delhi, Provincial Sultans, Mughals) the most important works published in the field.

GUPTA, P. L. A Survey of Indian Numismatography (South Indian Coinage). In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 23 (1961), pp. 74-77.

W. Elliot's publication of two articles under the title of *Numismatic Gleanings* in 1858 marked the beginning of what Gupta considers to be a highly important aspect of Indian numismatics: the study of the coinage of South India. He notes, however, that although the subject has occupied the attention of numismatists at various times during the present century comparatively little has been accomplished, and that few present-day



scholars appear to be attracted to the field. Authors and titles of the most important books and articles so far published are cited within the text.

LAHIRI, A. N. Indo-British Coins since 1835. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 23 (1961), pp. 90-114.

On the recommendation of James Prinsep, the so-called father of Indian palaeography and numismatics, an epoch-making reform of the British-Indian coinage took place in 1835. In that year the tolā of 180 grains was accepted as the standard unit of weight for coining and other purposes and the denominations of mohar (gold), rupee (silver) and quarter-anna (copper) were struck in conformance with the new standard. The types, of course, were different on coins of different metals. In the present article Lahiri provides a descriptive listing (pp. 100-114) of the Indo-British coinage issued under the following sovereigns: William IV (1830-1837), Victoria (1837-1901), Edward VII (1901-1910), George V (1910-1936), George VI (1936-1952).

NARAIN, A. K. Fifty Years of Numismatic Society of India. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 23 (1961), pp. 1-20.

The history of the above society begins with its founding in 1910 under the aegis of Richard Burn, H.R. Nevill, R.B. Whitehead, H.N. Wright, Franji Thanawala and P. Taylor. From this starting point the writer traces the story of its first fifty years, giving special attention to such aspects as the nature and scope of its activities, the numismatic contributions made by members, the various publications issued under the society's name and the nature of the building and fund programme carried out.

PRIDMORE, F. Notes on Colonial Coins. The Half-Rupee of British India, 1874-1947. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 71, No. 5 (May, 1963), pp. 97-98, illus.

With emphasis on metal content and design, the author compares the half rupee coins issued at Calcutta with those struck at the Bombay Mint during the period 1837-1952. Tables listing approximate mintage figures are included.

FDC

PRIDMORE, F. Notes on Colonial Coins. A Study of Mint Marks — the Bengal Presidency Mints of the Period 1792-1797. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 71, No. 3 (March, 1963), pp. 50-51, illus.

In September, 1792 the Calcutta Mint Committee proposed that the rupees coined at the re-established mints of Dacca, Patna and Murshidabad be struck in the same shape, weight and standard as those minted at Calcutta in order that the several issues might be indistinguishable from each other. Basing his conclusions on a study of the series made in 1958, Pridmore describes the nature and location of the private marks used by

the above mints and suggests the mint with which each can be identified. Copper coins are excluded from the study since they were struck only at Calcutta during the period 1792-1797.

TIWARI, J. N. A Survey of Indian Numismatography (Pre-Muhammadan Coinage 1738-1950). In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 23 (1961), pp. 21-48.

"The earliest contribution relating to the pre-Mohammedan coinage of India may be traced back to 1738, when two coins of the Greco-Bactrian kings suggested to Theophilus Bayer the plan of his *Historia Regni Graecorum Bactriani*, published at St. Petersburg in 1738 . . . but in India, perhaps, the first notice on the subject of numismatic research occurs in the year 1790, when the discovery of Roman coins and medals was referred to in the 2nd volume of *Asiatic Researches*. Though coins were noticed rather rarely in learned periodicals, beginnings were made in collecting coins." From this beginning, the author presents a survey of the pre-Mohammedan coinage — including mention and comment relating to the most important writings published — under the following headings: (1) The Beginnings of Indian Numismatography — the period of Discoveries and Decipherment (up to 1850); (2) 1850-1900: The Period of Classification, Cataloguing and Survey; (3) 1900-1940: The Numismatic Supplements to *JASB* and the Founding of the Numismatic Society of India; (4) Numismatic Discoveries and Researches (1940-1950).

## TOKENS

CULVER, VIRGINIA. A Price Riot of Yesteryear. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 76, No. 6 (June, 1963), p. 820, illus.

An English token commemorating a theatre riot of 1809 is used to exemplify the part played by tokens in the portrayal of historical incidents.

FDC

DETHRIDGE, NANCY and KAYE DETHRIDGE. Alaska Tokens. In: *Journal of the Token and Medal Society*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (July, 1961), pp. 35-36. Vol. 1, No. 3 (Sept., 1961), pp. 49-50. Vol. 1, No. 4 (Dec., 1961), pp. 64-65. Vol. 2, No. 5 (Nov.-Dec., 1962), p. 124. Vol. 3, No. 1 (Jan.-March, 1963), p. 18.

The listing includes 108 specimens of the above tokens, locally known as "bingles." They represent the communities of Anchorage, Fairbanks, Hoonah, Juneau, Kivalina, Gambell and Savoonga, and are additional to those listed by Gould and Bressett in their publication *Alaska's Coinage through the Years* (Racine, Wis., 1960).

BPS

DREWING, C. J. Nuremberg Computing Counters. In: *Coin World*, No. 161 (May 17, 1963), p. 66 illus.

Counters and counting boards, which were used by all European countries until ca. 1600, continued in use in Germany even after that date. Fourteen examples of reckoning counters made at Nuremberg which the writer illustrates are reproduced from Thomas Snelling's book (published in London, 1769) entitled *A View of the Origin, Nature and Use of the Jettons or Counters*. A brief but useful bibliography is included. BPS

EASTWOOD S. K. Mortuary Tokens of England. In: *Numisma*, No. 6 (Feb., 1963), pp. 81-104.

This descriptive list of Victorian mortuary tokens includes biographical notes on the persons commemorated and contains an appendix devoted to specimens issued in honor of important church personages. FDC

KAPPEN, C. V. California's Medal and Token Manufacturers. Klinkner — Moise — Patrick. In: *Journal of the Token and Medal Society*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (Jan.-March, 1963), pp. 16-17, pl. 1.

As an aid to collectors in the dating of U.S. tokens and medals Kappen provides a chronological history of the firm of Patrick & Co. of San Francisco, originally established in 1873 as C.A. Klinkner & Co.; under different names, and in varying locations, the firm has supplied tokens, medals and badges to each of the United States as well as to a number of foreign countries. Several of the firm's tokens, issued under the names Klinkner, Moise or Patrick, are illustrated. BPS

LINDESMITH, R. J. New Civil War Tokens Reported. In: *Journal of the Token and Medal Society*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (Jan.-March, 1963), pp. 4-5.

Lindesmith publishes three new merchant store cards of Civil War vintage — one from Louisville, Kentucky, the others from Idaho and Louisiana. The last-named specimen is counterstamped "J.B. Schiller" and shows an "X" on the reverse. BPS

PHILLIPS, S. E. Those Puffins Again. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 76, No. 3 (March, 1963), pp. 291-294, illus.

In 1927, a London financier named Martin Coles Harman purchased Lundy Island, lying at the mouth of the Bristol Channel. Claiming sovereignty, he issued a token coinage in puffin and half puffin denominations for use on the island, on account of which he was shortly taken into court by the British authorities. At the conclusion of the case (Jan. 13, 1931), the court handed down a ruling which stated that since

Lundy Island was officially part of Great Britain, the puffin coinage was illegal. The text of the ruling, appearing for what is believed to be the first time in a numismatic publication, is reprinted from Vol. 47 of *The Times Law Reports* (pp. 219-220). BPS

PRIDMORE, F. Franklin Press Token. The Balemark Variety — A Solution. In: *Numisma*, No. 5 (Sept., 1962), pp. 70-72, illus.

A specimen of the above token in the cabinet of the American Numismatic Society is identified by Pridmore as an overstruck piece — not a mule. The explanation given is that the blank side of an East India Company Penang cent (from the undated issue of 1786) was restruck at a later date with the obverse die of the Franklin Press token, resulting in the partial obliteration of the E.I.C. balemark and a flattening of the flan. Such a result may be expected when a coin is struck on one side only with a severe blow.

RAYMOND, L. S. The Origin of "O.K." (Low 56). In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 4 (April, 1963), pp. 1019-1020, illus.

The letters "O.K." first appeared in connection with a New York political club (The Democratic O.K. Club) in March, 1840 and originally are said to have stood for Old Kinderhook (N.Y.), the birthplace of Martin Van Buren, eighth president of the United States. The token listed as Low 56, which bears on the obverse the words *Sober Second Thoughts of People are "O.K."*, was struck by the Democratic Party in support of Van Buren in 1840 and (contrary to frequently expressed numismatic opinion) is not to be connected with Andrew Jackson. BPS

RAYMOND, L. S. The Political Party Symbols. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 5 (May, 1963), pp. 1365-1366, illus.

Raymond recounts various incidents which prompted cartoonist Thomas Nash to initiate the Democrat and Republican party symbols (donkey and elephant) and illustrates their use on an election token of 1932. FDC

Town of Aurora Celebrates Centennial by Striking Token and "Lucky Buck." In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 8, No. 5 (May, 1963), p. 194, illus.

The obverse of the token struck by the town of Aurora (Ontario) on the occasion of its centennial, celebrated during the week of June 30-July 6, 1963, depicts the famous wood-burning locomotive "Toronto" which first served the town (then known as Machells Corners) in 1853; the reverse design showing the flames of the rising sun honors Aurora, the Grecian Goddess of the Dawn, after whom the town was named in 1863. Also issued in connection with the celebration was a dollar-size "Lucky

**Buck**” leather souvenir, produced by the Collis Leather Company, a local tannery. BPS

Tres nuevos guitones de Estados Unidos: una de la Feria de Seattle y dos de Charlottesville, Virginia. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, Vol. 4, No. 36 (July-Sept., 1962), p. 136, illus. With English translation.

Three recently issued U.S. tokens are illustrated and described. The first, struck at the value of one dollar, was issued in connection with the Seattle World's Fair. The remaining two, both of Charlottesville, Virginia, circulated at the value of fifty cents each during the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the city's founding.

WEINRICH, HANS. Zur Prägung der Busarienzeichen des Domkapitels Münster. In: *Westfalia Numismatica 1963* (Münster, 1963), pp. 51-59, pl. 3.

The term *Busarienzeichen* relates to the “canon-tokens” struck by the Münster Chapter, probably as early as 1474. They were for the most part executed by moneyers in the employ of the bishop, and before being placed in circulation were customarily counterstamped with the arms of the canon incumbent. Specimens of the tokens are described and illustrated. HG

WEISSBUCH, T. N. The President was Shot at the Fair: William McKinley and the Pan-American Exposition. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 3 (March, 1963), pp. 660-664, illus.

Two numismatic mementos, both illustrated, recall the Pan-American Exposition held at Buffalo (New York) in 1901 — the scene of President McKinley's assassination; one is the official Pan-American dollar (Kenney 54), the other is a holed, dollar-size token (unlisted, as far as is known), also issued in connection with the Exposition. A brief biography of McKinley includes an outline of his views regarding contemporary monetary problems — particularly the controversial free-silver issue. BPS

## MEDALS

AUGUET y DURAN, LUIS. Puissance evocatrice de la médaille. In: *Médailles*, Vol. 25, No. 1 (July, 1962), pp. 2-5, illus.

Illustrations of four Spanish medals are provided by Sr. Auguet, Director of the Madrid Mint, as excellent examples of the commemorative and evocative aspects of medallic art. The pieces in question are The Creation (designed and executed by F. Jesus), Ceramics (by F. Somoza; issued by the Spanish Ceramic Society), The Birth of Venus (depicting the birth

in the waters of Paphos, on the western coast of Cyprus; by J. Carrilero) and the River Ebro (by F. Somoza).

BEISSER, JOSEF. Die Medaillen der Wiener Musik- und Theaterausstellung 1892. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 13, No. 2 (1963), pp. 12-13, illus.

Beisser publishes a recently discovered lead impression of a medal by F. Pawlick which was struck (but never issued) in connection with the Music and Theater Exhibition held in Vienna in 1892. HG

Bronze Medals for Sale at the Mint. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 76, No. 3 (March, 1963), pp. 329-333.

A listing of the above pieces, all of which may be obtained from the United States Mint, is arranged under the following categories: Presidential; Secretaries of the Treasury; Directors of the Mint; Army; Navy; Miscellaneous. Designer, size and price are given for each medal. BPS

BUZDUGAN, G. Medalii comemorative rominești (Rumanian Commemorative Medals). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 3 (1960), pp. 541-543, illus.

Buzdugan describes three medals struck during the year 1959 in commemoration of historical events. Two of the pieces were issued by the Rumanian Numismatic Society. VCS

Dan Medal Released in Series of Twelve Tribes. In: *Coin World*, No. 116 (July 6, 1962), p. 62, illus.

Cataldo Papaleo's series of twelve medals commemorating the twelve tribes of Israel, currently being struck by the Medallic Art Company of New York, is based on murals executed by the architectural muralist Joseph Young which are now displayed in Chicago and San Fernando, California. The Dan medal, second in the series, is illustrated.

DORN, FRITZ. Die Medaillen des Hagener Bildhauers Hans Dorn. In: *Westfalia Numismatica 1963* (Münster, 1963), pp. 77-80, pls. 6-8.

Although a native of Hamburg, the sculptor and medallist Hans Dorn resided for a period in Hamm (Westphalia) and in 1920 settled in Hagen. A descriptive listing of his medallic works includes illustrations of five specimens, each of which clearly shows the influence of the sculptor's technique. HG

EGLIT, N. N. Medals of World War I Reflect Prussianized German Environment. In: *Coin World*, No. 138 (Dec. 7, 1962), p. 52; No. 139 (Dec. 14, 1962), pp. 34, 39, illus.; No. 140 (Dec. 21, 1962), p. 56, illus.; No. 141 (Dec. 28 1962), pp. 34, 36, illus.

The first of this series of articles provides a brief review of the history of the war period, noting in particular the effects of prejudice and predilection on the creative output of German artists of the period. The remaining sections are devoted to: (1) A discussion of the flood of medals, medalets and tokens covering all phases of Germany's war effort, with particular emphasis placed upon submarine warfare; (2) a review of the well known German satirical medals, in which mention is made of the macabre nature of the U-Boat issues and the medals lampooning the United States' neutrality stand; (3) a discussion of the Lusitania medals, with commentary on the significance of the May 5 date on the original Goetz design. Among the pieces illustrated are a French medal by Boudichon, Eberbach's "Dance of Death," the Lord Balfour medal by Goetz and three specimens of the Lusitania replica medal. BPS

FERRARI, J. N. Ultimas medallas de proclamación de Buenos Aires. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín*, Nos. 28-33 (Jan.-Dec., 1961), pp. 44-45.

Full descriptions are given of two proclamation medals struck in Buenos Aires in honor of Ferdinand VII, the last Spanish monarch to whom the city swore allegiance.

FULD, GEORGE. Comment on Rare Washington Medal. In: *Coin World*, No. 155 (April 5, 1963), p. 52, illus.

Following the publication of R. Greenwood's article on George Washington medals (*Coin World*, Feb. 22, 1963, pp. 50, 52, illus.) Fuld provides a detailed discussion of the *Washington Before Boston* medal. The article is illustrated with photographs of a specimen from the writer's own collection, described as the "second known silver original." BPS

GONZÁLES CONDE, J. M. Los distintivos y la medallística. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina, Boletín*, Nos. 28-33 (Jan.-Dec., 1961), p. 43.

In his discussion of the principal differences between decorations and commemorative medals the writer notes particularly the borderline cases in which the two categories tend to merge.

GOULD, M. M. Washington Inaugural Medals Rate High in History, Beauty. In: *Coin World*, No. 149 (Feb. 22, 1963), p. 66.

Fifteen medals struck to commemorate the centennial of the inauguration of President George Washington (1889) are described. Considered to be the rarest and finest among them is one designed by Augustus Saint-

Gaudens; it was never sold, but was distributed to members of the Inaugural Committee. BPS

GREENWOOD, R. E. Report on George Washington Medals. In: *Coin World*, No. 149 (Feb. 22, 1963), pp. 50, 52, illus.

Greenwood describes and illustrates a selection of items from his collection of seventy Washington pieces, including a complete set of Lovett's Washington Headquarters tokens and specimens of the rare Twigg and Eccleston medals. BPS

GUREN, JAY. U.S. Mint Assay Commission Medals Reveal Talents of Early Medalists. In: *Coin World*, No. 150 (March 1, 1963), p. 32, illus.

During the course of United States minting operations engravers have frequently endured frustrations because of the limitations placed upon coinage design; the restrictions imposed curtailed to a considerable degree the creativity of such men as Longacre, Morgan, Paquet, Key and the Barbers (William and Charles). By contrast, quite a different story is told by the medals executed by these same engravers for presentation to members of the Annual Assay Commission, many of which are of a high, artistic order. Several outstanding pieces from the series are illustrated and described. BPS

La medaglia di Teofrasto Renaudot, primo giornalista francese. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 3, No. 2 (May-August, 1962), p. 103.

A commemorative medal was recently struck by authority of the officials of the International Biennial of Information, held at Evian, which took for its theme the subject *Information Today and Tomorrow*. Designed and executed by Georges Simon, the medal bears an obverse effigy of Theophraste Renaudot, editor of the first French newspaper.

La medaglia per il VI centenario dell'istituzione dell'Università di Pavia. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 3, No. 2 (May-August, 1962), pp. 102-103, illus.

A medal struck by the firm of Stefano Johnson (Milan) in 1961 commemorated the sixth centenary of the founding of the University of Pavia. Together with full description and illustration of the medal the above note contains a brief review of the history of the university and of the earlier schools which preceded it.

Medalla conmemorativa de Analco, Durango. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, Vol. 4, No. 36 (July-Sept., 1962), p. 132, illus. With English translation.

The committee in charge of the celebration of the Fourth Centenary of the Mission of San Juan Bautista at Analco (Durango) has issued



a commemorative medal in honor of the occasion. Illustrations and full description are provided.

Medalla conmemorativa del IV centenario de Mendoza. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín*, Nos. 28-33 (Jan.-Dec., 1961), pp. 64-65, illus.

An attractive medal designed and executed by D. Luis I. Aquino in commemoration of the fourth centenary of Mendoza (Argentina) is fully illustrated and described. The obverse shows the full-length figure of Don Pedro del Castillo, holding aloft a cruciform sword; the reverse depicts a stylized condor, with wings extended, perched upon a pedestal.

Medalla de homenaje a Enrique Larreta. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín*, Nos. 28-33 (Jan.-Dec., 1961), pp. 50-52, illus.

Obverse and reverse illustrations show the medal which is to be struck in bronze and silverplated bronze in commemoration of the distinguished Argentine intellectual, Enrique Larreta.

MIRKOVICH, J. M. California Mission Medals. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 17, No. 2 (Spring, 1963), p. 53, illus.

When completed, the series of medals commemorating the California missions and their founder will comprise twenty-two pieces. The first five, commemorating Fray Junipero Serra (the founder) and the missions of San Juan Capistrano, San Luis Rey, San Gabriel and San Fernando have already been struck by the Medallic Art Company of New York and present production plans call for completion of the series in approximately two years. Each issue will be limited to 1000 silver and 2500 bronze specimens, serially numbered and struck in taler size. BPS

1963 A. N. A. Convention Medal. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 76, No. 5 (May, 1963), p. 638, illus.

A medal commemorating the seventy-second annual convention of the American Numismatic Association, scheduled to be held in Denver (Colorado), August 7-10, 1963, has been struck by the Medallic Art Company of New York. The obverse, reminiscent of the Clark, Gruber & Co. gold pieces of 1860, depicts Pike's Peak; the reverse bears the A.N.A. symbol, together with representations of two small coins of Colorado mintage (1861) and the octagonal Leshner Referendum dollar. BPS

Rex "Doubloons" Established as Part of Traditional Mardi Gras Festival. In: *Coin World*, No. 151 (March 8, 1963), p. 37, illus.

The use of the Rex "Doubloon" in connection with the New Orleans annual Mardi Gras parade was instituted in 1960 by Captain Darwin S. Fenner of the New Orleans School of Design. Specimens thrown to on-lookers are made of aluminum, but those made for presentation to selected members of the Mardi Gras are struck in either silver or bronze, each being accompanied by an official certificate. The obverse, common to all four issues so far struck, show the bust of Rex, King of the Carnival, encircled by an appropriate inscription. The reverse design is changed each year in keeping with the changing theme of the carnival. BPS

SANTIAGO CHERVO, G. Medallística Nicoleña. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín*, Nos. 28-33 (Jan.-Dec., 1961), pp. 45-48.

Historical background notes supplement the descriptions of the following medals issued at San Nicolás de los Arroyos: Premio Municipalidad a la aplicación (1872, 1873); Sociedad de Tiro Suizo (1874); Premio Logia Unión y Amistad (1875); Premio por Captura de Ladrones (1878); Premio Colegio Unión y Amistad (1879, 1880); Celebración del 14 de Julio (1882).

Supreme Knight Receives Cardinal Gibbons Medal. In: *Columbia* (Dec., 1962), p. 14, illus.

On November 10, 1962, Luke E. Hart, Supreme Knight of the Knights of Columbus, was named the fourteenth recipient of the above medal, highest of the awards presented by the Alumni Association of the Catholic University of America. Established in 1947 in memory of James Cardinal Gibbons, whose head is depicted on the obverse, the medal is awarded in recognition of distinguished and meritorious service to the United States, to the Catholic Church, or to the Catholic University of America. BPS

SUTHERLAND, C. H. V. Paul Vincze (The Artist at Work -- 10). In: *The Studio*, Vol. 164, No. 834 (Oct., 1962), pp. 136-140, illus.

Supplementing a written appreciation of the art and accomplishments of the distinguished Hungarian-born medallist and sculptor Paul Vincze, now domiciled in England, are illustrations of several examples of his work. They include a coin of Ghana, bearing the effigy of Mr. Nkrumah, a medal depicting Mr. E.S.G. Robinson, Keeper of Coins and Medals at the British Museum, the Truman Commemorative Medal of 1962 and a coin of Guernsey (1956). Other illustrations show some of the techniques employed by Vincze in the various steps of medal production.

Third Medal in U.S. Historical Commemorative Series is Released. In: *Coin World*, No. 152 (March 15, 1963), p. 70, illus.

The third issue in the above series, recently released by Shawnee Hills Medalists (Harrisburg, Ill.), honors the centennial of the Emancipation Proclamation; specimens were struck in platinum, silver and bronze by the Medallic Art Company of New York from a design executed by C. L. Schmitz. The medal bears an obverse effigy of Abraham Lincoln, facing half right, and shows on the reverse the torch of freedom. BPS

Unique Plaquelette Gift to Smithsonian. In: *Coin World*, No. 153 (March 22, 1963), p. 3, illus.

Mr. and Mrs. Isadore Snyderman of New York City recently presented to the Smithsonian Institution a unique gold plaquelette struck at the Paris Mint in 1906 in honor of the American naval hero, John Paul Jones (1747-1792). Designed by Victor D. Brenner, the plaquelette was issued by the American Numismatic Society in commemoration of the return of Jones' remains from Paris to a specially constructed crypt at the United States Naval Academy (Annapolis, Md.) in 1905. BPS

WEISS, ROBERTO. Una medaglia di Papa Paolo II (1464-1471) per l'Università di Bologna ed un nome da escludere dalla lista dei medaglisti italiani del Quattrocento. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 13, No. 9 (Sept., 1962), p. 122, illus.

In re-attributing the above medal Weiss states that it was issued in commemoration of privileges bestowed upon the University of Bologna (*not* the University of Rome, as formerly stated). Moreover, on the basis of the evidence now available the medal cannot be attributed to Aristotele Fioravanti and his name should be removed from the list of Italian medallists of the *Quattrocento*.

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. Lorenz Rosenbaum, Eisengraber und Medailleur (ca. 1500-1575). In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 5, No. 16 (1962), pp. 307-320, pls. 14-15.

Born in Schaffhausen near the turn of the sixteenth century, Rosenbaum worked as a die-cutter and medallist both in his native city and in Augsburg; his work is well known to present-day numismatists through the pages of the Habich corpus of German Renaissance Medals. An important inclusion in the above biography is the listing of numerous coin dies which were undoubtedly executed by Rosenbaum. Several of these are illustrated.

HG

## PAPER MONEY

FARIES, BELMONT. The B-Yen, Ryukyu Islands, 1945-1958. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 17, No. 2 (Spring, 1963), pp. 39-43, illus.

## *Paper Money - Odd and Curious - Decorations* 769

Substantially the same article appeared in *Coin World*, No. 119, 1962 (pp. 70-72, illus.); see *NL* No. 64 (July, 1963), p. 672.

### ODD AND CURIOUS

BREGLIA, LAURA. I precedenti della moneta vera e propria nel bacino del Mediterraneo. In: *Congresso Internazionale di Numismatica*, [6th], Rome, 1961. Vol. 1. Relazioni, pp. 5-17.

Primitive means of exchange usually took the form of animals, grain or quantities of metal. The types of commodity used as money (i.e. before the invention of coinage) included rings of metal, metal "counters," lumps of copper and metal utensils (tripods, obols, etc.). ILM

### DECORATIONS

AURICH, MAX. Ordenspatent Friedrichs des Grossen für das Damenstift Minden. In: *Westfalia Numismatica 1963* (Münster, 1963), pp. 81-93, 7 pls.

The order of the Ladies Chapter of St. Mary in Minden, established by Frederick the Great of Prussia in 1778, is limited to aristocratic ladies of the Lutheran faith. Reproduced on the plates which accompany the above description of the order and its insignia are the full text of the letters patent granted by the emperor, together with colored illustrations of the cross and breast star. HG

BELDEN, B. L. *United States War Medals*. [New York, The American Numismatic Society, 1916]. Reprint ed. Greenwich, Conn., N. Flayderman, 1962. 72 pp., 10 pls.

This reprint constitutes a valuable source of detailed information on United States war medals from the Revolution to 1912. In addition to actual-size photographs of specimens, including the Congressional Medal of Honor, it contains excerpts from the Congressional Record, War Department General Orders and other pertinent publications. BPS

Canadian Military Medals Awarded for Service in the War of 1812-1814. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 7, No. 6 (June, 1962), p. 310, illus.

This article, reprinted from the *Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal* (April, 1875, pp. 185-186) announces the granting of a pension and the award of medals to survivors of the engagements fought at Chateauguay, Chrystler's Farm and Fort Detroit during the War of 1812. The medals themselves are illustrated. BPS

CAPSTICK, THOMAS. The Specially Meritorious Service Medal of 1898. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 13, No. 6 (June, 1962), pp. 10-11, illus.

The above U.S. Navy Medal, engraved with the name of the recipient, was awarded to members of boat crews for rescue operations performed off Santiago, Cuba on July 3, 1898. Included with a description of the medal, which was awarded "for acts of specially meritorious service other than in battle," is an enlarged illustration of the reverse showing the official type of engraving executed. BPS

CROLL, D. J. The Jummoo & Kashmir Medal for Chitral, 1895. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 530 (July, 1962), pp. 277-278.

After providing a full description of the above medal and its ribbon Croll calls attention to a problem concerning its issue: namely, whether it was awarded only to troops who took part in the defense of Chitral, or whether it was given to those who participated in both the defense and the relief of that outpost. FDC

Decorations of the New African States. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 13, No. 9 (Sept., 1962), pp. 4-6.

Descriptions, together with regulations governing eligibility and correct display, are given for the following: The Central African Republic — flag and Order of Merit; Republic of Chad — National Order of Chad and Order of Agricultural Merit; Republic of Congo — Order of Congolese Merit, Order of Congolese Devotion, Medal of Honor. BPS

Decorations of the New African States. Part 2. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 13, No. 10 (Oct., 1962), pp. 6-9.

This continuation of the descriptive listing published in the September (1962) issue of *The Medal Collector* (pp. 4-6) includes the following decorations: Gabon — Order of the Equatorial Star, Medal of Merit, Medal of Recognition; Malagasy Republic — National Order of the Republic, Commemoration Medal of the Proclamation of the Republic, Railroad Medal of Honor, Medal of Honor of the Malagasy Postal and Telecommunications Office, Medal of Labor; Senegal — National Order of Senegal, Order of the 20th August, Order of Merit; Republic of the Upper Volta — National Order and Order of Merit. BPS

FORD, S. The 80th Regiment of Foot and the Indian General Service Medal 1854-1895. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 533 (Oct., 1962), pp. 390-391.

The 80th Regiment, later the 2nd Bn. The South Staffordshire Regiment, was one of the few regiments of the British Army to claim three bars

to the above medal for actions that were distinctly separate: (1) The Burmese War, 1852-53 (Pegu); (2) the frontier action of 1864-66 (Bhootan); (3) the expedition to Perak 1875-76 (Perak). The regimental rolls list no member as having received all three bars and even two-bar medals are far from common. Only one such piece (Pegu/Bhootan) has been seen in sales during the past fourteen or fifteen years . BPS

GAYNOR, R. M. The Army and Navy Legion of Valor Medal Awarded for Outstanding Service and Bravery. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 12, No. 7 (Sept., 1961), p. 5, illus.

At their convention held in Philadelphia in 1957 the Army and Navy Legion of Valor authorized two medals of approved design; one, in silver, to be given for the saving of life, the other, in bronze, to be awarded in recognition of scholastic achievement. Rules and regulations governing the award and presentation of both are contained in the above article. The Legion is an organization composed of recipients of any of the three highest U.S. military decorations: The Medal of Honor, The Army Distinguished Service Cross and the Navy Cross. BPS

GOODWIN, A. F. American Society Decorations and Medals. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 14, No. 1 (Jan., 1963), pp. 8-12, illus. Vol. 14, No. 2 (Feb., 1963), pp. 8-12, illus.

Photographed by Dr. Goodwin from specimens in his own collection and that of the American Numismatic Society, this extensive series represents most of the outstanding medals and decorations issued by American societies whose members claimed historic and patriotic lineage. BPS

GOODWIN, A. F. The Society of the Cincinnati. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 12, No. 10 (Dec., 1961), pp. 3-29, illus.

Beginning with its founding (May 13, 1783) by commissioned officers of the Continental Army of the American Revolution, the writer offers a detailed and comprehensive history of the above Order, including its aims and purposes, the rules and regulations governing membership, and full description of the various badges and insignia used; nine of these, together with a diploma awarded in 1785, are illustrated. Among the portraits reproduced is that of General George Washington, first president of the Order, the original of which can be seen in the Cincinnati Memorial Hall at Exeter, New Hampshire. BPS

GORDON, L. L. *British Battles and Medals*. 3rd ed. rev. & enl. Aldershot, Gale and Polden, 1962. 451 pp., front., pls., chart.

This latest edition of Major Gordon's useful book includes the medals issued under the reigning queen, Elizabeth II, as well as additional in-

formation on those awarded during the reign of George VI and notes of an historical nature not previously included. It describes in detail every British campaign award issued between 1588 and 1961. Each medal is illustrated in full size, with the respective ribbons shown on a separate color chart.

HK

HALPIN, T. S., Jr. The United States Purple Heart. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 530 (July, 1962), p. 278.

The Purple Heart, also known as the Badge of Military Merit, was originally introduced by General George Washington on the 7th of August, 1782, but after being awarded only three times was discontinued; it was eventually revived on Feb. 22nd, 1932, on the 200th anniversary of Washington's birth. The writer describes the original cloth heart and the later polished bronze version, citing in both cases the orders which established the award .

FDC

HALPIN, T. S., Jr. The United States World War I Victory Medal. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 523 (Dec., 1961), pp. 468-469.

James Earl Fraser's design of a Winged Victory appears on the obverse of the medal awarded to U.S. personnel who served the Allied cause during the first World War; the reverse bears the shield of the United States and the letters U.S. Additional clasps were issued for the various theatres (listed in separate columns under *Army* and *Navy*) in which combatants served.

BPS

HARRIS, G. W. War Medal Notes. Some Sidelights on the Queen's Medal for South Africa, 1899/1902. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 530 (July, 1962), pp. 276-277.

In spite of its extensive issue, the above British medal can still evoke much collector interest. The writer notes the twenty-six clasps issued — six of which commemorate the famous sieges of Ladysmith, Kimberley and Mafeking — and mentions a number of famous recipients. Perhaps the best known is Sir Winston Churchill, who received the medal as Lieutenant of South Africa Light Horse although he had claimed it as a war correspondent.

FDC

HUBER, W. P. Austrian Resistance Awards of World War II. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 12, No. 9 (Nov., 1961), pp. 2-3, illus.

Three grades of the Gold Eagle of St. Stephen, an award believed to have been issued by the Austrian Resistance during World War II, are illustrated and briefly described. Corroborative or additional information relating to these awards would be welcomed by the writer.

BPS

HUBER, W. P. and G. C. KRUG. The Bavarian Industrial Faithful Service Badge of 1933-1934. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 12, No. 6 (August, 1961), pp. 12-13, illus.

Described and illustrated is a rather scarce example of a short-lived award of the early Third Reich regime: a medal presented in recognition of twenty-five years of faithful service in Bavarian industry. This particular piece was issued during the emergence of the National Socialist Workers Party and shows the *Hakenkreuz* or swastika (symbol of the Party) at the bottom of the obverse. Most of these provincial awards were discontinued by order of the Central German Government in 1934.

HUBER, W. P. The Munkacser Diocese Decoration of Hungary. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 13, No. 3 (March, 1962), pp. 1-3, illus.

In the *Ungarisches Adeliges Jahrbuch* for 1957 Dr. Zoltan v. Barcsay-Amant mentions a decoration or badge of the Greek-Catholic diocese of Munkacs which he describes as being "similar to the Italian Order of the Crown." From a drawing in his possession Huber is now able to provide a detailed description of the piece. BPS

KENWORTHY, JANE. Pennsylvania Medal of Honor. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 13, No. 8 (August, 1962), pp. 1-5, illus.

Corrections are made concerning certain aspects of the above decoration as published in the March (1962) issue of *The Medal Collector*. Three of the five different reverses struck (for the Logan Guards, Allen Infantry, Ringold Artillery, Washington Artillery and National Light Infantry, respectively) are illustrated, together with the standard obverse. BPS

KLIETMANN, K. G. The Silesian Eagle. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 14, No. 2 (Feb., 1963), pp. 4-7, illus.

Founded early in 1919, the merit cross of the *Schlesischer Adler* was awarded to German military personnel for service on the Silesian border. Oak leaves were added to the insignia in 1921, and in the same year was founded the Silesia Merit Badge (First and Second classes), issued both with swords and with swords and oak leaves. The Silesian Eagle was first recognized as an official decoration in 1933, and in the following year was listed in the law pertaining to Titles, Orders and Decorations as a "national or nationally recognized order or decoration." Seven different issues of the medal are illustrated, together with a certificate of award.

BPS

KRUG, G. C. Danish Order of Dannebrog Noted Award for Rich and Poor. In: *Coin World*, No. 118 (July 20, 1962), p. 62, illus.



The Danish Order of the Dannebrog, bestowed in recognition of both civil and military merit, exists in many classes and may be awarded without regard to social or economic standing. Traditionally, the order is said to have originated with King Waldemar in 1219, although a date of 1671 is more generally accepted. The ribbons, uniforms and crosses of the various classes are illustrated and described. BPS

KRUG, G. C. The "New" U.S. Treasury Lifesaving Medals. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 13, No. 12 (Dec., 1962), pp. 7-12, illus.

A reduction in size, as well as a newly designed and narrower ribbon, characterize the current Treasury Lifesaving Medal which replaced the earlier version in 1949. Krug lists the names and meritorious deeds of several recent recipients and provides enlarged illustrations of the medal itself. BPS

KRUG, G. C. The Soochow Creek Medal. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 13, No. 12 (Dec., 1962), pp. 1-5, illus.

Personal anecdotes relating to recommendations for the above award are quoted from past issues of the Marine publication *Walla Walla* (February-April, 1932). Illustrations of the medal are taken from the same publication. BPS

KRUG, G. C. The U.S. Treasury Lifesaving Medals of 1874-1882. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 14, No. 2 (Feb., 1963), pp. 1-2, illus.

Obverse and reverse illustrations show a Lifesaving Medal (Second Class) from the original issue of 1874-1882; being of pewter, but heavily plated with silver, it may have been struck as a trial proof or for some special purpose. Presented as appendices to a brief note on the medal are extracts from the Congressional Authorizations relating to both the First and Second Class issues in the early series. BPS

LEIDL, BERNARD. The Austrian Sea Voyage Commemorative Medals. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 14, No. 1 (Jan., 1963), pp. 1-3, illus.

Two medals are described and illustrated. The first was issued by authority of Emperor Franz Josef I to commemorate the voyage of the *Kaiserin Elizabeth* to the East Indies, Australia, The South Sea Islands, China and Japan in 1892/93; the second was struck in commemoration of the voyage of the *Emperor Franz Josef I* to India, China and Japan during the years 1910-1912. Despite the fact that some 900 medals are believed to have been issued to personnel participating in the cruises, relatively few specimens appear in private collections. BPS

McNULTY, JOHN. The Pioneer of Work. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 14, No. 1 (Jan., 1963), pp. 4-5, illus.

Issued in only one class — in gilt — the award known as *Pionier der Arbeit* (illustrated) was instituted by the Third Reich in August, 1940 in recognition of outstanding contribution made to Germany's industrial development, particularly during the period of World War II. Several famous recipients of the award are named. BPS

McNULTY, JOHN. The Wartheland Gau Tradition Badge. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 14, No. 2 (Feb., 1963), pp. 15-16, illus.

The founding of the above badge in 1939 is attributed to Adolf Hitler, although actual awards were made by individual Gauleiters of the districts concerned and were limited to members of the Nazi Party who had distinguished themselves in the Party's interests. Normally, this type of badge was issued in two or three classes, but the badge of Wartheland Province (here described and illustrated) exists in one class only. BPS

MEDCALF, GORDON. *Hawaiian Royal Orders. Insignia, Classes, Regulations and Members*. Honolulu, Oceania Coin Company, 1963. 47 pp., pls.

Less than half of the awards of the five Hawaiian Royal Orders of Merit were bestowed upon subjects of the Hawaiian Kingdom; the majority were conferred upon royalty and the officials of countries friendly to the Hawaiian government. Inasmuch as the insignia of the orders are not common — and when met with are frequently not identified — Medcalf provides full descriptions of each, together with listings of regulations and members. Approximate measurements of the insignia appear in an appended table and plate illustrations are supplied through courtesy of the Bishop Museum (Hawaii).

O'TOOLE, E. H. The Order of Perwira Negara. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 14, No. 1 (Jan., 1963), pp. 6-7, illus.

The first and second class insignia of the above order, recently founded by the Sultan of Brunei, are illustrated and described. They differ only in the coloring of the metal and enamel, and show the State arms superimposed upon an oval (above) with scroll bearing a Jawi inscription (below). No statutes of the order have yet been published. BPS

POWER, J. R. *Brave Women and their Wartime Decorations*. New York, Vantage Press, 1959. 97 pp.

Country by country, with emphasis placed upon the United States, Europe and the member countries of the British Commonwealth, the author presents a brief survey of the history of women in wartime from

the days of the legendary Amazons to the period of World War II. A useful bibliography appears on pp. 96-97 and a listing of the abbreviations popularly used in referring to many of the organizations cited is presented in a separate introductory chapter. Under the title *Decorations*, a final section includes numismatic descriptions of all awards and medals mentioned throughout the book.

RACINE, F. M. An Award of the Eastland Disaster. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 14, No. 1 (Jan., 1963), pp. 16-17, illus.

The badge described and illustrated was presented by Peter M. Hoffman, coroner of Cook County (Illinois), to the men who assisted in the recovery of the bodies of over eight hundred victims of the sinking of the Lake steamer Eastland at Chicago in 1915. It is in the form of a six-pointed, ball-tipped star, similar in size and shape to that used by the Law Enforcement Agencies of Chicago and Cook County, and depicts the Eastland resting on her side in the Chicago River. The badge is inscribed FOR VALUABLE SERVICES RENDERED TO THE CORONER (above) and EASTLAND DISASTER 1915 (below). BPS

RACINE, F. M. Dr. Goodwin Honored. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 14, No. 1 (Jan., 1963), p. 18, illus.

In November, 1962, Dr. Albert F. Goodwin of Gloversville, N.Y. became the first recipient of the Distinguished Service Cross (First Class), presented by the Midwest Orders and Medals Society in recognition of his founding of the O.M.S.A. conventions. Obverse and reverse of the decoration are illustrated. BPS

UHL, ERNST. Austria-Hungary Navy Flyers' Badges. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 14, No. 2 (Feb., 1963), p. 14, illus.

Two badges are described and illustrated. The first, known as the Sea Pilot Badge, was issued by the Imperial and Royal Ministry, Dept. of the Navy, in 1915 and 1918. After 1918 it was replaced by the Sea Observer's Badge, similar in design to its predecessor except for the addition of a cluster of lightning and several changes in the coloring of the enamel. BPS

UHL, ERNST. Tapferkeitsmedaillen-Zulagengesetz 1962. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 13, No. 2 (1963), p. 14.

A new regulation published in 1962 in connection with the Austrian Medal for Bravery states that each recipient of the medal is to receive an additional cash award amounting to 100 schillings. HC

## SEALS

AGRAWALA, V. S. Clay Sealings from Rajghat. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 23 (1961), pp. 408-413.

A large number of clay seals were discovered when the ancient site of Varanasi was excavated in 1940. They included seals used by religious temples, educational institutions, sovereigns, individuals and traders, as well as some which had belonged to the *Śreni* and *Nigama* (economic guilds and trader corporations). Most of the specimens found were eventually deposited in museums. Recorded in summary form are the names of religious establishments, educational institutions and sovereigns whose seals were among those discovered.

AHMAD, QEYAMUDDIN. Some Seals and Signets of the Later Mughal Period. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 23 (1961), pp. 367-374, pls. 13-14.

During a survey of private collections of manuscripts, records, etc., made on behalf of the Regional Records Survey Committee (Bihar) in February, 1961, the writer came upon a group of interesting eighteenth century seals and signets which had belonged to the scion of a distinguished family of landed aristocracy, owners of the Tilouthu Estate in the Shahabad district of Bihar. A descriptive catalogue lists the pieces found by metal, shape, measurement, weight and legend, with seven specimens illustrated. The seals, seven in number, bear the names of the founder of the family and his immediate successors.

BIVAR, A. D. H. An Unknown Punjab Seal-Collector. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 23 (1961), pp. 309-327, pls. 7-8.

A seal collection of unknown origin, described by Bivar, represents the following periods: Achaemenian, Ionian Greek, Indo-Iranian, Hellenistic, Graeco-Roman, Gandhara, Sasanian, Classical Indian, Islamic and European Renaissance. Twenty-eight specimens from the collection, some of which emanated from the Indo-Iranian border, are included in a descriptive catalogue.

CROSS, F. M., Jr. An Inscribed Seal from Balâṭah (Shechem). In: *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research*, No. 167 (Oct., 1962), pp. 14-15, illus.

A scaraboid seal of blue chalcedony discovered during the course of excavations conducted at Balâṭah in 1960 measures 1.35 x 1.05 cm. and bears the legend LMBN in clear Hebrew script; below the inscription is a highly stylized mace — a characteristic feature of Late-Assyrian or Neo-Babylonian seals. The letters of the inscription, combined with the decoration, permit an approximate dating to the seventh-sixth centuries B.C.

HORN, S. H. An Early Aramaic Seal with an Unusual Design. In: *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research*, No. 167 (Oct., 1962), pp. 16-18, illus.

The design of this Aramaic seal is described as showing a stylized tree in the center — probably a date palm symbolizing the tree of life; on each side of the tree appears a kneeling figure wearing an Egyptian loin-cloth and the double crown of Egypt. The letters of the inscription, which transliterate into LBRK' (=belonging to Beraka), indicate a period not earlier than the eighth century B.C. The seal itself and an impression taken from it are illustrated.

NORBERG, RUNE. Två medeltida sigillstampar från Eskilstuna. In: *Eskilstuna Museers Årsbok 1961* (Eskilstuna, 1961), pp. 23-26, illus.

Norberg describes and discusses two bronze medieval seal dies. One, discovered in 1912 on the Kapellbacken ("Chapel Slope") at Eskilstuna, Sweden, was made for Laurentius, prior of the Eskilstuna monastery of St. John (known from a letter dated 1400). The other, found during excavation of the monastery site in 1961, was designed for Hemming Pedherson (Hatt), a nobleman connected with the monastery during the period 1446-1455. The dies themselves, as well as the impressions made from them, are illustrated. LL

SCHEFFER, C. G. U., ERNST VERWOHLT and HALLVARD TRÆTTEBERG. Häradssigill. In: *Kulturhistoriskt Leksikon för Nordisk Middelalder*, Vol. VII (Copenhagen, 1962), cols. 253-257, illus.

Seals for the härad (or *hundred*) are known to have been used in various parts of Scandinavia. In Sweden, such seals were in use at Skånings (Västergötland) in 1432. Others are known from Denmark in the fourteenth century, although few genuine härad seals appear to have been used in Norway. LL

## MINT REPORTS

Canada. Dept. of Finance. *Report of the Master of the Royal Canadian Mint for Calendar Year 1962*. Ottawa, 1963. 24 pp., 2 pls.

The record total of more than 352 million coins produced at the Royal Canadian Mint in 1962 surpassed by some 114 million the previous record established in 1961; comparative production for the two years, listed under silver, nickel and bronze, is shown in an accompanying table. Other tables list: (a) The quantities of worn and mutilated coins withdrawn from circulation, (b) the totals struck in each of the current denominations, and (c) the quantities of coins issued to the various Agencies of the

Bank of Canada and Sundry Persons. The report includes a separate listing of all medals struck during the year, plate illustrations being provided in the case of two specimens: The Vanier Medal of the Institute of Public Administration of Canada, awarded for distinctive leadership in Public Administration, and the Governor General's Chartered Accountancy Award.

## PERIODICALS

**AUSTRALIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL** (c/o National Gallery, North Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia). Vol. 13 (1962), Nos. 3, 4.

**THE BRITISH NUMISMATIC JOURNAL** (Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, London, W.C. 1). Vol. 30, Pt. 2 (1961).

**BULLETIN DE LA SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE NUMISMATIQUE** (58, rue de Richelieu, Paris 2<sup>e</sup>). Vol. 18 (1963), Nos. 4 (April), 5 (May).

**CALCOIN NEWS** (935 Sutter St., San Francisco 9, Calif.). Vol. 17, No. 3 (Summer, 1963).

**CANADA COIN NEWS** (P.O. Box 211, Iola, Wis.). Vol. 1, No. 3 (July 1, 1963).

**THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL** (Canadian Numismatic Association, Ottawa, Ontario). Vol. 8 (1963), Nos. 5 (May), 6 (June), 7 (July).

**COIN WORLD** (Sidney, Ohio). Nos. 158-169 (April 26-July 12, 1963).

**AZ ÉREM** (Budapest VIII, Csepregi U-4). Vol. 19, No. 23 (1963).

**THE EXONUMIST** (Alfred D. Hoch, 1702 E. Briarvale Ave., Anaheim, Calif.). Vol. 2, No. 1 (Spring, 1963).

**THE FARE BOX** (P.O. Box 1204, Boston 4, Mass.). Vol. 17 (1963), Nos. 4 (April), 5 (May).

**DE GEUZENPENNING MUNT- EN PENNINGKUNDIG NIEUWS** (J. Schulman, Keizersgracht 448, Amsterdam-C). Vol. 13, No. 2 (April, 1963).

**ISRAEL NUMISMATIC JOURNAL** (Israel Numismatic Society, Tel Aviv, Israel). Vol. 1, No. 1 (1963).

**ITALIA NUMISMATICA** (O. Rinaldi, Casteldario, Mantua). Vol. 14 (1963), Nos. 3 (March), 4 (April), 5 (May).

**JOURNAL OF THE TOKEN AND MEDAL SOCIETY** (Russell Rulau, Sidney, Ohio). Vol. 3, No. 2 (April-May, 1963).

**MÉDAILLES** (F.I.D.E.M., 58, rue du Louvre, Paris 2<sup>e</sup>). Vol. 26, No. 1 (May, 1963).

**THE MEDAL COLLECTOR** (502 N. Waiola Ave., La Grange, Ill.). Vol. 14 (1963), Nos. 3 (March), 4 (April), 5 (May), 6 (June).

**MITTEILUNGEN DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN NUMISMATISCHEN GESELLSCHAFT** (Vienna 1, Burgring 5). Vol. 13, No. 2 (1963).

- MONEDAS (Apartado postal 329, Puebla, Pue, Mexico). Vol. 2 (1962), Nos. 14 (April-June), 15 (July-Sept.), 16 (Oct.-Dec.).
- MORAVSKÉ NUMISMATICKÉ ZPRÁVY (Moravské Museum, Brno). No. 9 (1962).
- NORDISK NUMISMATISK ÅRSSKRIFT (N.L. Rasmusson, ed., Storgatan 41, Stockholm Ö). 1960, 1961.
- NORDISK NUMISMATISK UNIONS MEDLEMSBLAD (Den kgl. Mønt- og Medaillesamling, Nationalmuseet, Copenhagen K). (1963), Nos. 4 (April), 5 (May).
- NUMARIO HISPANICO (Serrano 13, Madrid). Vol. 9 (1960).
- NUMISMA (Fábrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre — Museo, Jorge Juan 106, Madrid 9). Vol. 13, No. 60 (Jan.-Feb., 1963).
- NUMISMA (15, Guildford Lane, Melbourne, Australia). No. 6 (Feb., 1963).
- THE NUMISMATIC CIRCULAR (Spink & Son Ltd., 5, 6, & 7, King Street, St. James's, London, S.W. 1). Vol. 71 (1963), Nos. 5 (May), 6 (June), 7-8 (July-August).
- NUMISMATIC NEWS (Iola, Wisconsin). Vol. 11 (1963), Nos. 10 (May 13), 11 (May 27), 12 (June 10), 13 (June 24) 14 (July 8).
- THE NUMISMATIC SCRAPBOOK MAGAZINE (7320 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago 48). Vol. 29 (1963), Nos. 5 (May), 6 (June), 7 (July).
- NUMISMATISCHES NACHRICHTENBLATT (Dr. Günther Albrecht, Hamburg 36, Holstenwall 24). Vol. 12 (1963), Nos. 4 (April), 5 (May), 6 (June-Aug.).
- THE NUMISMATIST (3520 North 7th St., Phoenix 14, Arizona). Vol. 76 (1963), Nos. 5 (May), 6 (June), 7 (July).
- REVUE NUMISMATIQUE (95, boulevard Raspail, Paris 6<sup>e</sup>). Ser. 6, Vol. 4 (1962).
- RIVISTA ITALIANA DI NUMISMATICA E SCIENZE AFFINI (Società Numismatica Italiana, Via Puccini n. 2A, Milan). Vol. 10, Ser. 5, No. 64 (1962).
- RUNDSCHAU DER GELDZEICHENSAMMLER (Otto Ernst Schulze, Chemnitzer Strasse 145, Dortmund). April, May, June (1963).
- SCHWEIZER MÜNZBLÄTTER (Dr. H. A. Cahn, Rüttimeyerstrasse 12, Basel). No. 47 (March, 1963).
- SEABY'S COIN AND MEDAL BULLETIN (B.A. Seaby Ltd., 65, Gt. Portland St., London, W. 1). (1963), Nos. 540 (May), 541 (June), 542 (July).
- SOCIEDAD NUMISMATICA DE MEXICO. BOLETIN. (Calle Roma No. 15 — Zona postal 6, Apartado postal 29856, Mexico 18, D.F.). Vol. 5, No. 38 (Jan.-March, 1963).
- WIADOMOŚCI NUMIZMATYCZNE (Warsaw, Jezuicka 6). Vol. 6, Nos. 3-4 (1962), Vol. 7, No. 1 (1963).

## BOOK REVIEWS

- ADELSON, H. L. and G. L. KUSTAS. A Bronze Hoard of the Period of Zeno I. New York, 1962. Rev. by J. F. Lhotka, Jr. in *The Numismatist*, Vol. 76, No. 5 (May, 1963), p. 632.
- AKURGAL, E. Die Kunst Anatoliens von Homer bis Alexander. Berlin, 1961. Rev. in *Numisma*, Vol. 13, No. 60 (Jan.-Feb., 1963), p. 75.
- ALFÖLDI, A. Some Portraits of Julianus Apostata. In: *American Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. 66 (1962), pp. 403-405, pls. 118-119. Rev. by H. A. Cahn in *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 47 (March, 1963), p. 56.
- ALFÖLDI, A. Timaios' Bericht über die Anfänge der Geldprägung in Röm. In: *Römische Mitteilungen* 68 (1961), pp. 64-79, 8 pls. Rev. by T. Pekáry in *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 47 (March, 1963), pp. 56-57.
- ALFÖLDI, MARIA R. Die Münzen aus einer Brunnenverfüllung in Köln. In: *Kölner Jahrbuch für Vor- und Frühgeschichte*, Vol. 5 (1960/61), pp. 80-84, pl. 18. Rev. by M. Mainjonet in *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 6, Vol. 4 (1962), pp. 334-336.
- American Numismatic Society. Dictionary Catalogue of the American Numismatic Society Library. Boston, 1963. Rev. by D. Wayne Johnson in *The Numismatist*, Vol. 76, No. 6 (June, 1963), pp. 779-780.
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## SUMMER SEMINAR IN NUMISMATICS THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Twelve students representing eight universities attended the twelfth Summer Seminar in Numismatics held at the Society's Museum in New York from June 11 to August 17, 1963.

The use of numismatics as a necessary auxiliary to research in history and other broad fields of study provided the theme of the Seminar. The program included background reading on coins, attendance at eighteen conferences conducted by specialists in selected fields, and preparation by each student of a paper on a topic of his own selection. The conferences were chiefly concerned with specific problems relating to ancient and mediaeval history and art, toward the solution of which the science of numismatics makes definite contribution. During the closing week of the Seminar each student conducted a conference on his selected topic.

Specialists who conducted conferences during the Seminar were Howard L. Adelson, Associate Editor, American Numismatic Society; Hansjörg Bloesch, Professor of Classical Archaeology, University of Zurich, and Curator of Coins at Winterthur; Theodore V. Buttrey, Jr., Assistant

Professor of Classics and Curator of Sterling Memorial Library Coin Collection, Yale University; Joan M. Fagerlie, Assistant Curator of Roman Coins, American Numismatic Society; Philip Grierson, Fellow and Librarian of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, and Professor of Numismatics and the History of Coinage at the University of Brussels; Henry Grunthal, Assistant to the Chief Curator, American Numismatic Society; R. Ross Holloway, Assistant Professor of Archaeology, University of North Carolina; Harald Ingholt, Associate Professor of Classics and Art, Yale University; George L. Kustas, Associate Professor of Classics, University of Buffalo; George C. Miles, Chief Curator, American Numismatic Society; S. E. Rigold, Archaeologist, Ministry of Works, London; Mrs. Beulah P. Shonnard and Hillel Kaslove, American Numismatic Society; Margaret Thompson, Curator of Greek Coins, American Numismatic Society; William P. Wallace, Professor of Classics, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada.

The fields of Study represented by the students were: Classics, 6; Mediaeval studies, 3; Islamic studies, 3. The following, each of whom received a grant-in-aid from the Society, were in attendance: J. Norman Austin, University of California (Berkeley); William Berg III, Princeton University; Anthony Cutler, Emory University; W. McAllister Johnson, Princeton University; Susan Handler, Bryn Mawr College; Joseph R. Jones, University of North Carolina; Michael L. Katzev, University of California (Berkeley); John Kroll, Harvard University; Roy P. Mottahedeh, Harvard University; Sarah A. Rubin, Bryn Mawr College; Lisa Volow, University of Michigan; Jeanette A. Wakin, Columbia University.

The seminar will be repeated in the summer of 1964, and the Society will again offer grants-in-aid to students who by June, 1964 will have completed at least one year's graduate study in archaeology, classics, economics, history of art, oriental languages, or some other humanistic field. It is expected that at least two visiting foreign scholars will be present. The offer is restricted to graduate students and junior instructors at universities in the United States and Canada. Further information and application forms may be obtained from the offices of the Society, Broadway between 155th and 156th Streets, New York 32, N. Y. Completed applications for the grants must be filed by March 1, 1964.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Editor is grateful to the following who have contributed abstracts to this issue: Howard L. Adelson, Francis D. Campbell, Vladimir Clain-Stefanelli, Philip Grierson, Henry Grunthal, Hillel Kaslove, George L. Kustas, Lars Lagerqvist, Irwin L. Merker, George C. Miles, Doris Raymond, Beulah P. Shonnard.

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All communications should be addressed to: Richard P. Breaden, Editor of *Numismatic Literature*, The American Numismatic Society, Broadway between 155th and 156th Streets, New York 32, N. Y.

Printed in U. S. A.

# NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

Published by  
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY  
Broadway Between 155th and 156th Streets  
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10032

NUMBERS 58-65  
1962-1963

NEW YORK  
1964



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